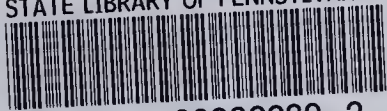


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VOLUME (1865, pt. 2)



PENNSYLVANIA
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BULLETINS

AND

OTHER STATE INTELLIGENCE

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

PART II.—JULY TO DECEMBER.

BULLETINS

AND

OTHER STATE INTELLIGENCE

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

IN TWO PARTS.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED FROM THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS
PUBLISHED IN THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BY T. L. BEHAN,

SUPERINTENDENT.

PART II.—JULY TO DECEMBER.

WITH INDEX.

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS,
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.
1869.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 4,
 1865.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 29th day of
June, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the time for the discontinuance of burials in the undermentioned churehyards and burial-grounds be postponed, as follows, viz.:

In the ehurehyard of the parish of Hessle to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. In the churchyard of the parish of Swanseombe, Kent, to the first of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. In Brookenhurst churehyard to the first of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. In the ehurchyard of Cumberworth, Yorkshire, to the first of Oetober, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. In the churchyard, and in the Wesleyan and Independent Burial-grounds, Middlewich, to the seventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, provided that no grave be dug less than four feet deep, nor unless it can be so dug without exposing any coffin. In the churchyard of Gildersome to the hirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. In the ehurehyard of the parish of Hog-thorpe, Lincolnshire, to the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. In the ehurehyard of Donnington, near Spalding, Lineolnshire, to the first of

August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. In the churchyard of All Saints, Fulham, Middlesex, to the thirty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. In the churchyard of All Saints, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, to the twenty-sixth June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, on the conditions prescribed by Order in Council of the second of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and on condition that burials be conducted under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector of the Town Council of Manchester. In Christchurch Burial-ground, Every-street, Ancoats, Manchester, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, on condition that the Regulations prescribed by Orders in Council of the seventh December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and twenty-second October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, relating to this burial-ground, be observed under the supervision of the Sanitary Committee of the Town Council of the city.

And whereas by an Order in Council, bearing date the twenty-fourth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, burials were directed to be discontinued, from the time specified therein, in, among other places, the burial-ground of Grosvenor-street Chapel, Staleybridge, which Order has since been varied ; and

Whereas it seems fit that the Order be still further varied :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that burials be permitted in the burial-ground of Grosvenor-street Chapel, Staleybridge, until the thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, for the

members of the families of those already buried therein, provided that no coffin be laid in an earthen grave less than four feet beneath the surface, nor within one foot of any other coffin ; and provided that those buried in vaults and walled graves, be embedded in charcoal, and separately enclosed by stone work properly cemented.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 29th day of
June, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the representation of the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that no new burial-ground should be opened in the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that interments in the same should be discontinued, with the following modifications, viz.:

CANNINGTON, BRIDGEWATER.—On the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, wholly within the church (reserving, however, to the Honourable P. P. Bouverie, M.P., the right of interment for members of his family in his family vault), and in the churchyard, except in existing vaults and walled graves which are free from water, and in which each coffin shall be separately enclosed in stone or brickwork, properly cemented. LUDFORD, LUDLOW.—Forthwith within the church, and that part of the churchyard which is to the south and south-west of the church ; and in the rest of the churchyard, except in graves not less than five feet deep, which can be opened without the exposure of coffins, or the disturbance of undecayed remains. LIVERPOOL.—Forthwith

wholly in the churchyards of Saint John and of Saint Peter. **SHIPSTON-ON-STOKE.**—Forthwith in the church, and churchyard, and in the Baptist and Wesleyan chapels and burial-grounds.

should be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on the fourteenth day of August next.

Foreign Office, June 24, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Falconer Ailes, Esq., Attaché, Registrar, and Librarian to Her Majesty's Embassy, to be also Her Majesty's Consul at Paris.

Foreign Office, July 3, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. George T. Morhouse as Consul at St. John's, Canada, for the United States of America.

Downing Street, July 1, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Joseph Needham, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Island of Vancouver, and Robert Kerr, Esq., to be Auditor-General for the Colony of British Columbia.

India Office, July 2, 1865.

MEMORANDUM

The name of the Officer appointed a Member of the Royal Commission, notified in the London Gazette of the 30th June, is William Marcus Coghlan, and not William Mast Coghlan, as therein stated.

War Office, Pall Mall,

4th July, 1865.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards, Lord Arthur William Hill to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice James Norton, who retires. Dated 4th July, 1865.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Cornet George Alfred Wilson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Westropp McMahon Weir, who retires. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Joseph Henry Newill, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Wilson. Dated 4th July, 1865.

4th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Randolph R. Luscombe to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Michael McCreagh, who retires. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Cornet John Sidney Bates to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Luscombe. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Laurence Richard Dowdall, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bates. Dated 4th July, 1865.

5th Lancers, Captain David Roche Vandeleur, from the 12th Lancers, to be Captain, vice Sergison-Smith, who exchanges. Dated 4th July, 1865.

12th Lancers, Captain Hyde Sergison-Smith, from the 5th Lancers, to be Captain, vice Vandeleur, who exchanges. Dated 4th July, 1865.

14th Hussars, Halstead Sayer Cobden, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice James Warren Robertson, who retires. Dated 4th July, 1865.

21st Hussars, Lieutenant G. W. C. Plowden to be Captain, vice W. J. S. Richardes, deceased. Dated 6th May, 1865.

Cornet Boyce Albert Combe to be Lieutenant, vice Plowden. Dated 6th May, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Arthur Purvis Loyd, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, vice Combe. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Arthur George Burrows to be Colonel, vice George Augustus Frederick De Rinzy, retired upon full-pay. Dated 5th June, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major Henry Erskine Hicks to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Charles Alexander Purvis, retired upon full-pay. Dated 20th April, 1865.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Hastings to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Burrows. Dated 5th June, 1865.

Second Captain Everard Stepney Milman to be Captain, vice Hicks. Dated 20th April, 1865.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Ingilby, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings. Dated 5th June, 1865.

Lieutenant Anthony Percy Bainbridge to be Second Captain, vice Milman. Dated 20th April, 1865.

Lieutenant Edward Trevor Hume, to be Second Captain, vice Richard T. Hare, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 2nd June, 1865.

Lieutenant William Stewart Poole, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant, vice Godson, resigned. Dated 27th April, 1865.

Lieutenant Edward Cross has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Lieutenant John Duncan Cameron has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Hugh Mackay Macbeth to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Robert David Burn, M.D., placed upon half-pay. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lionel John Gallwey, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Freeling, removed to the Supernumerary List. Dated 8th April, 1865.

Second Captain John Mervin Cutcliffe Drake to be Captain, vice G. R. Lempriere, placed on the Supernumerary List. Dated 5th June, 1865.

Lieutenant William Keith to be Second Captain, vice Drake. Dated 5th June, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Edward Chichester Hart, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenant, with temporary rank, vice Keith. Dated 22nd June, 1865.

3rd Regiment of Foot, Ensign George William Pochin to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Charles Bruce Henry Somerset, who retires. Dated 4th July, 1865.

George Sydney Carr, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pochin. Dated 4th July, 1865.

4th Foot, Lieutenant James Henry McEwen to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Edward Chinn, promoted. Dated 4th July, 1865.

13th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William Forbes Macbean, from half-pay, late 5th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel John William Cox, C.B., who retires upon half-pay, on appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General at Shorncliffe. Dated 1st July, 1865.

26th Foot, William Higgins, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice William Anthony Glynn, who retires. Dated 4th July, 1865.

44th Foot, The Christian names of Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel MacMahon, C.B.,

are *Patrick* William, and not William only, as hitherto stated.

49th Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Cowper Hineks to be Captain, by purchase, vice Henry James Davies, who retires. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Ensign Philip Alfred West to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hineks. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Ensign Thomas Sidney St. Clair Smith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ernest C. Wilford, who retires. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Mosley Mayne, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice West. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Edwin Brooke Thornton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smith. Dated 5th July, 1865.

60th Foot, Lieutenant James Kiero Watson to be Captain, without purchase, vice the Honourable Richard Prendergast Vereker, deceased. Dated 1st May, 1865.

Lieutenant Aubrey Vere O'Brien to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Frank Sadlier Brereton, who has resigned the appointment. Dated 21st June, 1865.

79th Foot, Ensign Augustus Henry Turner to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Arthur Jones, who retires. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Orr Boswell Gordon, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Turner. Dated 4th July, 1865.

80th Foot, Cyril Goodricke Hawdon, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Arthur Hippisley Smith, who retires. Dated 4th July, 1865.

93rd Foot, Ensign William Copland to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Greig, who retires. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Robert James Caulfield Campbell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Copland. Dated 4th July, 1865.

95th Foot, Ensign John E. Monro Sperrin to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice James Alexander Stubbs, who retires. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Ponsonby Shaw, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sperrin. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Ensign John E. Monro Sperrin to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Edwyn Brenton Andros, who has exchanged into the Military Train. Dated 14th February, 1865.

2nd West India Regiment, Francis William Seafield Grant, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Terence Michael Dolan, promoted. Dated 4th July, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon Richard Henry, from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice James Burke, deceased. Dated 4th July, 1865.

BREVET.

Colonel George Augustus Frederick De Rinzy, retired full-pay Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only. Dated 5th June, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Alexander Purvis, retired full-pay Royal Artillery, to be Colonel, the rank being honorary only. Dated 20th April, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Bernard Whittingham, Royal Engineers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858. Dated 17th May, 1865.

Major John Drysdale, 42nd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Captain William Robert Fitzgerald, retired full-pay Royal Artillery, to be Major, the rank being honorary only. Dated 1st May, 1864.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain, Graham Egerton Huddleston, 52nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 23rd March, 1865.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain, Duncan Cameron McNaughten, 13th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 25th May, 1865.

Paymaster George Blurton, 2nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 12th June, 1865.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Richard Vaughan, Ordnance Department, Bengal, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 14th July, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General :—

Major-General James Stokes Bastard, retired full-pay Royal Artillery. Dated 24th January, 1857.

Major-General John Twiss, retired full-pay Royal Engineers. Dated 5th January, 1864.

Major-General Browne Willis, retired full-pay Royal Artillery. Dated 1st March, 1864.

Major-General Henry Pester, retired full-pay Royal Artillery. Dated 11th September, 1864.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the promotion of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Army to local rank in India, as detailed below, viz.:

To rank as Lieutenant-Colonels in India from the dates specified :

Major James Montagu Brown, 93rd Foot. Dated 18th February, 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Hutchinson, Royal Artillery. Dated 18th February, 1861.

- Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick George Nuthall,
Royal Artillery. Dated 18th February, 1861.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Todd Cadell, Royal
Artillery. Dated 18th February, 1861.
- Brevet-Major Edward Smyth Mercer, 94th Foot.
Dated 6th March, 1861.
- Major William Thomas Betts, 88th Foot. Dated
24th November, 1861.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Patton, 107th Foot.
Dated 3rd January, 1862.
- Major James Pollock Gore, 1st Foot. Dated 6th
February, 1862.
- Major Humphrey Gray, 11th Foot. Dated 25th
March, 1862.
- Major Harvey Wellesley Pole Welman, 10th
Foot. Dated 2nd April, 1862.
- Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Thomas Martin,
4th Foot. Dated 27th May, 1862.
- Major Edward Charles Butler, 36th Foot. Dated
13th January, 1863.
- Major Edward John Ellerman, 98th Foot. Dated
10th February, 1863.
- Major James Florence Murray, 97th Foot. Dated
28th November, 1863.
- Captain (now Brevet Major), with the local rank
of Major, Robert Blackall, 7th Foot. Dated
19th January, 1864.
- Major Charles Thomas Vesey Bunbury, 82nd
Foot. Dated 30th October, 1864.
- Major Septimus Lyster, 94th Foot. Dated 28th
December, 1864.
- Captain, with the local rank of Major, Henry
Hearne Lacy, 76th Foot. Dated 1st February,
1865.
- Major Charles Lorenzo De Winton, 76th Foot.
Dated 15th February, 1865.
- Captain, with local rank of Major, John Samuel
Manly, 27th Foot. Dated 15th February,
1865.

Major Henry Woodbine Parish. 45th Foot. Dated
9th March, 1865.

*To rank as Majors in India from the dates
specified.*

Major John D'Oyly Baring, 107th Foot. Dated
18th February, 1861.

Major George Gaynor, 104th Foot. Dated 18th
February, 1861.

Major Charles Armstrong, 35th Foot. Dated
18th February, 1861.

Major Joseph Bleaymire, 104th Foot. Dated
18th February, 1861.

Major Francis Seton Kempt, 103rd Foot. Dated
18th February, 1861.

Major Roderick Bannatyne M'Leod, 21st Hussars.
Dated 18th February, 1861.

Captain (now Brevet-Major) Robert Blackall, 7th
Foot. Dated 18th February, 1861.

Captain (now Brevet-Major) Douglas Hastings,
72nd Foot. Dated 18th February, 1861.

Major Thomas Biggs, 60th Foot. Dated 18th
February, 1861.

Major Henry Philip Tyacke, 106th Foot. Dated
18th February, 1861.

Major Edward Charles Warner, 20th Hussars.
Dated 18th February, 1861.

Captain John Samuel Manly, 27th Foot. Dated
18th February, 1861.

Captain Henry Hearne Lacy, 76th Foot. Dated
18th February, 1861.

Captain Charles O'Donoghue, 76th Foot. Dated
18th February, 1861.

Major George Edward Herne. 103rd Foot. Dated
18th February, 1861.

Captain Albert Locke Nicholson, 107th Foot.
Dated 18th February, 1861.

Major Arthur James Shuldham, 108th Foot.
Dated 18th March, 1861.

- Captain Rickard Lloyd, 36th Foot. Dated 2nd April, 1861.
- Captain, now Major, Alfred John FitzGerald, 60th Foot. Dated 30th April, 1861.
- Brevet-Major Astell Thomas Welsh, 109th Foot. Dated 21st May, 1861.
- Captain Benjamin Campbell Hitchins, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th June, 1861.
- Captain John Harvey Elwyn, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th June, 1861.
- Captain John Ball Campbell, 109th Foot. Dated 2nd July, 1861.
- Brevet-Major William George Margesson 56th Foot. Dated 16th July, 1861.
- Major Edward Grantham, 98th Foot. Dated 5th October, 1861.
- Brevet-Major Spencer Henry Hutchins Edwards, 98th Foot. Dated 26th November, 1861.
- Captain Edward Holbeche Couchman, Royal Artillery. Dated 10th December, 1861.
- Captain George Holland, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th December, 1861.
- Captain George Beresford Brydges Holmes, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th December, 1861.
- Captain Walter Stuart Mann, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th December, 1861.
- Captain Charles Macleod John Thornton, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th December, 1861.
- Captain William Ferguson Beatson Laurie, Royal Artillery. Dated 8th January, 1862.
- Captain Charles M'Clintock Cotton, 20th Hussars. Dated 3rd March, 1862.
- Captain Richard Lacy, 33rd Foot. Dated 11th March, 1862.
- Captain Edward Douglass Harvest, 97th Foot. Dated 11th April, 1862.
- Captain Edward Foster, 12th Foot. Dated 2nd May, 1862.

- Captain James M'Crea, 45th Foot. Dated 23rd May, 1862.
- Captain George Maister, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th June, 1862.
- Captain Alexander Simpson, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th June, 1862.
- Captain John Ramsay Sladen, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th June, 1862.
- Captain George Carleton, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th June, 1862.
- Captain Edward William Dance, Royal Artillery. Dated 11th June, 1862.
- Captain Charles Stirling Dundas, Royal Artillery. Dated 8th July, 1862.
- Major John Miller, 3rd Dragoon Guards. Dated 8th November, 1862.
- Captain Charles Metcalfe Young, Royal Artillery. Dated 9th December, 1862.
- Brevet-Major Thomas Dundas, 12th Foot. Dated 27th December, 1862.
- Brevet-Major John S. Ferguson Fowke, 54th Foot. Dated 30th December, 1862.
- Captain Francis John McFarlane, 3rd Dragoon Guards. Dated 6th January, 1863.
- Captain Henry Erskine Forbes, 21st Hussars. Dated 25th May, 1863.
- Captain H. Meyer Boddam, Royal Artillery. Dated 9th June, 1863.
- Captain J. Anthony Angelo, Royal Artillery. Dated 9th June, 1863.
- Captain Robert Reid, 98th Foot. Dated 23rd June, 1863.
- Major Samuel Alexander Madden, 51st Foot. Dated 7th July, 1863.
- Captain Arthur Vincent Dumbleton, 21st Hussars. Dated 26th July, 1863.
- Captain James John Gordon, 54th Foot. Dated 27th September, 1863.

- Captain David John Falconer Newall, Royal Artillery. Dated 8th December, 1863.
- Captain John Edmund Watson, Royal Artillery. Dated 8th December, 1863.
- Captain William John Gray, Royal Artillery. Dated 8th December, 1863.
- Brevet-Major John Stewart Tulloh, C.B., Royal Artillery. Dated 8th December, 1863.
- Captain Robert Morton, Royal Artillery. Dated 8th December, 1863.
- Captain Napier George Campbell, Royal Artillery. Dated 8th December, 1863.
- Captain Christopher Rowland Richardson, 82nd Foot. Dated 16th February, 1864.
- Captain William Henry Ballingall, 35th Foot. Dated 5th April, 1864.
- Captain James George Clarke, 46th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1864.
- Captain George Rodney Brown, Royal Artillery. Dated 7th June, 1864.
- Captain Edward Harrison, Royal Artillery. Dated 7th June, 1864.
- Captain William Frederick Cox, Royal Artillery. Dated 7th June, 1864.
- Captain Thomas George Glover, Royal Engineers. Dated 7th June, 1864.
- Captain Henry Hyde, Royal Engineers. Dated 7th June, 1864.
- Captain Ralph Young, Royal Engineers. Dated 7th June, 1864.
- Captain Harry Vince Timbrell, Royal Artillery. Dated 7th June, 1864.
- Captain Joseph Carnecross Griffith, Royal Artillery. Dated 7th June, 1864.
- Captain Albert Nicholas, 46th Foot. Dated 6th December, 1864.
- Captain Richard Wingfield Cardiff, 11th Foot. Dated 6th December, 1864.

Captain Charles Douglas Newmarch, Royal Engineers. Dated 9th December, 1864.

Captain James Crofton, Royal Engineers. Dated 9th December, 1864.

Captain Herbert Bruce Sandford, Royal Artillery. Dated 9th December, 1864.

Captain Charles Henry Cokes, Royal Artillery. Dated 9th December, 1864.

Captain John Alexander Richmond Mead, Royal Artillery. Dated 9th December, 1864.

Captain John Fraser Raper, Royal Artillery. Dated 9th December, 1864.

Captain Alfred Hayles Heath, Royal Artillery. Dated 9th December, 1864.

Captain William Dundas Couchman, Royal Artillery. Dated 9th December, 1864.

Captain Campbell Clark, 104th Foot. Dated 9th December, 1864.

Captain Cooper Mackinnon Navarino Fellowes, 107th Foot. Dated 12th January, 1865.

Captain Henry Champion-Möller, 101st Foot. Dated 20th January, 1865.

Captain William Croker, 27th Foot. Dated 25th January, 1865.

Captain Robert Willock Davies, 10th Foot. Dated 27th February, 1865.

Captain Charles Nedham, 34th Foot. Dated 28th February, 1865.

Captain Edmund Gordon Higgins, 107th Foot. Dated 19th March, 1865.

Captain James Cumming Clarke, 76th Foot. Dated 28th March, 1865.

To rank as Captains in India from the dates specified:—

Captain Robert Alexander Taylor, 103rd Foot. Dated 18th February, 1861.

Captain Edward Augustine Law, 103rd Foot.
Dated 18th February, 1861.

Captain Willoughby Charles-Stanley Clarke, 21st
Hussars. Dated 18th February, 1861.

Captain Robert Erskine Anderson, 107th Foot
Dated 18th February, 1861.

Captain William Colquhoun Stirling, 107th Foot.
Dated 18th February, 1861.

Captain William Hamilton Shirriff Hart, 105th
Foot. Dated 18th February, 1861.

Captain David Blair Lockhart, 107th Foot.
Dated 18th February, 1861.

Captain Samuel Alexander Hunter, 101st Foot.
Dated 18th February, 1861.

Captain John de Vitre, 103rd Foot. Dated 18th
February, 1861.

Captain Edward Brandt, 103rd Foot. Dated 18th
February, 1861.

Captain George Maunsell, 106th Foot. Dated
18th February, 1861.

Captain William Williams, 103rd Foot. Dated
20th March, 1861.

Captain George Priestley, 20th Foot. Dated 30th
March, 1861.

Captain Irving Francis Kennedy, 34th Foot.
Dated 18th May, 1861.

Captain Robert Rollo Gillespie, 106th Foot.
Dated 8th June, 1861.

Captain Nugent Kirkland, 106th Foot. Dated
20th December, 1861.

Captain Herbert Chambers McDonald, 108th
Foot. Dated 21st January, 1862.

Captain Frederick Broughton Grant Glover,
105th Foot. Dated 16th February, 1862.

Captain Walter Hamilton Twemlow, 27th Foot.
Dated 15th March, 1862.

Captain Thomas Plumtre Harrison, 107th Foot.
Dated 20th March, 1862.

1865.

Captain Henry James Bell, 105th Foot. Dated 14th June, 1862.

Captain William Minchin Harnett, 97th Foot. Dated 12th July, 1862.

Lieutenant John William Huskisson, 56th Foot. Dated 8th November, 1862.

Captain George William Moyse Harmer, 81st Foot. Dated 19th April, 1863.

Captain Frederick Brown Numa Craufurd, 80th Foot. Dated 21st September, 1864.

Lieutenant James Alexander Deans, 81st Foot. Dated 15th October, 1864.

Lieutenant William Picton Mortimer, 80th Foot. Dated 24th November, 1864.

Lieutenant Charles Studdert Maunsell, 82nd Foot. Dated 18th February, 1865.

Admiralty, 1st July, 1865.

Mr. David Pain Steddy has this day been promoted to be Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet. with seniority of 20th June, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

1st King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

Lieutenant John Hampden Gledstones to be Captain, vice Lambarde, resigned. Dated 14th April, 1865.

Queen's Own Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Peter Gillies Webster, Esq., late Captain 8th Hussars, to be Adjutant, vice Davis, retired. Dated 2nd June, 1865.

22nd Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas McGee, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 17th June, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Salop.*

South Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Thomas Charlton Douglas Whitmore, Esq., to be
Captain, vice Whitmore, deceased. Dated 10th
June, 1865.

North Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet Sir Henry Hope Edwardes, Bart., to be
Lieutenant, vice Jones, resigned. Dated 10th
June, 1865.

The Viscount Newry to be Cornet, vice Sir Henry
Hope Edwardes, Bart., promoted. Dated 10th
June, 1865.

The Honourable George Thomas Kenyon to be
Cornet, vice the Honourable Lloyd Kenyon,
deceased. Dated 10th June, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Aberdeen.*

14th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Edward William Bey to be Lieutenant, vice
Grant, resigned. Dated 22nd June, 1865.

George Skeen to be Ensign, vice Bey, promoted.
Dated 22nd June, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Ayr.*

5th Ayrshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

John Howie to be First Lieutenant. Dated 17th
June, 1865.

Robert Frazer Smith to be Second Lieutenant
Dated 17th June, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

4th Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant George B. Turner to be Captain, vice Charles E. Dalrymple, resigned. Dated 6th May, 1865.

Robert T. N. Tubbs, Esq., to be Captain. Dated 8th May, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan.

2nd Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant George Charles Tuttle to be Captain, vice Starbuck, resigned. Dated 28th June, 1865.

3rd Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Woods, Esq., to be Captain. Dated 28th June, 1865.

First Lieutenant John McConnochie to be Captain, vice Pearse, resigned. Dated 28th June, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

3rd or Royal Westminster Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

Frederick Heritage to be Lieutenant, vice Nicholls, promoted. Dated 2nd June, 1865.

William Vaughan Morgan to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor, promoted. Dated 23rd June, 1865.

5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

Augustus Walter Lewis, late Adjutant in the German Legion, to be Lieutenant, vice Turner, promoted. Dated 2nd June, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Hereford.*

6th Herefordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Edward Hyde, Esq., to be Honorary
Assistant-Surgeon, vice James, resigned.
Dated 13th June, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster.*

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

William Alexander Neill, Gent., to be Second
Lieutenant. Dated 23rd June, 1865.

*1st Manchester or 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer
Corps.*

Ensign William Ormsby Pooley to be Lieutenant,
vice Goldsmith, resigned. Dated 21st June,
1865.

John Waterhouse, Gent., to be Ensign, vice
Pooley, promoted. Dated 21st June, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
Tower Hamlets.*

6th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps.

George Boulton to be Ensign. Dated 1st July,
1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Worcester.*

16th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant John Chambers to be Captain, vice
Bennitt, resigned. Dated 23rd June, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of the County of York, and the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

9th East Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Young, Esq., to be Captain. Dated 17th June, 1865.

Henry Stourton, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Langdale, resigned. Dated 17th June, 1865.

Samuel Botterill, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Kirkpatrick, resigned. Dated 17th June, 1865.



MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Albert Leigh in the 1st Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia. Dated 14th June, 1865.

3rd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Captain William Jenkins Webb bearing the designation of Captain-Commandant.

FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 4,
1865.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION,

For Dissolving the present Parliament and Declaring the calling of another.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which stands prorogued to Wednesday, the twelfth day of July instant, We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for shires and burghs, of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Wednesday, the twelfth day of July instant; and We, being desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet Our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all Our loving subjects Our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament: and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of Our Privy Council, We have given order that Our Chancellor of that part of Our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and Our Chancellor of Ireland, do, respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue out writs in due form, and ac-

ording to law, for calling a new Parliament : and We do hereby also, by this Our Royal Proclamation under Our Great Seal of Our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by Our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in, Our said Parliament ; which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of August next. .

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, this sixth day of *July*, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the twenty-ninth year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION,

In order to the Electing and Summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS We have in Our Council thought fit to declare Our pleasure for summoning and holding a Parliament of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of August next ensuing the date hereof ; in order, therefore, to the electing and summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, who are to sit in the House of Peers in the said Parliament, We do, by the advice of Our Privy Council, issue forth this Our Royal Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holyrood House, in Edinburgh, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of July instant, between the hours of twelve and two

in the afternoon, to nominate and choose the Sixteen Peers to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the said ensuing Parliament, by open election, and plurality of voices of the Peers that shall be then present, and of the proxies of such as shall be absent (such proxies being Peers, and producing a mandate in writing, duly signed before witnesses, and both the constituent and proxy being qualified according to law), and the Lord Clerk Register, or such two of the Principal Clerks of the Session as shall be appointed by him to officiate in his name, are hereby respectively required to attend such meeting, and to administer the oaths required by law to be taken there by the said Peers, and to take their votes; and immediately after such election made and duly examined, to certify the names of the sixteen Peers so elected, and to sign and attest the same in the presence of the said Peers the Electors, and return such certificate into Our High Court of Chancery of Great Britain. And We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, strictly command and require the Provost of Edinburgh, and all other the Magistrates of the said city, to take especial care to preserve the peace thereof, during the time of the said election, and to prevent all manner of riots, tumults, disorders, and violence whatsoever. And We strictly charge and command that this Our Royal Proclamation be duly published at the Market-Cross at Edinburgh, and in all the county towns of Scotland, ten days, at least, before the time hereby appointed for the meeting of the said Peers to proceed to such election.

Witness Ourselves at *Windsor*, this sixth day of *July*, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the twenty-ninth year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 7,
1865.

The Speech of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday, July 6, 1865.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your duties in the Session now brought to a close.

We are further commanded to inform you that, as the present Parliament has now so nearly lasted the period assigned by law for the duration of Parliaments, that you could not enter upon another yearly Session with advantage to the public interest, it is Her Majesty's intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament, and to issue writs for the calling of a new one.

But Her Majesty cannot take leave of you without commanding us to express to you Her Majesty's deep sense of the zeal and public spirit which, during the six years of your existence as a Parliament, you have constantly displayed in the discharge of important functions, and tendering to you Her Majesty's warm acknowledgments of the many good measures which you have submitted for Her acceptance, and which have greatly conduced to the diminution of the public burthens and to the encouragement of the industry, to

the increase of the wealth and to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of Her Majesty's people.

We are commanded to inform you that Her Majesty's relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and she trusts that there are no questions pending which are likely to lead to any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

Her Majesty rejoices that the civil war in North America has ended, and she trusts that the evils caused by that long conflict may be repaired, and that prosperity may be restored in the States which have suffered from the contest.

Her Majesty regrets that the conferences and communications between Her Majesty's North American provinces on the subject of the union of those provinces in a confederation have not yet led to a satisfactory result. Such a union would afford additional strength to those provinces, and give facilities for many internal improvements. Her Majesty has received gratifying assurances of the devoted loyalty of Her North American subjects.

Her Majesty rejoices at the continued tranquillity and increasing prosperity of Her Indian dominions; and she trusts that the large supply which those territories will afford of the raw material of manufacturing industry, together with the termination of the civil war in the United States of North America, will prevent the recurrence of the distress which long prevailed among the manufacturing population of some of the northern counties.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted to Her Majesty for the service of the present year, and towards the

perpetrant defence of Her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals.

The commercial treaty which Her Majesty has recently concluded with Prussia and the other States composing the German commercial union has, by Her Majesty's commands, been laid before you. Her Majesty trusts that this treaty will contribute to the development of commercial relations between this country and Germany, and will promote the interests of the several countries which are parties to it.

Her Majesty commands us to assure you that her attention will continue to be directed to all such measures as may be calculated to extend and to place on a sound footing the trade between Her Majesty's dominions and foreign countries.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to many measures of public usefulness, the result of your labours in the session now brought to a close.

The Act for rendering the expenses incurred for the support of the poor chargeable upon the whole of a union, instead of being confined to separate parishes, will diminish the hardship inflicted upon the labouring poor by reason of removals from parish to parish.

The Partnership Amendment Act will tend to encourage the profitable employment of capital.

The Courts of Justice Building and Concentration Acts will, it is hoped, lessen the expense and shorten the duration of legal proceedings.

The Clerical Subscription Act, founded on the recommendation of a Royal Commission, will remove objections which have been felt to the number and variety of the forms of subscription and declaration hitherto required of the clergy.

The management and discipline of prisons will

be improved by the Act for the consolidation and amendment of the laws on that subject.

The County Court Equitable Jurisdiction Act will give a useful extension to the local administration of justice.

The Act for Consolidating the Comptrollership of the Exchequer with the Board of Audit will tend to increase the efficiency of the arrangements for auditing the public accounts.

The Act for Establishing the Record of Titles in Ireland will render more easy and secure the transfer of land.

The Act for Amending the Laws which govern the Constabulary Force in Ireland will tend to prevent the recurrence of such disorders as happened last year at Belfast.

The Colonial Naval Defence Act has removed restrictions which have hitherto prevented the colonies from taking effectual measures for their own defence against attacks by sea.

Her Majesty has also gladly given her assent to many other useful measures of less general importance.

The electors of the United Kingdom will soon be called upon again to choose their representatives in Parliament; and Her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend their proceedings, and may guide them towards the attainment of the object of Her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people.

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read; after which the Lord President said :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed,

and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's name, and in obedience to Her commands, prorogue this Parliament to Wednesday the twelfth day of July instant, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday the twelfth day of July instant.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 5th day of *July*, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify a representation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Andrew, situate at Welsh Frankton, in the parish of Whittington, in the county of Salop and in the diocese of Saint Asaph, to be named "The Consolidated Chapelry of Welsh Frankton."

Also, to ratify a scheme duly prepared by the said Commissioners, for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts, in the dioceses of Canterbury, York, London, Durham, Winchester, Saint Asaph, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Chichester, Saint David's, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Manchester, Oxford, Peterborough, Ripon, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester.

Also, a representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Stephen, situate in the new parish of Christ Church, Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland and in the diocese of Carlisle, to be named "The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Stephen, Carlisle."

Also, a representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Mary Magdalene, situate in the parish of Saint

Mary the Virgin, Harlow, in the county of Essex and in the diocese of Rochester, to be named "The District Chapelry of Saint Mary Magdalene, Harlow."

Also, a scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls within the parish of Poulton, in the county of Gloucester and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

Also, a scheme for authorizing the sale of certain property now vested in the said Commissioners.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 5th day of
July, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order upon the representation of the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that no new burial-ground shall be opened in the undermentioned parishes of Batcombe, Brize Norton, and Hounslow, without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that burials in the said parish shall be discontinued (except as is herein otherwise directed), as follows, viz.:

BATCOMBE, SOMERSET.—Forthwith, in the church (reserving, however, to Mrs. Ernst the right of burial for *herself only* in her family vault), and in the churchyard, except in now existing vaults and walled graves in which each coffin shall be separately enclosed by stone or brickwork, properly cemented, and, except in earthen graves which can be opened to the depth of four and a half feet without exposing coffins or disturbing remains. BRIZE NORTON. — In the church, forthwith, and in the churchyard from and after

the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. HOUNSLOW. — Wholly, forthwith, in the church and also in the churchyard, from and after the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, except in then existing vaults and walled graves, and in family earthen graves which can be opened at least five feet deep without exposing coffins or disturbing remains, and, in the meantime, no vault or walled grave to be made except in ground not previously used for burial; and all coffins buried in vaults or walled graves to be embedded in charcoal and separately enclosed by brick or stonework properly cemented. BERKELEY. — In the old part of the churchyard, on the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, except in now existing vaults and walled graves, in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal, and separately entombed in brick or stonework, properly cemented.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 5th day of
July, 1865,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, that the representation of the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that burials should be discontinued in the undermentioned parish with the following modifications, viz. :

WITHAM, ESSEX. — Forthwith, in the Independent Burial Ground, except in now existing vaults and walled graves, — every coffin buried in which shall be enclosed by stonework properly cemented — and except in earthen graves not less than five

feet deep, which can be opened without the exposure of coffins or disturbance of remains.

should be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the fourteenth day of August next.

At the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 4th
day of *July*, 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Milner Gibson.

Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the eleventh and twelfth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to prevent, until the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the end of the then session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals," (which Act has since been extended and continued in force until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament), after reciting that "a contagious or infectious disorder known or described as the Sheep Pox or Variola Ovina, now prevails among the sheep in some parts of the United Kingdom, and it is necessary to take measures to prevent such disorder from spreading;" it was and is enacted (amongst other things) as follows, namely:—"In case any Sheep or Lambs infected with or labouring under the
1865.

“ said Disorder, or any Disorder of the like
 “ Nature, be exposed or offered for sale, or be
 “ brought or attempted to be brought for the Pur-
 “ pose of being so exposed or offered for Sale, in
 “ any Market, Fair, or other open or public Place
 “ where other animals are commonly exposed for
 “ Sale, then and in any such case it shall be lawful
 “ for any Clerk or Inspector or other Officer of
 “ such Fair or Market, or for any Constable or
 “ Policeman, or for any other Person authorized
 “ by the Mayor, or by any Two Justices of the
 “ Peace having Jurisdiction in the Place, or for
 “ any person authorized or appointed by Her
 “ Majesty in Council, to seize the same, and
 “ to report such Seizure to the Mayor or any
 “ Justice of the Peace having Jurisdiction in the
 “ Place ; and it shall be lawful for such Mayor or
 “ Justice either to restore the same, or to cause
 “ the same, together with any Pens, Hurdles,
 “ Troughs, Litter, Hay, Straw, or other Articles
 “ which he may judge likely to have been in-
 “ fected thereby, to be forthwith destroyed or
 “ otherwise disposed of in such manner as he
 “ shall deem proper, or as may be directed in
 “ manner hereinafter provided ; and any Person
 “ bringing or attempting to bring any Sheep,
 “ Lambs, Oxen, Bulls, Cows, Calves, or other
 “ horned Cattle, into any such Market, Fair, or
 “ open or public Place as aforesaid, knowing such
 “ Sheep, Lambs, or Cattle to be infected with or
 “ labouring under either of such Disorders as
 “ aforesaid, shall, upon Conviction thereof, forfeit
 “ and pay for each and every such Offence a Sum
 “ not exceeding Twenty Pounds.”

And whereas in and by the said Act, it was
 and is further enacted as follows, that is to say :

“ If any Person turn out, keep, or depasture
 “ any Sheep or Lambs infected with or labouring

“ under the said disorder, in or upon any Forest,
 “ Chase, Wood, Moor, Marsh, Heath, Common,
 “ waste Land, open Field, Road Side, or other
 “ undivided or uninclosed Land, such person shall,
 “ on Conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any Sum
 “ not exceeding Twenty Pounds.”

And whereas in and by the said Act it was and is further enacted (for the more effectually preventing the spreading of contagious or infectious disease) as follows, that is to say :—

“ It shall be lawful for the Lords and others of
 “ Her Majesty’s Privy Council, or any two or
 “ more of them, from time to time to make such
 “ Orders and Regulations as to them may seem
 “ necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regu-
 “ lating the removal to or from such parts or places
 “ as they may designate in such Order or Orders,
 “ of Sheep, Cattle, Horses, Swine, or other Ani-
 “ mals, or of Meat, Skins, Hides, Horns, Hoofs,
 “ or other parts of any Animals, or of Hay,
 “ Straw, Fodder, or other articles likely to propa-
 “ gate Infection ; and also for the purpose of
 “ purifying any Yard, Stable, Outhouse, or other
 “ place, or any Waggons, Carts, Carriages, or other
 “ vehicles ; and also for the purpose of directing
 “ how any Animals dying in a diseased state,
 “ or any Animals, Parts of Animals, or other
 “ Things, seized under the Provisions of this Act,
 “ are to be disposed of ; and also for the Purpose
 “ of causing Notices to be given of the Appear-
 “ ance of any Disorder among Sheep, Cattle, or
 “ other Animals, and to make any other Orders
 “ or Regulations for the purpose of giving Effect
 “ to the Provisions of this Act, and again to
 “ revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regu-
 “ lations ; and all Provisions for any of the Pur-
 “ poses aforesaid, in any such Order or Orders
 “ contained, shall have the like Force and Effect

“ as if the same had been inserted in this Act ;
 “ and all Persons offending against the same shall
 “ for each and every offence forfeit and pay any
 “ Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or such
 “ smaller Sum as the said Lords or others of Her
 “ Majesty’s Privy Council may in any Case by
 “ such Order direct.”

And whereas a Contagious or Infectious Disorder, known or described as the Sheep Pox, or Variola Ovina, now prevails among the Sheep in a certain part of the United Kingdom, and it is expedient to take measures for preventing such Disorder from spreading ;

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty’s Privy Council, do hereby, in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in them, as aforesaid, make and ordain the several Orders and Regulations following ; that is to say :—

I.

It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any Sheep or Lambs to or from the parish of Southease, near to the town of Newhaven, in the county of Sussex, or to drive or conduct any Sheep or Lambs through or by way of such parish, unless the person so removing, driving, or conducting such Sheep or Lambs shall first have obtained a certificate, in writing, signed by some person who may have been authorized by two or more Justices of the said county of Sussex, to seize Sheep or Lambs infected with or labouring under the said disorders, under the 1st section of the said Act, that such removal, driving, or conducting may take place without danger of spreading the said disease.

II.

All Sheep and Lambs dying in any of the stages of the said disease, wheresoever such death or

deaths shall or may occur, shall forthwith be buried by the person or persons in whose possession such Sheep or Lambs may be at the time of death, with their skins on, in pits of not less than five feet in depth, and the carcasses so buried shall be covered with quicklime.

III.

All sheds and places whatsoever, and all railway trucks and other vehicles which may or shall have been used or occupied by Sheep or Lambs affected by the said disease, shall forthwith, after having been so used, be thoroughly cleansed with water, and immediately afterwards purified with chloride of lime by the person or persons in possession of such sheds, places, trucks, and vehicles respectively.

IV.

Every person in possession of any Sheep or Lambs in or amongst which the said disease shall manifest itself, shall forthwith give notice, in writing, of the fact to the Chief Constable or Superintendent of Police of the county or borough, in which such Sheep or Lambs may be.

V.

And it is further ordered that this Order shall continue in force for three calendar months from and after the date hereof.

Edmund Harrison.

War Office, July 7, 1865.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, whose claim to the same has been submitted for Her Majesty's

approval, for his gallant conduct during the operations at Umbeyla, on the North-Western; frontier of India, as recorded against his name: viz. :—

Late 4th Bengal European Regiment.

Lieutenant (now Captain) George Vincent Fosbery.—For the daring and gallant manner in which, on the 30th of October, 1863, acting as a Volunteer at the time, he led a party of his Regiment to re-capture the Crag Picquet, after its Garrison had been driven in by the Enemy, on which occasion sixty of them were killed in desperate hand to hand fighting. From the nature of the approach to the top of the Crag amongst the large rocks, one or two men only could advance at one time; and “whilst I ascended one path,” relates Lieutenant-Colonel Keyes, C.B., commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry, “I directed Lieutenant Fosbery, of the late 4th European Regiment, “to push up another at the head of a few men. “He led this party with the greatest coolness “and intrepidity, and was the first man to gain “the top of the Crag on his side of the attack.” Subsequently, Lieutenant-Colonel Keyes being wounded, Lieutenant Fosbery assembled a party with which he pursued the routed enemy in the direction of the Lalloo ridge, inflicting on them further loss and confirming possession of the post. —Date of Act of Bravery, October 30th, 1863.

War Office, July 5, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the under-mentioned Officers to be Ordinary Members of the Military

Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, viz.:—

Colonel Henry Edwin Weare, 50th Regiment;

Colonel Thomas George Alexander Oakes, 12th Lancers;

Colonel George Whitworth Talbot Rich, 71st Regiment;

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Radford Norman, 10th Regiment;

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Abraham Logan, 57th Regiment;

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Edmonds Mulock, 70th Regiment;

Thomas Galbraith Logan, Esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals;

Surgeon-Major John Elliot Carte, M.B., 14th Regiment; and

Staff-Surgeon Anthony Dickson Home, V.C.

St. James's Palace, July 6, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend George Protheroe to be one of the Honorary Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Foreign Office, July 6, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Paolo Stéffano Minich as Consul at Queens-town and Cork for the Republic of Chile.

Whitehall, June 29, 1865.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to issue the following Commission.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith:

To Our right trusty and well-beloved Coun-
 cillors Richard Lord Westbury, Our Chancellor
 of Great Britain, or Our Chancellor of Great
 Britain for the time being, Robert Monsey Lord
 Cranworth, William Ewart Gladstone, Chancellor
 of Our Exchequer, or the Chancellor of Our
 Exchequer for the time being, Sir Alexander
 James Edmund Cockburn, Baronet, Chief Justice
 of Our Court of Queen's Bench, or the Chief
 Justice of Our Court of Queen's Bench for the
 time being; Sir William Erle, Knight, Chief
 Justice of Our Court of Common Pleas, or the
 Chief Justice of Our Court of Common Pleas for
 the time being; Sir Frederick Pollock, Knight,
 Chief Baron of Our Court of Exchequer, or the
 Chief Baron of Our Court of Exchequer for the
 time being; Stephen Lushington, Judge of Our
 High Court of Admiralty, or the Judge of the
 High Court of Admiralty for the time being;
 Sir James Plaisted Wilde, Knight, Judge of Our
 Court of Probate and Judge Ordinary of Our
 Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, or
 the Judge and Judge Ordinary of Our said Courts
 of Probate and for Divorce and Matrimonial
 Causes for the time being; and William Francis
 Cowper, First Commissioner of Works and Pub-
 lic Buildings, or the First Commissioner of Works
 and Public Buildings for the time being; and to
 Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Richard Torin
 Kindersley, Knight, Sir John Stuart, Knight, and
 Sir William Page Wood, Knight, the Vice-Chan-
 cellor of Our Court of Chancery, or the Vice-
 Chancellors of Our Court of Chancery for the
 time being; Sir Samuel Martin, Knight, one of
 the Barons of Our Court of Exchequer; Sir
 John Mellor, Knight, one of the Justices of
 Our Court of Queen's Bench; and Sir Montague
 Edward Smith, Knight, one of the Justices
 of Our Court of Common Pleas; Sir Roundell

Palmer, Knight, Our Attorney-General, or Our Attorney-General for the time being; Sir Robert Porrett Collier, Knight, Our Solicitor-General, or Our Solicitor-General for the time being; Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, Knight, Our Advocate, or Our Advocate for the time being; James Clarke Lawrence, Esquire, one of the Aldermen of Our City of London; Edward Savage Bailey, Esquire, President of Our Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others, not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom, or the President of the said Society for the time being, and to all such persons as shall be hereafter duly nominated and appointed Commissioners in the manner and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, greeting:

Whereas, by "The Courts of Justice Building Act, 1865," and "The Courts of Justice Concentration (Site) Act, 1865," provision is made for the acquisition of a convenient site, and for the erecting upon such site of all suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the Probate and Divorce Courts, and the Courts of Admiralty, and the various offices connected with them, and of such other Courts for the administration of justice, and offices connected therewith, or offices used for any other purpose of legal administration, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioners of Our Treasury, with all proper furniture and conveniences and accesses thereto.

And by the said Courts of Justice Building Act, 1865, it is enacted that the plan upon which the said buildings shall be erected, and the necessary arrangements for the proper and convenient accommodation of all the courts and offices to be provided for therein, and for proper accesses thereto, should be determined upon by the said

Commissioners of Our Treasury, with the advice and concurrence of such persons as We should think fit to authorize in that behalf; and that after the completion of the said buildings We may, by Order in Council, from time to time nominate and appoint such persons as We shall think fit, with such powers to superintend and regulate the said buildings and to provide for the proper care and maintenance thereof, and also (if it shall be found necessary) to vary from time to time the internal arrangements of the said buildings, and the purposes to or for which any part thereof may be used or appropriated, as to Us shall seem proper and expedient. And by the said Courts of Justice Concentration (Site) Act, 1865, it is enacted that no notice shall be given of the intention to take any property under that Act nor shall any contract be entered into for the purchase of any property until a certificate in writing shall have been received by the Commissioners of our Treasury, signed by the major part in number of the persons appointed by us under the said Courts of Justice Building Act, 1865, as aforesaid, stating that they are satisfied that the lands to be acquired under that Act, of which a plan has been laid before Parliament, are sufficient for all the purposes of the intended new courts and buildings connected therewith, and that the probable cost of the said lands and buildings will not exceed the amount of the funds provided under the said Courts of Justice Building Act, 1865, for those purposes, and by the said Courts of Justice Building Act, 1865, provision is made for ascertaining the contribution of suitors, other than those of the Court of Chancery, using the said buildings, and for the mode of levying such contribution by stamps to be of such amounts as may be from time to time determined by the said Commissioners of

Our Treasury with the consent of the Lord Chancellor, together with the Chief Judge of each of the Superior Courts of Common Law, or any one of such Judges, and of such other persons or person as We by Order in Council may please to direct. And by the said Courts of Justice Building Act, 1865, it is enacted that We may by Order in Council make any alteration that may be thought expedient for the purpose of adapting the forms of testing writs and other instruments and the forms themselves of writs or other instruments in use in the said courts to the change of locality made by the said Courts of Justice Concentration (Site) Act, 1865.

And whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should issue to advise and report on the sufficiency of the lands to be acquired under the aforesaid Courts of Justice Concentration (Site) Act, 1865, for the purposes of the intended new courts and buildings connected therewith, and whether the probable cost of the said lands and buildings will or not exceed the amount of the funds provided by the said Courts of Justice Building Act, 1865; and also to advise and from time to time report, in concurrence with the Commissioners of Our Treasury, as to the buildings which are proper to be erected, and the plan upon which such buildings shall be erected, and as to the necessary arrangements for the proper and convenient accommodation of all the courts and offices to be provided for therein and for proper accesses thereto; and also to advise and report as to the proper persons or body of persons to be appointed permanently to superintend and regulate the said buildings, and to provide for the proper care and maintenance thereof; and also (if it shall be found necessary) to vary from time to time the internal arrangements of the said buildings, and the purposes to

or for which any part thereof may be used or appropriated.

And also to advise and from time to time report which of the courts for the administration of justice and offices connected therewith, or offices used for any other purpose of legal administration it would be expedient and proper to accommodate in such buildings.

And also to advise and from time to time report upon any variation in or consolidation of any of the aforesaid offices or other changes in legal arrangements of a similar description which they may consider proper to be made on the occasion or in consequence of the removal of the said courts and offices, or any of them, into the said buildings.

And to advise and from time to time to report as to the contribution to be from time to time levied as by the said recited Act is provided on the suitors other than those of the Court of Chancery, and as to the apportionment of the same among such suitors, and as to the amounts of fees to be levied for that purpose, and as to the documents on which such fees should be imposed.

And also to advise and from time to time to report any variation in or consolidation of the fees payable by the suitors or other financial arrangements affecting the said suitors which the said Commissioners may think proper to be made or provided for on occasion or in consequence of the said removal.

And to advise and from time to time to report as to any alteration they may think expedient for the purpose of adapting the forms of testing writs and other instruments in use in the said courts to the change of locality made by the aforesaid Acts or either of them.

And also to advise and from time to time to

report on any other alteration or variation in any other of the proceedings or other practice or usuage of the said courts or offices respectively expedient to be made on the occasion or in consequence of their said removal.

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, discretion, and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint, you to whom this Commission is directed to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

And furthermore We do by these Presents give and grant to you the said Richard Lord Westbury, or Our Chancellor of Great Britain for the time being, full power and authority to nominate and appoint any three of the officers of the High Court of Chancery to be a Commissioner or Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, and upon every vacancy in the office of any Commissioner so appointed to nominate and appoint some other officer of the said Court in like manner in his place.

And furthermore We do by these Presents give and grant to you the said Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, William Erle, and Frederick Pollock, respectively, or the Chief Justice or Chief Baron respectively for the time being of Our respective Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer respectively, full power and authority to nominate and appoint one officer of each of your respective Courts to be a Commissioner for the purposes aforesaid, and upon every vacancy in the office of any Commissioner so appointed to nominate and appoint some other officer of the said Court in like manner to such office. And also, in the case of either of the said Sir Samuel Martin, Sir John Mellor, Sir Montague Edward Smith, ceasing to act on this Commission, to nominate and appoint in like manner in the place

of him so ceasing to act one other of the Puisne Judges of your respective Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, as the case may be, to be a Commissioner for the purposes aforesaid, and upon every vacancy in the office of any Commissioner so appointed, to nominate and appoint one other Puisne Judge of such Court in like manner to such office.

And furthermore We do by these Presents give and grant to you the said Stephen Lushington, or the Chief Judge of our High Court of Admiralty for the time being, and James Plaisted Wilde, or the Judge of Our Court of Probate and Judge Ordinary of Our Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes for the time being respectively, full power and authority to nominate and appoint one officer of your respective Courts to be a Commissioner for the purposes aforesaid, and upon every vacancy in the office of any Commissioner so appointed to nominate and appoint one other officer of such respective Court in like manner to such office. And furthermore We do by these Presents give and grant to you the said William Ewart Gladstone, or the Chancellor of Our Exchequer for the time being, full power and authority to nominate and appoint two persons, being Commissioners or officers of Our Treasury, to be Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, and upon every vacancy in the office of any Commissioner so appointed to appoint in like manner one other person to such office.

And furthermore We do by these Presents give and grant to you the said William Francis Cowper, or the First Commissioner of Our Works and Buildings for the time being, full power and authority to nominate and appoint one person being an officer of Our Office of Works and Buildings to be a Commissioner for

the purposes aforesaid, and upon every vacancy in the office of any Commissioner so appointed to appoint one other person in like manner to such office,

And furthermore We do by these Presents give and grant to the respective Masters of the Bench of each one of Our Honourable Societies of the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn respectively, being duly assembled, full power and authority respectively to nominate and appoint one of the Masters of the Bench of their respective Societies to be a Commissioner for the purposes aforesaid, and upon every vacancy in the office of any Commissioner so appointed for the Masters of the Bench of Our said Society so appointing him, being duly assembled for that purpose, to nominate and appoint one other of the Masters of the Bench of the same Society to such office.

And furthermore We do by these Presents give and grant to our Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being barristers practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom, full power and authority to nominate and appoint two persons being Attorneys or Solicitors of one or more of Our Superior Courts of Law or Equity of the United Kingdom to be Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, and upon every vacancy in the office of any Commissioner so appointed to nominate and appoint one other person in like manner to such office.

And furthermore We do by these Presents give and grant to the Commissioners for the time being duly assembled at any meeting at which not less than five of them shall be present (of whom Our Lord High Chancellor for the time being and Our Chancellor of Our Exchequer

for the time being shall be two) full power and authority from time to time to nominate and appoint any other persons or person to be Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

And with the view of enabling you Our said Commissioners to form a sound judgment on the premises, We do hereby authorize and empower you or any five or more of you to call before you or any five or more of you all such persons as you may judge most competent, by reason of their situation, knowledge, or experience, to afford you correct information on the subject of this inquiry, and also to require the production of all books, documents, papers, and records which may appear to you or any five or more of you calculated to assist your researches in the execution of the trust hereby reposed in you, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We do command and require you or any five or more of you from time to time to report to Us in writing under your hands and seals, as soon and as often as the same can reasonably be, your several proceedings by virtue of this Our Commission and your opinion touching the premises.

And We will and command that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue for the period of five years, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, shall and may from time to time, and at any place or places, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And We do hereby command all and singular Our justices of the peace, sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables, officers, ministers and all other Our

loving subjects whatsoever, as well within liberties as without, that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these Presents.

And for your further assistance in the execution of these Presents We hereby appoint our trusty and well-beloved Edwin Wilkins Field, Esquire, to be the Secretary of this Our Commission, and to attend you, whose services and assistance We require you to use from time to time as occasion may require; and upon any vacancy in the office of Secretary to this Commission, We do hereby authorize and empower you to appoint some other Secretary to this Our Commission.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the twenty-ninth day of June, 1865, in the 29th year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,

G. GREY.

Westminster, July 4, 1865.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read*; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to render valid marriages heretofore solemnized in the chapel of ease called Saint
1865. 4 R

James the Greater Chapel, Eastbury, in the parish of Lamborne, in the county of Berks.

An Act to amend the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, 1860, and to explain the fifty-second and seventy-seventh sections of the said Act.

An Act to amend the laws relating to Procurators in Scotland.

An Act to amend the law of partnership.

An Act to enable Her Majesty's Postmaster-General to acquire a site for the extension of the General Post Office, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, in the city of London.

An Act to amend the Carriers' Act.

An Act to amend the law relating to the duties on sugar, and the drawbacks on those duties.

An Act to confer on the County Courts a limited jurisdiction in equity.

An Act for the recording of titles to land in Ireland.

An Act to transfer from the Admiralty to the Board of Trade powers and duties relative to certain harbours.

An Act for authorizing transferable debentures to be charged upon land in Ireland.

An Act to amend "The Endowment and Augmentation of Small Benefices (Ireland) Act, 1860."

An Act to amend an Act of the twentieth and twenty-first years of Her Majesty, for the abatement of the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in Scotland, and an Act of the twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty, to amend the said Act.

An Act to provide for the better government of Greenwich Hospital, and the more beneficial application of the revenues thereof.

An Act for the establishment of a fire brigade within the metropolis.

An Act to confirm certain provisional orders made under an Act of the fifteenth year of Her present Majesty, to facilitate arrangements for the relief of turnpike trusts.

An Act to shorten the time for the election of members to serve in Parliament for the Ayr District of Burghs.

An Act to consolidate the offices of Comptroller General of the Exchequer and Chairman of the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts; and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the laws relating to the Inland Revenue.

An Act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend the time limited for those purposes respectively.

An Act to allow British compounded spirits to be warehoused upon drawback.

An Act to repeal enactments relating to powers of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and to various matters under the control of the Admiralty.

An Act to amend "The Salmon Fishery Act, 1861."

An Act to amend the law as to the subscriptions and declarations to be made and oaths to be taken by the clergy of the established church of England and Ireland.

An Act to provide for the discontinuance of a separate Court of Quarter Sessions and a separate gaol in the borough of Falmouth.

An Act to amend the procedure and practice in crown suits in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster; and for other purposes.

An Act to continue the Poor Law Board for a limited period.

An Act to authorize loans in aid of the construction of docks in British possessions.

An Act to continue certain turnpike Acts in Great Britain.

An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under "The Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the districts of Nottingham, Rusholme, Plymouth, Redcar, Cardiff, Kingston-upon-Hull, Guildford, Ramsgate, Ryde, Workington, and Oxford, and for other purposes relative to certain districts under the said Act.

An Act for transferring the Ulster Canal to the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland.

An Act for further regulating the use of locomotives on turnpike and other roads, for agricultural and other purposes.

An Act to confirm a certain Provisional Order under "The Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the Hastings district.

An Act to regulate the disposal of money and effects, under the control of the Admiralty, belonging to deceased officers, seamen, and marines of the Royal Navy and Marines and other persons.

An Act to amend "The Naval Discipline Act, 1864."

An Act to explain the Foreign Jurisdiction Act.

An Act to regulate the appointment of a vicar or incumbent to the vicarage of the parish church of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester.

An Act to continue and amend the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1856.

An Act for continuing various expiring Acts.

An Act for confirming, with amendments, certain provisional orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act,

1861, relating to Eastbourne, Clevedon, Herne Bay, Llandrillo, and Pensarn.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the preservation and improvement of Harwich Harbour.

An Act to authorize the payment of retiring pensions to Colonial Governors.

An Act to authorize the construction of a railway to be called "The Skipton and Wharfedale Railway."

An Act for a better water supply to Tunbridge Wells and places near thereto; and for other purposes.

An Act for the amalgamation of the Ogmore Valley Railways Company, and the Ely Valley Extension Railway Company; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the construction of railways from the Port Carlisle Railway to the River Caldew, and thence to the goods lines on the southern side of the Carlisle Citadel Station; and for other purposes.

An Act for repairing the road from the Guide Post below Haddon, out of the Bakewell Turnpike-road into the Bentley and Ashbourne Turnpike-road, in the county of Derby; and for other purposes.

An Act for amending the Metropolitan Market Act, 1857; and for other purposes.

An Act for the Mansfield and Worksop turnpike-road, in the counties of Nottingham and Derby.

An Act to give effect to an arrangement concerning the contribution payable under certain enactments by certain baronies in Roscommon and Galway, and the county of the town of Galway, to the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company.

An Act for conferring further powers on the

Swansea and Aberystwith Junction Railway Company.

An Act for maintaining the public roads and bridges in the county of Wigtown.

An Act to authorize the construction of a railway across the Firth of Forth in connection with the Edinburgh and Glasgow and North British Railways, and in completion of the improved railway route between Edinburgh and Perth across the Firth ; also other railways and works ; and for other purposes.

An Act for the further improving of the town of Blackpool and the rest of the township of Layton with Warbrick, in the county palatine of Lancaster, and for other purposes, and of which the short title is "Blackpool Improvement Act, 1865."

An Act for continuing the term of the turnpike roads from Brimington and Chesterfield, in the county of Derby, to the High Moors, in the parish of Brampton, in the said county ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the Great Northern Railway Company to construct certain short lines of railway at Newark, Spalding, Essendine, and Barkstone ; and for other purposes.

An Act to amalgamate the Monkland Railway Company with the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company.

An Act to authorize the Kidwelly and Llanelly Canal and Tramroad Company to stop up and discontinue the use of their canals, and to make a railway from Burry Port, in the parish of Pembrey, to join the Mountain Branch of the Llanelly Railway, in the parish of Llanarthney, Carmarthenshire, with Branches ; to change the name of the Company ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the West Cornwall Railway Company to enter into working arrangements

with other Companies, and to lease or sell their railway ; and for other purposes.

An Act for enabling the Busby Railway Company to extend their railway to the village of East Kilbride, in the county of Lanark ; and for other purposes.

An Act for more effectually maintaining and keeping in repair the roads, highways, and bridges in the county of Aberdeen ; for making new roads in the said county ; and for other purposes.

An Act to empower the Belfast Central Railway Company to make a line of railway and a tramway, and to empower the Belfast Harbour Commissioners to make a tramway ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the construction by the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company of a railway connecting their railway with the Dublin and Kingstown Railway ; and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from Dingwall to Kyle of Lochalsh, to be called “ The Dingwall and Skye Railway ;” and for other purposes.

An Act for authorizing the Isle of Wight Railway Company to make additional railways, and to raise further moneys ; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Saint Clement Danes Improvement Company to make certain improvements in the parish of Saint Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the Stourbridge Railway Company to construct a branch railway to Stourbridge, and to raise additional sums of money for their original railway and extension railway ; and for other purposes.

An Act for the better regulation of the Rochester Oyster Fishery ; and for other purposes.

An Act for incorporating the Lymington River Company, and authorizing them to make improve-

ments of the Lymington River in connection with the Lymington Docks, and to reclaim Mudland, opposite to the Docks; and for other purposes.

An Act for the incorporation of the Burnley Market Company; and for other purposes.

An Act to revive and extend the powers of the River Fergus Navigation and Embankment Company, and for authorizing the Company to embank and reclaim from the sea other waste lands on the sides of the River Fergus, in the county of Clare; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the West Cork Railway Company to raise additional capital; to maintain certain portions of their railway constructed beyond the authorized limits; to extend the time limited for completion of works; and for other purposes.

An Act to empower the Dublin Trunk Connecting Railway Company to make junction and deviation railways; and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate a company for making railways in the county of Worcester, to be called The Halesowen and Bromsgrove Branch Railways; and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate a company for making and maintaining a railway from the Peterston station of the South Wales Railway to Cadoxton-juxta-Barry, with a branch to Sully, all in the county of Glamorgan; and for other purposes.

An Act for supplying with water the town and neighbourhood of Newtown in the county of Montgomery.

An Act for the extension of the Hoylake Railway to New Brighton; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Sidmouth Railway and Harbour Company to make and maintain a branch from their authorized railway in the parish of Sidmouth; and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway to be called "The

Spilsby and Firsby Railway ;” and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Swansea Vale and Neath and Brecon Junction Railway Company to construct a branch to Abercrave ; and for other purposes.

An Act for authorizing the Bodmin and Wadebridge Railway Company to improve the line of their railway, and to abandon portions thereof, and to raise further moneys, and for authorising arrangements between them and other railway Companies ; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Mid-Wales Railway Company to make extensions to the westward, and to abandon the formation of the Llangurig branch authorised to be made by “The Mid-Wales Railway (Llangurig Branch, &c.) Act, 1863” ; and for other purposes.

An Act for authorizing the West London Docks and Warehouses Company to extend their limits of deviation ; to divert or stop up roads ; to alter and vary their rates and duties and rates of interest ; to change their name ; to raise further moneys ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the Bishop’s Castle Railway Company to make communications between their railway and certain neighbouring railways ; and for other purposes relating to their undertaking.

An Act to abolish certain restrictions as to the use of the connection railways of Messieurs Samuel Allsopp and Sons, at Burton-upon-Trent, and to authorize them to construct additional railways.

An Act to authorize the construction of a railway in the town of Burton-upon-Trent ; and for other purposes.

An Act for incorporating a Company ; and for making and maintaining the Hawes and Melmerby Railway ; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company to construct new railways in connection with their railways and the Kirkeudbright and Bridge of Weir Railways ; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company to make and maintain certain railways in the county of Ayr ; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the city of Glasgow Union Railway Company to make deviations of their authorized railway ; to construct a railway to the Harbour of Glasgow ; and for other purposes.

An Act for amalgamating the undertaking of the Marple New Mills and Hayfield Junction Railway Company with that of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, and for authorizing the last-mentioned Company to subscribe to the undertaking of the Liverpool Central Station Railway Company ; and for other purposes.

An Act for authorizing the construction of a railway from the Great Eastern Railway at Mellis to Eye, in the county of Suffolk ; and for other purposes.

An Act for the improvement and better government of the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the North-Eastern Railway Company to construct a railway and works in Leeds, in the county of York ; to raise additional capital ; and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Committee for managing the General Station at Perth, and to vest in such Committee the whole of that station and other works to be made part thereof ; to alter the division and appropriation thereof ; to authorize the enlargement and improvement of that station, and the construction of new works ; to

enable the Committee to recover the expense of enlargement from the Companies interested in such station, and to confer powers and impose liabilities on those Companies; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the joint Committee for managing the General Railway Station at Perth to lease or feu part of the ground within the station limits for an hotel, or to erect an hotel thereon; to enable the Companies interested in the said station, or the majority of them, to contribute to the hotel; and for other purposes.

An Act for regulating the police, lighting, draining, and improvement of the burgh of Port-Glasgow; for supplying with water the said burgh and places adjacent; and for other purposes.

An Act to empower the South Devon Railway Company to make a branch railway at Exeter, and to confer upon them further powers in relation to their own undertaking and the undertakings of other Companies; and for other purposes.

An Act for incorporating the South Northumberland Railway Company, and authorizing them to make and maintain the South Northumberland Railway; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Torquay Gas Company to increase their capital and extend their works; and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from near the Waterloo Station of the London and South-Western Railway to Whitehall; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the West Riding and Grimsby Railway Company to raise further sums of money, to extend the time limited in respect of one of their authorized branches, and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Wrexham and Minera Railway Company to make and maintain new lines of railway; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Railway Company to extend their railway to Connah's Quay; and for other purposes.

An Act for incorporating the Bude Canal and Launceston Junction Railway Company, and authorizing them to make and maintain the Bude Canal and Launceston Junction Railway; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the construction of railways from the Waterford and Limerick Railway at Clonmel, to Lismore and Dungarvan; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Dublin, Rathmines, Rathgar, Roundtown, Rathfarnham, and Rathcoole Railway Company, to extend their railway to Blesinton, and in Dublin, and for other purposes with relation to the same railway.

An Act for making a railway from the town of Oban, in the county of Argyle, to the Dunblane Dunc and Callander Railway, near Callander, in the county of Perth, with a tramway to the harbour of Oban; and for other purposes.

An Act for making a new railway station at Leeds, in the county of York; and for other purposes.

An Act to provide for a contribution by the London and South Western Railway Company to the undertaking of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and for the user by them of part of that undertaking; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company to make connecting railways, and to widen parts of their existing rail-

ways in Surrey, and to acquire additional lands; to provide for the abandonment of a railway authorised by the "Crystal Palace and South London Junction Railway Act, 1862;" and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from Stratford-on-Avon to Worcester; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Mold and Denbigh Junction Railway Company to make certain new lines of railway, and to abandon a portion of their authorised railway; and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from Scarborough to Whitby.

An Act for the dissolution of the Tooting, Merton, and Wimbledon Railway Company, and for vesting their undertaking, railway, and property in the London and South-Western Railway Company and the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, and for authorising the making and maintaining of a junction line of railway at Wimbledon, between the London and South-Western Railway and the Tooting, Merton, and Wimbledon Railway; and for other purposes.

An Act to enlarge the powers of the Tyne Improvement Commissioners, and to facilitate the construction of the Tynemouth Docks; and for other purposes.

An Act for authorizing the West Yorkshire Railway Company, to raise further money; and for other purposes.

An Act to stop up part of an existing road, called Gloucester-road, formerly called Hogmore-lane, in the parish of Saint Mary Abbots, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, and to vest the site thereof in the owners of adjoining lands; and to make a new road of greater width in lieu thereof; and for other purposes.

An Act for authorizing the construction of

railways from Bury St. Edmund's, in the county of Suffolk, to Thetford, in the county of Norfolk ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company to make a short connecting railway at Beckenham ; and to abandon certain authorized lines ; to make provisions as to the working of their traffic and that of the South Eastern Railway Company ; to confer further powers with reference to the Kent Coast Railway, and exemptions from dues and privileges at Broadstairs, Ramsgate, and Margate ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the Llanelly Railway and Dock Company to extend their railway to the Mumbles.

An Act for making a railway from Navan, in the county of Meath, to Kingscourt, in the county of Cavan.

An Act to authorize the construction of railways from Waterford to Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, and from Lismore, in the county of Waterford, to Fermoy, in the county of Cork ; and for other purposes.

An Act to confer further powers upon the Carmarthenshire Railway Company ; and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from the Great Southern and Western Railway at Thurles to Clonmel.

An Act for making a railway from the West Midland Railway to the Coleford, Monmouth, Usk, and Pontypool Railway ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the abandonment of the Wem Branch of the Cambrian Railways Company, and a transfer of the Company's agreement to work the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast Railway

to Thomas Savin, and a lease of the Company's undertaking to the said Thomas Savin.

An Act to make further provision for the prevention of accidents from gunpowder in the River Mersey, and in the borough of Liverpool; and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from the Deeside Railway Extension at Charleston of Aboyne to the Bridge of Gairn, to be called "The Aboyne and Braemar Railway."

An Act for authorizing the sale by the Assignees in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the Bagenalstown and Wexford Railway Company of their line of railway, and all other their property, together with the rights, powers, authorities, and privileges of the said Company; and for the dissolution of the said Company.

An Act for authorizing the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company to execute additional works, to acquire the Brecon and Abergavenny Canal, to raise additional capital, and for other purposes relating to the same Company.

An Act for authorizing the Sidmouth and Budleigh Salterton Railway Company to make and maintain a deviation of their authorized line in the county of Devon; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast Railway Company to deviate from some of its authorized lines, to make certain extensions at Portmadoc Harbour, Aberdovey, and Cerig-y-Penrhyn; and for other purposes.

An Act to empower the Brecon and Llandovery Junction Railway Company to make a deviation of part of their authorized railway; and for other purposes.

An Act for the consolidation of the capitals and undertakings of the Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction Railway Company, to enable them to

raise more money, and to construct new lines to Ivor and Dowlais, and a diversion of the Cyfarthfa Deviation, to extend the time for the completion of parts of their railways ; and for other purposes.

An Act for granting certain powers to the Bromley Gas Consumers' Company (Limited).

An Act for the amalgamation of the Scottish Central Railway Company with the Caledonian Railway Company ; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Caledonian Railway Company to make and maintain certain branch railways, to supersede certain level crossings, and to improve certain of their stations and acquire additional lands, in the counties of Renfrew, Lanark, Edinburgh, Dumbarton, and Cumberland ; and for other purposes.

An Act for enabling the Caledonian Railway Company to make a railway from their line near Cleland, in the county of Lanark, to their line near Mid-Calder, in the county of Edinburgh, with branches to the Mineral Fields and Works in that district ; and for other purposes.

An Act for enabling the Caledonian Railway Company to extend their Douglas Branch to Muirkirk, in the counties of Lanark and Ayr ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the vesting of the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast Railway in the Cambrian Railways Company by amalgamation.

An Act for making and maintaining the Chester and West Cheshire Junction Railway ; and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from Coventry to the Southern Railway ; and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from the town of Crieff to Comrie, with a railway connecting said railway with the authorized Crieff and

Methven Junction Railway ; and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate a Company for maintaining an existing railway from Carreg Hylldrem, in the county of Merioneth, to Portmadoc, in the county of Carnarvon, and making an extension thereof.

An Act to authorize the construction of railways to connect Deal and Walmer and Dover, in the county of Kent ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the amalgamation of the Dumfries, Lochmaben, and Lockerby Junction Railway Company with the Caledonian Railway Company ; and for other purposes.

An Act for the amalgamation of divers Railway Companies with the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company ; and for other purposes.

An Act for conferring further powers on the Great Western Railway Company for the construction of works, and the acquisition of lands and otherwise, in relation to their own undertaking and the undertakings of other companies and persons ; and for other purposes.

An Act to consolidate and amend the provisions relating to the Police of the town of Greenock ; to authorize certain improvements in the said town ; and for various other purposes.

An Act for making railways from Greenock to the Glasgow and South-Western and Bridge of Weir Railways ; and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Highbridge Markets and Gas Act ; and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from the Westerfield Station, near Ipswich, of the Great Eastern Railway, to Felixstow, in the county of Suffolk ; and for other purposes.

An Act for authorizing the London and South-

Western Railway Company to make new works ; and for the amalgamation with their undertaking of the undertakings of divers railway Companies ; and for authorizing arrangements respecting divers railways ; and for regulating and increasing the capital and borrowing powers of the London and South-Western Railway Company ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the Manchester and Milford Railway Company to make certain new railways in substitution for part of their authorized railway and Aberystwith Branch ; and to extend the time for the purchase of lands, and completion of part of their authorized line, and to give various other powers to the said Company and to other Railway Companies ; and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from the Cemmes-road Station on the Cambrian Railway to near the town of Dinas Mowddwy ; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Newry and Greenore Railway Company to make certain deviations in their authorized line, and to construct certain new works ; and for other purposes.

An Act to provide for a complete union of the undertakings of the North British and Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Companies by amalgamation ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the construction of a pier at Burntisland, and other works, by the North British Railway Company ; and for other purposes.

An Act for making railways from the North London Railway to Alexandra-park, and to the Edgware, Highgate, and London Railway ; and for other purposes.

An Act for defining and extending the powers

of the Corporation of Oldham in relation to the improvement of streets in the borough, and to police and other matters of local government, and to gas and water supply ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the construction of a railway between Ross and Monmouth ; and for other purposes.

An Act for dividing the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, in the city and county of Bristol, and for forming the out-parish of St. Philip and Jacob into a distinct and separate parish ; for making further provision as to the election and appointment of overseers of the poor for the said out-parish ; and as to churchwardens of the said out-parish ; and for other purposes.

An Act for the making and maintaining of Stapenhill Bridge over the River Trent, near to the town of Burton-upon-Trent, with approaches thereto, and for the discontinuing of Stapenhill Ferry across the river ; and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from near the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast Railway, in the parish of Towyn, in the county of Merioneth, to the township of Maestrefnant, in the direction of Talyllyn, to be called the Talyllyn Railway ; and for other purposes.

An Act for authorizing the Vale of Neath Railway Company to raise further moneys, and for giving effect to agreements between them and the Aberdare Valley Railway Company and the London and North-Western Railway Company respectively ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the construction of a railway from Watchet to Minehead, in the county of Somerset.

An Act for making railways in Wiltshire from the London and South-Western Railway to the

Berks and Hants Railway at Pewsey and Woodborough ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize deviations in the line of the Gloucester Extension of the Worcester, Dean Forest, and Monmouth Railway Company, and to enable the Company to raise additional capital ; and for other purposes.

An Act for authorizing the construction of a railway from Acton to Brentford ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the West Riding and Grimsby Railway Company to construct a railway from the South Yorkshire Railway to Lincoln ; and for other purposes.

An Act for incorporating a Company for making a railway from Portmadoc to Beddgelert, in the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth ; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Bishop's Castle Railway Company to make deviations in their authorized railway, and a new line in connection therewith ; to alter the levels of their authorized railway ; and for other purposes.

An Act for enabling the Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction Railway Company to acquire the Hereford, Hay, and Brecon Railway ; and for other purposes.

An Act for the better regulation and management of the docks and other works at and near to Cardiff of the trustees and others claiming under the will of the late Marquess of Bute for authorizing arrangements with railway and other companies ; and for other purposes.

An Act to confer further powers upon the Carnarvon and Llanberis Railway Company ; and for other purposes.

An Act to vest in the Great Northern, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and the

Midland Railway Companies, jointly, the Stockport and Woodley Junction, the Stockport, Timperley, and Altrincham Junction, the Cheshire, Midland, the West Cheshire and the Garston and Liverpool Railways; and for other purposes with respect to the said undertakings.

An Act to authorize the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company to make a railway from Glasgow to Coatbridge, and a junction with the City of Glasgow Union Railway; and for other purposes.

An Act for incorporating a company for making a railway to be called the Furness and Lancaster and Carlisle Union Railway; and for other purposes.

An Act for the amalgamation of the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway Company with the Great Northern Railway Company.

An Act for the amalgamation of the West Yorkshire Railway Company with the Great Northern Railway Company.

An Act for conferring powers on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for the construction of branch railways and works, and the acquisition of lands; and for other purposes.

An Act for conferring additional powers on the London and North-Western Railway Company, in relation to their own undertaking and the undertakings of other companies in England; and for other purposes.

An Act for conferring additional powers on the London and North-Western Railway Company, in relation to their own undertaking and the undertakings of other companies in Wales; and for other purposes.

An Act for conferring additional powers on the Midland Railway Company, for the construction

of works, and otherwise in relation to their own undertaking and the undertakings of other Companies; and for other purposes.

An Act to repeal the Act relating to the Moses Gate and Ringley Branch Turnpike Roads, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof; and to authorize new works; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the widening and extension of the Nantlle Railway; and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from Christian Malford, in the county of Wilts, to Beachingstoke, in the same county.

An Act to authorize the North Staffordshire Railway Company to construct certain railways forming a loop line of railway, in the Staffordshire Potteries; and for other purposes.

An Act for authorizing the Peterborough, Wisbeach, and Sutton Railway Company, to extend their railway to Crowland; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the construction of railways in the county of Salop, to be called "The Shrewsbury and Potteries Junction Railway;" and for other purposes.

An Act for authorizing the Sirhowy Railway Company to construct a railway in substitution for the authorized extension of their railway to the Merthyr, Tredegar, and Abergavenny Railway, and to deviate their authorized railway in the parish of Bedwelty, and to use parts of the Merthyr, Tredegar, and Abergavenny Railway, and for confirming the mode in which certain roads have been crossed or diverted by the Company, and for suspending the operation of certain provisions of "The Sirhowy Railway Act, 1860," as to passenger trains to be run upon the railways of the Company and the Monmouthshire Railway; and for other purposes.

An Act for authorizing the South Eastern Railway to make new lines of railway by way of extensions of their Railway at Greenwich, Woolwich, and Cranbrook respectively; to acquire additional lands; to raise further moneys; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the construction of a railway in Essex, to be called the "South Essex Railway."

An Act to authorize the Strathspey Railway Company to extend their railway; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the Ryde Pier Company to construct certain tramways at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Chichester and Midhurst Railway Company to extend their railway to the London and South-Western Railway near Haslemere; and for other purposes.

An Act for making and maintaining the Bedford and Northampton Railway; and for other purposes.

An Act for making an extension of the Blane Valley Railway, in the county of Stirling, and a diversion of part of the said railway; and for other purposes.

An Act for the extension of the Drayton Junction Railway to Bettisfield; and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from Girvan in the county of Ayr to East Challock, in the county of Wigtown; and for other purposes.

An Act for enabling the Midland Railway Company to construct railways from Mansfield to Southwell, and from Mansfield to Worksop, with a branch to Staveley, and other branches; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the construction of a rail-

way in the county of Monmouth, to be called the Newport and Usk Railway ; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Northampton and Banbury Junction Railway Company to make a branch at Blisworth ; to raise additional capital ; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the Northampton and Banbury Junction Railway Company to extend their railway to Chipping Norton and Blockley ; and for other purposes.

An Act to enable the North-Eastern Railway Company to construct branch railways in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and abandon portions of railways ; and for other purposes.

An Act for making railways from the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford line of the Great Western Railway Company at Pontypool to Caerleon, and to the Great Western Railway at or near Newport ; and for other purposes.

An Act for authorizing the Company of Proprietors of the Regent's Canal to improve their Limehouse Basin, and make a new entrance thereto from the River Thames, and a wharf on the Thames, and other works at Limehouse ; for regulating their capital, and authorizing them to raise further moneys ; and for other purposes.

An Act for making railways in Gloucestershire, to connect certain railways on the east with railways on the west of the River Severn ; and for other purposes.

An Act for incorporating a Company for making a railway to be called " The South Wales and Great Western Direct Railway ;" and for other purposes.

An Act for the amalgamation of the undertakings of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company and the Cleveland Railway

Company with that of the North-Eastern Railway Company ; and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate a Company for making the Limerick and North Kerry Junction Railway ; and for other purposes.

Westminster, July 6, 1865.

This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them that *The Lords authorized by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by Her Majesty, for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Commission read*; and the Commons being come thither, the said Commission, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and several other Lords therein named, to declare and notify the Royal Assent to the said Acts, was read accordingly, and the Royal Assent given to

An Act to apply a sum out of the consolidated fund and the surplus of ways and means to the service of the year ending thirty-first March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

An Act for consolidating certain enactments relating to the Admiralty.

An Act for the regulation of Dockyard Ports.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to prisons.

An Act to amend the law relating to small penalties.

An Act for making a railway from the Cornwall Railway, near Saltash, to the Tamar Kit Hill and Callington Railway at Callington, in the county of Cornwall.

An Act for authorizing the Launceston, Bodmin, and Wadebridge Junction Railway Company, to make an extension railway from the Bodmin and Wadebridge Junction Railway at Ruthern Bridge, to the Cornwall Railway at Truro ; and to raise further moneys, and for changing the name of the Company ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the construction of a railway from the North Kent Railway to the Medway, and of a pier in that river ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the construction of a railway in the county of Glamorgan, to be called “ The Afon Valley Railway ;” and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the construction of a dock and other works at or near Newport, on the western side of the River Usk, to be called “ The Alexandra Dock,” and of railways to connect the same with neighbouring railways ; and for other purposes.

An Act for authorizing the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, to make a railway to Liverpool ; and for other purposes.

An Act for making certain railways from the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to the East Grinstead, Groombridge, and Tunbridge Wells Railway, and to the Brighton, Uckfield, and Tunbridge Wells Railways ; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the construction of a railway from the South Wales Railway to Fishguard Bay, and of a harbour there ; and for other purposes.

An Act to extend the time limited for the purchase of lands, and completion of works, by the Acts relating to the Waterford and Passage Railway Company.

An Act to authorize the construction of railways in and near Dublin, to be called "The Dublin Metropolitan Junction Railways."

War Office, Pall Mall,

7th July, 1865.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B., K.S.I., to have the local rank of General while serving upon the Staff in Ireland. Dated 1st July, 1865.

Admiralty, 4th July, 1865.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Archibald Mends Thomson Gibson to be First Lieutenant, vice Sharpe, to half-pay. Dated 29th June, 1865.

Admiralty 5th July, 1865.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants. Dated 28th June, 1865 :—

John Charles Wardell, Gent.

Francis Vallancey Byam Yates, Gent.

Woollett Wilmot, Gent.

Trevor Alexander Le Breton, Gent.

William Henry McCheane, Gent.

Charles Auchmuty Ralph Musters, Gent.

George Anthony Ellard Gore, Gent.
 Henry Charles Horrocks, Gent.
 Townley Ward Dowding, Gent.
 Arthur Emerson Chapman, Gent.
 John Moore Hume, Gent.
 Frederick John Augustus Croker, Gent.

Admiralty, 4th July, 1865.

he Reverend Richard Lee Neale has this day been appointed a Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 5th July, 1865.

Mr. Frederick Pugh has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 21st June 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cardigan.

Captain Charles Bassett Lewis to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 24th June, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Herts.

9th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Joseph Chuck to be Lieutenant. Dated 27th June, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

West Suffolk Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant George Beresford Deare to be Captain, vice the Marquis of Bristol, promoted. Dated 6th June, 1865.

1st Loyal Troop of Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet Thomas Dawson to be Lieutenant, vice Buxton, resigned. Dated 27th June, 1865.

James Colquhoun Revel Read to be Cornet, vice Dawson, promoted. Dated 27th June, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Sir Robert Buxton in the above Troop.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge.**2nd Administrative Battalion of Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers.*

James Carter to be Honorary Quartermaster. Dated 26th June, 1865.

Charles Wharton Naylor to be Honorary Assistant-Quartermaster. Dated 26th June, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.**8th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.*

Charles Arthur Inman, Gent., to be First Lieutenant. Dated 29th June, 1865.

Liverpool Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Walker, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 28th June, 1865.

Patrick Valentine Hawney, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 28th June, 1865.

Thomas Woods, Gent., to be Honorary Quartermaster, vice Hawney, resigned. Dated 28th June, 1865.

Lawrence Grannell, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Quartermaster. Dated 28th June, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Charles James John Salmon to be Captain. Dated 21st June, 1865.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Leslie Stephen to be Captain, vice Hantler, resigned. Dated 27th June, 1865.

Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Robert Bentley to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th June, 1865.

48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant William Ingram Marter to be Captain. Dated 29th June, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Huntingdon.

1st Huntingdonshire Light Horse Volunteer Corps.

Assistant-Surgeon Charles Edward Prior to be Surgeon. Dated 8th June, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Clement Davies, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Stroud, resigned. Dated 4th July, 1865.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners

for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act, 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1865, amounted to the sum of three million two hundred and thirty-one thousand two hundred and thirty pounds and four pence.

The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that the sum of eight hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and seven pounds ten shillings and one penny, being one-fourth part of the said surplus of three million two hundred and thirty-one thousand two hundred and thirty pounds and four pence, will be applied under the provisions of the said Act, between the 6th day of July, 1865, and the 30th day of September, 1865, to the following purposes; viz.:

	£.	s.	d.
To be applied towards the Reduction of the National Debt	807,807	10	1
Do. per Act 16 Viet., c. 23, s. 32	6,906	14	7
Add Interest receivable on account of Donations and Bequests, to be applied to the purchase of Stock	7,409	0	0
	<hr/> £322,123 4 8 <hr/>		

A. Y. Spearman, Comptroller-General.

National Debt Office, July 5, 1865.

FROM THE
 SUPPLEMENT
 TO THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 7,
 1865.

Lord Chamberlain's Office. July 8, 1865.

CEREMONIAL *observed at the BAPTISM of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT. Son of THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, in the Chapel at Windsor Castle, on Friday, the 7th of July, 1865, at one o'clock.*

THE Household in attendance assembled in the Corridor.

The Ministers, and other Company invited to be present, proceeded on arrival to the Green Drawing Room, and from thence were shewn to seats provided for them in the Chapel.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, The Bishop of London (Dean of the Chapels Royal), The Bishop of Oxford (Lord High Almoner), The Bishop of Worcester (Clerk of the Closet), The Honourable and Very Reverend the Dean of Windsor (Resident Chaplain to Her Majesty), and The Very Reverend the Dean of Westminster (Chaplain to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales), took their places within the Rails of the Communion Table.

The SPONSORS for His Royal Highness The Infant Prince; viz:

Her Majesty The Queen of Denmark, represented by Her Majesty The Queen.

His Majesty The King of Hanover, represented by

His Serene Highness The Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

His Royal Highness The Crown Prince of Denmark, represented by
The Viscount Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.

Her Royal Highness The Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland,
represented by

Her Royal Highness The Princess Louise.

His Royal Highness The Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., represented by
The Earl Granville, K.G., The Lord President of the Council.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, represented by

Her Royal Highness The Princess Helena.

His Royal Highness The Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

His Serene Highness The Prince of Leiningen.

were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the Seats prepared for them on the left side
of the Communion Rails.

Her Majesty the Queen was attended by Her Grace The Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes, and by The Viscountess Jocelyn. Lady of the Bedchamber, The Honourable Emma Lascelles and The Honourable Florence Seymour, Maids of Honour in Waiting, and by The Lady Augusta Stanley, Extra Bedchamber Woman to Her Majesty, and their Royal Highnesses The Princesses Helena and Louise by The Lady Caroline Barrington, The Lady Superintendent.

The Ladies and Gentlemen in Attendance on the Sponsors were shewn to Seats prepared for them.

Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales, and Their Royal Highnesses The Princes and Princesses, not being Sponsors, were then conducted by the Vice-Chamberlain (The Lord Chamberlain acting as Sponsor) to the Chairs placed for them on the right side of the Communion Rails. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Attendance were seated near Their Royal Highnesses.

During the entrance of the Royal Personages and others invited, a Voluntary was played on the Organ.

When the Voluntary had ceased, the Vice-Chamberlain, accompanied by The Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, and by The Lord Harris, Chamberlain to Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales, conducted The Infant Prince into the Chapel, His Royal Highness being carried the Head Nurse, and attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales.

When all had taken their places, the Service commenced with a Hymn.

When the Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the Prayer, "Almighty ever living God," The Countess of Macclesfield placed the Infant Prince in the arms of the Queen, who handed His Royal Highness to the Archbishop, and received the Prince from His Grace when His Royal Highness had been Baptized.

His Royal Highness received the names of George Frederick Ernest Albert.

The Countess of Macclesfield then received the Prince, who, after the Service, was reconducted from the Chapel in the same way.

The Ceremony concluded with the Anthem, when Her Majesty the Queen retired from the Chapel to the Red Drawing Room, attended as on entering.

The Royal and other distinguished Personages were afterwards reconducted to the Red Drawing Room, where the Baptismal Register was completed.

Luncheon was served for the Royal Family in the Oak Room, and for the other distinguished Guests in the Dining Room.

During the Collation, The Viscount Bury, the Treasurer of the Household, in the absence of The Lord Steward, gave the following toasts :—

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE GEORGE
OF WALES.

THE QUEEN.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Frock Dress was worn. The Gentlemen of the Household in the Windsor Uniform.

THE following is the List of Royal Personages and of others who were invited to be present on the occasion.

[Those in *Italics* were unable to attend.]

Her Majesty The QUEEN.

SPONSORS,

His Majesty The King of Hanover, K.G.

Her Majesty The Queen of Denmark.

His Royal Highness The Crown Prince of Denmark.

Her Royal Highness The Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Aliée of Great Britain and Ireland.

His Royal Highness The Reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, K.G.

Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Cambridge.

His Royal Highness The Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

His Serene Highness The Prince of Leiningen.

His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, K.G.

Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales.

His Royal Highness The Prince Arthur.

His Royal Highness The Prince Leopold.

Her Royal Highness The Princess Helena.
 Her Royal Highness The Princess Louise.
 Her Royal Highness The Princess Beatrice.
 His Serene Highness The Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
The Count Gleichen.

FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The Saxon Minister	...	...	The Count Vitzthum.
The Danish Minister	...	...	General the Baron de Bulow.
The Hanoverian Chargé d'Affaires	...	...	The Baron Blome.

CABINET MINISTERS.

The First Lord of The Treasury	...	...	The Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B.
The Lord President of the Council	...	...	The Earl Granville, K.G.
The Secretary of State for the Home Department	...	...	The Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B.

CLERGY OFFICIATING.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal	The Bishop of London.
The Lord High Almoner	The Bishop of Oxford.
The Clerk of the Closet	The Bishop of Worcester,
The Dean of Windsor and Resident Chaplain to Her Majesty	The Honourable and Very Reverend Gerald Wellesley.
The Dean of Westminster and Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales	The Very Reverend A. P. Stanley, D.D.

 HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

The Lord Chamberlain	The Viscount Sydney, G.C.B.
The Lord Steward	<i>The Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B.</i>
The Master of the Horse	The Marquis of Ailesbury, K.G.
The Mistress of the Robes	The Duchess of Wellington.
The Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting ...	The Viscountess Jocelyn.

The Maids of Honour in Waiting	...	{ The Honourable Emma Lascelles. The Honourable Florence Seymour.
The Extra Bedchamber Woman	...	The Lady Augusta Stanley.
The Treasurer of the Household	...	The Viscount Bury.
The Comptroller of the Household	...	The Lord Proby.
The Vice-Chamberlain	...	The Viscount Castlerosse.
The Lord in Waiting	...	The Earl of Caithness.
The Groom in Waiting	...	Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Bentinck, K.C.B.
The Equerries in Waiting	...	{ Major-General the Honourable A. N. Hood. Colonel the Honourable A. E. Hardinge.
The Keeper of the Privy Purse	...	Colonel the Honourable Sir C. B. Phipps, K.C.B.
The Master of the Household	...	{ Major-General Sir Thomas Myddelton Biddulph, K.C.B.
The Librarian	...	Mr. Woodward.
The German Librarian	...	Mr. Sahl.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

The Groom of the Stole	...	...	The Earl Spencer, K.G.
The Comptroller and Treasurer	...	...	Lieutenant-General Knollys.
The Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting	...	...	The Lord Alfred Hervey.
The Groom of the Bedchamber in Waiting	...	...	The Honourable R. H. Meade.
The Equerry in Waiting	...	...	Major Grey.
The Private Secretary	...	...	Mr. Herbert Fisher.
The Librarian	...	...	Mr. Holzmann.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

The Chamberlain	...	...	The Lord Harris, K.S.I.
The Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting	...	...	The Countess De Grey and Ripon.
The Lady of the Bedchamber attending	...	...	The Countess of Macclesfield.
The Infant Prince	...	...
The Bedchamber Woman in Waiting	...	...	The Honourable Mrs. Edward Coke.

THE GENTLEMEN AND LADIES IN ATTENDANCE ON THE ROYAL PERSONAGES PRESENT.

Governor to His Royal Highness	The	{	Major Elphinstone, V.C.
Prince Arthur	...		
Tutor to His Royal Highness	The	{	Mr. Buff.
Prince Leopold	...		
The Lady in Attendance on Their Royal High-		{	The Lady Caroline Barrington.
nesses The Princesses Helena and Louise			
Equerry to His Royal Highness	The Duke		
of Cambridge	...		
	...		Colonel the Honourable James Macdonald, C.B.



SPECIAL INVITATIONS.

- The Countess Spencer.
- The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.
- The Dowager Lady Lyttelton.*
- The Honourable Lady Phipps,* and *The Honourable Miss Phipps.*

The Lady Mary and Miss Hood.
Honourable and Reverend Charles Leslie, and The Lady Caroline Courtenay.
Major-General The Honourable Charles and Mrs. Grey.

The Honourable Mrs. Wellesley.

The Honourable Horatia Stopford.

Major-General F. H., and the Lady Emily Seymour.

Colonel The Honourable Dudley F. and Lady Elizabeth De Ros.

The Honourable Lady Biddulph.

Sir James Clark, Bart.

The Dowager Lady Couper.

Colonel and The Honourable Mrs. Henry Ponsonby.

Mr. C. L. Wood.

Mrs. Knollys.

Miss Hildyard.

Mr. F. W. Gibbs, C.B. ...

The Reverend H. M. Birch, M.A. ...

The Reverend C. F. Tarver, M.A. ...

Mademoiselle Norelle ...

Mademoiselle Bauer ...

... } Formerly Tutors to His Royal Highness The
... } Prince of Wales.

... } Governesses to Their Royal Highnesses The
... } Princesses.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 11,
1865.

Whitehall, July 10, 1865.

THE following Addresses of congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales having given Birth to a Prince, have been transmitted to the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, for presentation, and have accordingly been presented by him to Her Majesty, who has been pleased to receive the same very graciously :

To the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Madam,

WE, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury in Convocation assembled, approach your Majesty with the expression of our dutiful reverence for your Majesty's Throne and our loyal affection to your Royal person.

We rejoice to congratulate your Majesty on the happy birth of another Prince to your Royal House, who may, we trust, prolong to after years and coming generations, your Royal lineage, and follow the great example of the faithful discharge of duty in the highest places of this land, which your Majesty has, by God's help, enabled to exhibit to a grateful and loyal people.

And we will ever pray, &c.,

C. T., Cantuar, President.

And the following on the same subject : from
 The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the
 borough of Liverpool.
 The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the
 borough of Cambridge.
 The London Committee of Deputies of the British
 Jews.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 7th day of
July, 1865,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Honourable Robert Monsey, Lord Cranworth, whereupon the oath of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain was, by Her Majesty's command, administered to his Lordship ; and he took his place at the Board accordingly.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, July 10, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Thursday, the 13th instant, under the usual regulations.

Whitehall, July 8, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to order a congé d'élire to pass the Great Seal empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Chester to elect a Bishop of that Sec, the same being void by the death of Doctor John Graham ; and Her Majesty has also been pleased to recom-

mend to the said dean and chapter the Reverend William Jacobson, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Chester.

Whitehall, July 10, 1865.

The Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, having on the 7th day of July instant appointed James Caird, Esq., to be a Commissioner under the Act 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 53, intituled "An Act to consolidate and continue the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, and to provide for the completion of proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts;" the said James Caird did on the same day make a declaration before Sir Colin Blackburn, Knt., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, for the due execution of the duties under the said Act.

Crown Office, July 10, 1865.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden on the 15th day of August next.

Borough of the Tower Hamlets.

Charles Salisbury Butler, of Cazenoves, Upper Clapton, Esq.

Acton Smee Ayrton, of Bolton-street, Saint George's, Hanover-square, Esq., both in the county of Middlesex.

Whitehall, July 5, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto John Soden, of the Circus, in the city of Bath, Esquire, and to Henrietta Corbet, his wife, eldest

daughter of Charles Decimus Williames, late of Birthdu, in the county of Montgomery, Esquire, by Henrietta, his wife, who was the sister of Athelstan Corbet, late of Ynys-y-Maengwyn, in the county of Merioneth, Esquire, all deceased. Her Royal licence and authority that they and their issue may, in compliance with a proviso contained in the last will and testament of the said Athelstan Corbet, take and henceforth use the surname of Corbet only, that he the said John Soden may bear the arms of Corbet quarterly with his own family arms of Soden, that she the said Henrietta Corbet Soden may bear the arms of Corbet quarterly with those of Williames, and that the arms of Corbet quarterly with those of Soden may be taken, borne, and used by the issue of their marriage; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect :

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's said College of Arms.

(1131.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
July 10, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received a copy of a Notice issued by the Portuguese Board of Health declaring the port of New Orleans to be considered free from yellow fever.

War Office, Pall Mall,

11th July, 1865.

*1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant
John Matthew Benthall, from Military Train,*

to be Lieutenant, vice Vibart, who exchanges.
Dated 11th July, 1865.

4th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant James Alexander Tait to be Captain, by purchase, vice John Arthur Bragge, who retires. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Cornet Philip Edward Poppe to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tait. Dated 11th July 1865.

8th Hussars, Gentleman Cadet D'Arcy Bland Wentworth, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Samuel Henry Pemberton Whittuck, who retires. Dated 11th July, 1865.

9th Lancers, Gentleman Cadet Francis Charles Burton, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Henry William Edwards, deceased. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Leslie Augustus Royds Barrow, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Francis Charles Burton, transferred to 56th Foot. Dated 11th July, 1865.

13th Hussars, Gentleman Cadet Arthur Charles Pole, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice William George Middleton, transferred to 12th Lancers. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Royal Artillery, Second Captain Alexander Gillespie to be Captain, vice Frederick Day Urquhart, retired upon half-pay. Dated 10th June, 1865.

Second Captain and Brevet-Major William Wilson to be Captain, vice Arthur Watt Pixley, retired upon half-pay. Dated 10th June, 1865.

Lieutenant Charles Hart Pickering to be Second Captain, vice Robert Callwell Smith, seconded. Dated 10th May, 1865.

- Lieutenant Thaddeus Ryan to be Second Captain, vice Gillespie. Dated 10th June, 1865.
- Lieutenant William O'Brien to be Second Captain, vice Brevet-Major Wilson. Dated 10th June, 1865.
- Lieutenant Alexander Walker, on the Supernumerary List, to be Second Captain. Dated 10th June, 1865.
- Lieutenant Henry Girardot to be Second Captain, vice George Grant Gordon, resigned. Dated 10th June, 1865.
- Lieutenant Bowes Lennox Forster to be Second Captain, vice Alexander Walter Armstrong Ogilvie, deceased. Dated 22nd June, 1865.
- Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Hand, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Ryan. Dated 11th July, 1865.
- Surgeon Edward Schaw Protheroe, having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858. Dated 10th June, 1865.
- Acting Veterinary-Surgeon John Hanly to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Francis Cotterell, deceased. Dated 28th April, 1863.

Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenants, with temporary rank :—

- Edward Cardwell Fanshawe. Dated 22nd June, 1865.
- Maule Campbell Brackenbury. Dated 22nd June, 1865.
- Richard Henry Jelf. Dated 22nd June, 1865.
- Henry Sidney Freeman Haynes. Dated 22nd June, 1865.
- Robert Gosset Woodthorpe. Dated 22nd June, 1865.

Francis Palmer Washington. Dated 22nd June, 1865.

Military Train, Lieutenant William Edward Frere Vibart, from 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Benthall, who exchanges. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain Godfrey W. Beaumont to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Henry Jelf-Sharp, who retires. Dated 11th July, 1865. Ensign and Lieutenant Frederick William Edward Forestier Walker to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Beaumont. Dated 11th July, 1865.

The Honourable Francis Charles Bridgeman to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Walker. Dated 11th July, 1865.

1st Regiment of Foot, Ensign Luke Edmonstone Miller to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fergus Farrell, who retires. Dated 11th July, 1865.

William Bell Macdonald, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Miller. Dated 11th July, 1865.

4th Foot, Ensign John Rimington Sharp to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Edmund Sinclair, who retires. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Edward Herbert Fitzherbert, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sharp. Dated 11th July, 1865.

8th Foot, Captain John Bunce Pilgrim, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major John Millar Bannatyne, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Lieutenant Philip Homer Page to be Captain, by purchase, vice Pilgrim, who retires. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Ensign John Mount Batten to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Page. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Arthur Cecil Crampton Plunket, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Batten. Dated 11th July, 1865.

10th Foot, Lieutenant William Whitla to be Captain, by purchase, vice John Bartholomew Corballis, who retires. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Ensign Hamilton William Palmer to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Whitla. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Armstrong William Elliott, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Palmer. Dated 11th July, 1865.

18th Foot, Captain Samuel Boulderson, from the late 5th Bengal European Light Cavalry, to be Captain, vice Thomas Henry Stoddard, transferred to the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th July, 1865.

25th Foot, Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain, Henry A. Berry, from 28th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Bridge, who exchanges. Dated 11th July, 1865.

28th Foot, Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain, James Bridge, from 26th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Berry, who exchanges. Dated 11th July, 1865.

56th Foot, Cornet Francis Charles Burton, from 9th Lancers, to be Ensign, vice George Francis Horton, who retires. Dated 11th July, 1865.

61st Foot, Lieutenant Samuel F. Sewell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas Maitland Moore, who retires. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Ensign Edward Maxwell Lyte to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Edward Ellis Borton, who retires. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Ensign Redmond Uniacke Somerville to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sewell. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Thomas Disney Leaver, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lyte. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Edward William Jennings, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Somerville. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Robert Hayes Corbett, late Gentleman Cadet, Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Edward William Jennings, transferred to the Rifle Brigade. Dated 12th July, 1865.

73rd Foot, Captain Alfred Herbert Morse, from 96th Foot, to be Captain, vice Galwey, who exchanges. Dated 11th July, 1865.

87th Foot, Ensign Frederick George Vardon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William Nutter, who retires. Dated 11th July 1865.

James Montagu FitzRoy England, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Vardon. Dated 11th July, 1865.

96th Foot, Captain St. John Dupond Galwey, from 73rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Morse, who exchanges. Dated 11th July, 1865.

107th Foot, Lieutenant Colin Herbert Garbett, from the Bengal General List, to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur Donald Butter, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Rifle Brigade, Ensign the Honourable Bernard Thomas Howard to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lord Edward Cavendish, who retires. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Ensign Edward William Jennings, from 61st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Horatio John Thomas Walpole, promoted. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Villiers Spencer Bagot, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice the Honourable Bernard Thomas Howard. Dated 12th July, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Austen Allen, M.D., from Supernumerary in 71st Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Phillippes de Gorrequer Delmege, M.D., deceased. Dated 11th July, 1865.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Carey, 26th Foot, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858. Dated 19th June, 1865.

Captain John Bunce Pilgrim, 8th Foot, to be Major. Dated 20th June, 1854.

Brevet-Major John Bunce Pilgrim, 8th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 26th December, 1859.

Paymaster Robert Bent Farwell, 18th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 21st February, 1865.

In continuation of the promotions in succession to General Sir James Shaw Kennedy, K.C.B., deceased :—

Captain George Wentworth Forbes, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Major. Dated 31st May, 1865.

Admiralty, 8th July, 1865.

Commanders :

John Elliot Bingham, and

John Anthony Lawrence Wharton,

to be Retired Captains, under Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, and 9th July, 1864, from the 1st instant.

Commanders :

Augustus John Burton, and

Henry Barnard Hankey,

have been placed on the Retired List of Commanders, under Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, and 9th July, 1864, from the 1st instant.

Lieutenant William Frederick Gloucester Fead to be Retired Commander, under Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, and 9th July, 1864, from the 1st instant.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City and County of the City of York.

John Brown, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
Dated 26th June, 1865.

William Frederick Dixon, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 26th June, 1865.

James Yates, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
Dated 26th June, 1865.

The Reverend Henry Day Ingilby to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 26th June, 1865.

1st West Regiment of Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Robert Bentley, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Sir Lionel Pilkington, resigned. Dated 19th July, 1865.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant Arthur Tredgold Lawson to be Captain, vice Holdforth, resigned. Dated 24th June, 1865.

First Lieutenant Tom Lillie Mercer to be Captain.
Dated 1st July, 1865.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant John Graham to be Captain, vice Firth, resigned. Dated 22nd June, 1865.

First Lieutenant John Hodgson Atkinson Jowett to be Captain. Dated 22nd June, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Edward Brown to be First Lieutenant, vice Graham, promoted. Dated 22nd June, 1865.

John Ellis to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 22nd June, 1865.

3rd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant William Henry Shepherd to be Captain, vice Edward Salt, resigned. Dated 24th June, 1865.

Ensign John Hodgson to be Lieutenant, vice Shepherd, promoted. Dated 24th June, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

5th Regiment of West York Militia.

Lieutenant William Vilett Rolleston, who was absent without leave from the training of the Regiment, has been struck off the strength of the Regiment.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

Northumberland Regiment of Militia Infantry.

The Lord Warkworth to be Captain. Dated 7th July, 1865.

6th Northumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Francis Charlton to be Lieutenant, vice Charlton, deceased. Dated 30th June, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk, and of the City and County of the City of Norwich.

Norfolk Artillery Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant Frederick Bernard Astley to be Captain, vice D'Eye, promoted. Dated 6th July, 1865.

1st Administrative Battalion of Norfolk Rifle Volunteers.

Thomas Marsters Kendall, Esq., F.R.C.S., to be Surgeon, vice Rump, resigned. Dated 27th June, 1865.

23rd Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Henry Arthur Howman to be Ensign, vice Mills, resigned. Dated 27th June, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dorset.

5th Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William James Hill, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Tizard, promoted. Dated 5th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop.

1st Shropshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Henry Fenton to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 5th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

George Thompson Hartley, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Dickens, promoted. Dated 22nd June, 1865.

1st Administrative Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers.

Major Thomas Chappell Brown Westhead to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Buller, resigned.
Dated 24th June, 1865.

Captain Colin Minton Campbell to be Major, vice Westhead, promoted. Dated 24th June, 1865.

18th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Edward Hill, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Sparrow, promoted. Dated 26th June, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of the County of York, and the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

5th East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

William Stead Brodrick, Esq., to be First Lieutenant. Dated 17th June, 1865.

1st Administrative Battalion of East Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers.

Major Philip Saltmarshe to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Dated 17th June, 1865.

Captain Thomas Prickett to be Major, vice Saltmarshe, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1865.

5th East Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Thomas Harland to be Captain, vice Prickett, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1865.

Ensign Robert Davison to be Lieutenant, vice Harland, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1865.

Thomas Boynton, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Davison, promoted. Dated 17th June, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, and of the City and County of the City of Canterbury.

21st Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Daniel Campbell, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Rudd, resigned. Dated 21st June, 1865.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 14,
1865.

Whitehall, July 13, 1865.

THE Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend John Macintyre to the church of Croick, in the parish of Kincardine, in the presbytery of Tain, and shire of Ross, vacant by the transportation of the Reverend Alexander Maclean, to the parish of Holkirk.

The Queen has also been pleased to present the Reverend Duncan McVean to the church of Strontian, in the presbytery of Mull, and shire of Argyll, vacant by the death of the Reverend John Robertson.

The Queen has also been pleased to present the Reverend Malcolm Campbell Taylor to the charge and office of First Minister of the church and parish of Montrose, in the presbytery of Brechin, and county of Forfar, vacant by the transportation of the Reverend George Stewart Burns, to the church and parish of St. Mungo.

Marlborough House, July 11, 1865.

Herbert William Fisher, Esq., the Private Secretary of His Royal Highness the Prince of

Wales, has been appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal of His Royal Highness, in the room of Sir William Dunbar, Bart., resigned.

Crown Office, July 12, 1865.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden on the 15th day of August next.

University of Cambridge.

The Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole,
Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws.

Charles Jasper Selwyn, Master of Arts and
Doctor of Laws.

Borough of Whitehaven.

George Cavendish Bentinck, of Charles-street,
Berkeley-square, in the county of Middlesex.
Esq.

Borough of Newark-upon-Trent.

Grosvenor Hodgkinson, of Newark-upon-Trent.
The Honourable Arthur Pelham Clinton (commonly called Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton).

Borough of Halifax.

James Stansfeld the younger, of Thurloe-square,
Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.
Edward Akroyd, of Bank Field, in the parish of
Halifax, Esq.

Borough of Wenlock.

The Right Honourable George Cecil Weld Forrester.
James Milnes Gaskell, of Thorne's House, near
Wakefield, in the county of York, Esq.

Borough of Cockermouth.

John Steel, of Derwent Bank, in the parish of
Bridekirk, in the county of Cumberland, Esq.
The Right Honourable Richard Southwell Bourke
(commonly called Lord Naas).

Borough of Denbigh.

Townshend Mainwaring, of Gaaltfaenan, in the
county of Denbigh, Esq.

City of Chichester.

The Honourable Henry George Charles Gordon
Lennox (commonly called Lord Henry George
Charles Gordon Lennox).
John Abel Smith, of Chester-square, in the county
of Middlesex, Esq.

*District of Burghs of Leith, Portobello, and
Musselburgh.*

William Miller, Esq., of 135, Piccadilly, London.

Borough of Truro.

The Honourable John Cranch Walker Vivian, of
Park, in the parish of St. Clement, in the county
of Cornwall.
Frederick Martin Williams, of Goonvrea, in the
parish of Perranworthal, in the said county,
Esq.

Borough of Dartmouth.

John Hardy, of Dunstall Hall, in the county of
Stafford, Esq.

Town and Port of Hythe.

Mayer Amschel de Rothschild (commonly called
Baron Mayer Amschel de Rothschild).

Borough of Bridport.

Thomas Alexander Mitchell,
Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, Esqrs.

Borough of Merthyr Tidvil.

The Right Honourable Henry Austin Bruce.

City of Oxford.

The Right Honourable Edward Cardwell.
Charles Neate, Esq.

Borough of Monmouth.

Crawshay Bailey, of Nantyglo House, in the
county of Monmouth.

Borough of Petersfield.

The Right Honourable Sir William George Hylton
Jolliffe, Bart., of Heath House, near Petersfield.

Borough of Arundel.

The Right Honourable Lord Edward George
Fitzalan Howard.

Borough of Marlborough.

The Right Honourable Lord Ernest Bruce.
Henry Bingham Baring, Esq.

Borough of Launceston.

Alexander Henry Campbell, of Werrington Park,
in the county of Devon, Esq.

City of Wells.

Hedworth Hylton Jolliffe, of No. 36, Upper Hyde
Park, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.
Captain Arthur Divett Hayter, of Hyde Park-
terrace, in the county of Middlesex.

County of the Borough of Carmarthen.

William Morris, of the borough of Carmarthen
Esq.

Borough of Great Marlow.

Colonel Thomas Peers Williams, of Temple House, Berks, Esq.

Colonel Brownlow William Knox, of Wilton-crescent, London.

Borough of Eye.

Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Bart., of Brome Hall, in the county of Suffolk.

Borough of Hertford.

The Right Honourable William Francis Cooper.

Sir Walter Minto Townsend Farquhar, Bart.

Borough of Bewdley.

Sir Thomas Edward Winnington, Bart., of Stantord Court, in the county of Worcester.

Borough of Richmond.

Sir Roundell Palmer, Knt., Her Majesty's Attorney-General.

The Honourable John Charles Dundas, of Wood Hall, near Wetherby, in the county of York.

City of Bath.

William Tite, of Lowndes-square,
James Macnaghten Hogg, of Wilton-crescent,
both in the county of Middlesex, Esqrs.

Borough of Marylebone.

John Harvey Lewis, of Grosvenor-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Thomas Chambers, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Council learned in the Law.

Borough of Lambeth.

Thomas Hughes, Esq.

Frederic Doulton, Esq.

Borough of Wilton.

Edmund Antrobus the younger, of Amesbury, in
the county of Wilts, Esq.

Borough of Westbury.

Sir Massey Lopes, Bart.

City of Exeter.

Edward Baldwin Courtenay (commonly called
Lord Courtenay).

John Duke Coleridge, Esq.

Borough of Kendal.

George Carr Glyn, Esq.

Borough of Brecon.

John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, of the said borough,
Esq.

July 13.

Borough of Greenwich.

David Salomons, of Great Cumberland-place.
Middlesex, an Alderman of the City of London.
Sir Charles Jilston Bright, of Upper Hyde Park-
gardens, Middlesex, Knt.

City and Liberty of Westminster.

Robert Wellesley Grosvenor,
John Stuart Mill, Esqrs.

Borough of Newport.

Charles Wykeham Martin, of Leeds Castle, in
the county of Kent, Esq.
Robert William Kennard, of Porchester-terrace,
Middlesex, Esq.

Borough of Beverley.

Henry Edwards, of Pye Nest, in the county of
York,

Christopher Sykes, of Sledmere, in the said county, Esqrs.

City of Gloucester.

William Philip Price, of Ibberton Court, in the county of Gloucester, Esq.

Charles James Monk, of Cambridge-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Borough of Malmesbury.

Henry Charles Howard (commonly called Viscount Andover), of Charlton Park, in the county of Wilts.

Town and Port of Hastings.

The Honourable George Waldegrave Leslie, of Leslic, in the county of Fife.

Patrick Francis Robertson, of Halton House, Hastings, Esq.

Borough of Devonport.

John Fleming, of Bigadon, in the county of Devon, Esq.

William Ferrand, of St. Ives, in the county of York, Esq.

Borough of Plymouth.

Sir Robert Porrett Collier, of Grimston, in the county of Devon, Knt.

Walter Morrison, of Malham Tarn, in the county of York, Esq.

Borough of Lymington.

William Alexander Mackinnon the younger, of Gloucester-square, Esq.

Lord George Charles Gordon Lennox, of Portland-place, both in the county of Middlesex.

Borough of Bridgwater.

Henry Westropp, of Green Park, Bruff, in the
county of Limerick,
Alexander William Kinglake, of St. James's-
place, London, Esqrs.

Borough of Tynemouth.

George Otto Trevelyan, Esq.

Borough of Droitwich.

The Right Honourable Sir John Somerset Paking-
ton, Bart.

Borough of Bedford.

Samuel Whitbread,
William Stuart the younger, Esqrs.

Borough of Bradford.

Henry Wickham Wickham, of Chapel-street,
South Audley-street, in the county of Middle-
sex, Esq.

William Edward Forster, of Wharfside, in Burley,
in the parish of Otley, in the county of York,
Esq.

City of Winchester.

John Bonham Carter, Esq.
William Barrow Simonds, Esq.

Borough of Morpeth.

The Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart.

Borough of Maidstone..

William Lee, Esq.
James Whatman, Esq.

Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

Robert Brooks, of Woodcote Park, in the county
of Surrey, Esq.

Captain Henry Gillett Gridley, of Wilton-crescent,
in the county of Middlesex.

City of Coventry.

Morgan Treherne, Esq.

Henry William Eaton, Esq.

Borough of Cheltenham.

Charles Schreiber, of Langham House, in the
county of Middlesex, Esq.

Borough of Walsall.

Charles Forster, of Hanch Hall, in the county of
Stafford, Esq.

Borough of Kidderminster.

Albert Grant, of Roseaer House, Addison-road,
in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

City of Canterbury.

Henry Alexander Butler-Johnstone, Esq.

John Walter Huddlestone, Esq., Q.C.

Borough of Dorchester.

Charles Napier Sturt, of Moor Critchell, in the
county of Dorset, Esq.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, of Frampton, in the
said county of Dorset, Esq.

Borough of Penryn.

Thomas George Baring, of Lowndes-square,
London, Esq.

Samuel Gurney, of Carshalton, in the county of
Surrey, Esq.

Borough of Guildford.

Guildford James Hillier Mainwaring Ellerker
Onslow, of Upton House, Alresford, in the
county of Southampton, Esq.

William Bovill, of Worplesdon Lodge, in the county of Surrey, Esq.

Borough of Birmingham.

William Scholefield, Esq.

John Bright, Esq.

Borough of Cirencester.

Allen Alexander Bathurst, of Cirencester, Esq.

The Honourable Ralph Heneage Dutton, of Timsbury Manor, in the county of Southampton.

Borough of Barnstaple.

Sir George Stucley Stucley, of Hartland Abbey, in the county of Devon, Bart.,

Thomas Cave, of Mill Hill House, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Borough of Leominster.

Gathorne Hardy, of Hemsted Park, in the county of Kent, Esq.

Arthur Walsh, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

City of Durham.

The Right Honourable John Robert Mowbray.

John Henderson, of Leazes House, Durham, Esq.

Borough of Malton.

The Honourable Charles William Wentworth Fitzwilliam.

James Brown, Esq.

Borough of Taunton.

Alexander Charles Barclay, Esq.

William Montagu Hay (commonly called Lord William Hay).

Borough of New Windsor.

Sir Henry Ainslie Hoare, Bart., of Stow Head,
in the county of Wilts.

Henry Labouchere, of the Albany, in the county
of Middlesex, Esq.,

Borough of Cambridge.

William Forsyth,

Francis Sharp Powell, Esqrs.

City of Chester.

Hugh Lupus Grosvenor (commonly called Earl
Grosvenor).

William Henry Gladstone, Esq.

Borough of Tewkesbury.

William Edward Dowdeswell, of Pull Court, in
the county of Worcester, Esq.

John Reginald Yorke, of Northampton Court, in
the county of Gloucester, Esq.

City of Carlisle.

William Nicholson Hodgson, Esq.

Edmund Potter, Esq.

Borough of Southwark.

John Locke, of Eaton-place, in the county of
Middlesex, Esq.

Austen Henry Layard, of No. 46, Piccadilly, in
the said county, Esq.

Borough of Chipping Wycombe.

John Remington Mills, of Englefield Green, in
the county of Surrey, Esq.

The Honourable Charles Robert Carington, of
Wycombe Abbey, in the county of Buckingham.

Borough of Cardigan.

Edward Lewis Pryse, of Peithill, in the county of Cardigan, Esq.

Borough of Scarborough.

Sir John Vanden Bempde Johnstone, Bart., of Hackness Hall, in the county of York.

John Dent Dent, of Ribston Hall, in the said county, Esq.

Borough of Great Grimsby.

John Fildes, of Woodlands, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.

Borough of Thetford.

Robert John Harvey Harvey, of the said borough, Esq.

The Honourable Alexander Hugh Baring, of Buckenham House, in the county of Norfolk.

Borough of Stroud.

The Right Honourable Edward Horsman.
George Poulett Scrope, Esq.

Borough of Chippenham.

Sir John Neeld, Bart., of Grittleton House, in the county of Wilts.

Gabriel Goldney, of Beechfield House, in the same county, Esq.

Borough of Finsbury.

William Torrens McCullagh Torrens, Esq.

Andrew Lusk, Esq., an Alderman of the city of London.

Borough of Buckingham.

Sir Harry Verney, Bart.

John Gellibrand Hubbard, Esq.

County of Middlesex.

Robert Culling Hanbury, Esq.

George Henry Charles Byng (commonly called Viscount Enfield).

Borough of Stockport.

Edward William Watkin, of Northenden, in the county of Chester, Esq.

John Benjamin Smith, of Westbourne-terrace, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Borough of Totnes.

John Pender, of Crumpsall Park, Manchester, Esq.

Alfred Seymour, of Knoyle House, in the county of Wilts, Esq.

City of Lincoln.

Charles Seely, of Heighington, in the county of Lincoln, Esq.

Edward Heneage, of Hainton Hall, in the county of Lincoln, Esq.

Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Dudley Coutts Majoribanks, of Grafton-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Alexander Mitchell, of Stow, in the county of Midlothian, Esq.

Borough of Stamford.

Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil (commonly called Viscount Cranborne).

Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., of Pynes, in the county of Devon.

District of Burghs of Cupar, St. Andrew's, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem.

Edward Ellice, Esq., of London.

Borough of Evesham.

James Bourne, of Heathfield House, Childwell, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.

Edward Holland, of Dumbleton Hall, in the county of Gloucester, Esq.

Borough of Banbury.

Bernhard Samuelson, Esq.

Borough of Derby.

William Thomas Cox, of Spondon Hall, in the county of Derby, Esq.

Michael Thomas Bass, of Rangemoor Hall, in the county of Stafford, Esq.

Borough of Reigate.

Granville William Gresham Leveson Gower, Esq.

Borough of Reading.

Sir Francis Henry Goldsmid, Bart.

George John Shaw Lefevre, Esq.

Borough of East Retford.

The Right Honourable George Edward Arundell Monckton Arundell, Viscount Galway.

Francis John Savile Foljambe, of Aldwick Hall, in the county of York, Esq.

July 14.

Town of Southampton.

Russell Gurney,

George Moffatt, Esqrs.

Borough of Wakefield.

William Henry Leatham, of Hemsworth, in the county of York, Esq.

City of Cork.

Nicholas Daniel Murphy, of Lauriston, Esq.,
John Francis Maguire, of Ardmanagh, both in the
county of Cork, Esq.

City of Rochester.

Philip Wykeham Martin, Esq.
John Alexander Kinglake, Esq.

Borough of Leeds.

George Skirrow Beecroft, of the Abbey House,
Kirkstall, Esq.,
Edward Baines, of Headingley Lodge, Esq., both
in the said borough.

*District of Burghs of Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dum-
barton, Kilmarnock, and Port Glasgow.*

The Honourable Edward Pleydell Bouverie.

Borough of Saint Ives.

Henry Paull, of Devonshire-place, in the county
of Middlesex, Esq.

Borough of Boston.

John Wingfield Malcolm, of Great Stanhope-
street, London, Esq.
Thomas Parry, of Sleaford, in the county of Lin-
coln, Esq.

Borough of Tamworth.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart., of
Drayton Manor.
John Peel, of Middleton Hall, in the county of
Warwick, Esq.

Town and Port of Dover.

Major Alexander George Dickson, of Waldershare
Park, in the county of Kent.

Charles Kaye Freshfield, of the Queen's Park,
Brighton, in the county of Sussex, Esq.

Borough of Cricklade.

Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard, of The Lawn,
Swindon, in the county of Wilts, Esq.

Daniel Gooch, of Clewer Park, in the county of
Berks, Esq.

Town and Port of Sandwich.

Edward Hugessen Knatchbull Hugessen, Esq.
Lord Clarence Edward Paget.

Town of Kingston-upon-Hull.

James Clay, of Montagu-square, Esq.,
Charles Morgan Norwood, of Pembridge-square,
Esq., both in the county of Middlesex.

Borough of Sheffield.

John Arthur Roebuck, of Ashley-place, in the
county of Middlesex, Esq.

George Hadfield, of Victoria Park, Manchester,
Esq.

*District of Burghs of Dysart, Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn,
and Burntisland.*

Roger Sinclair Aytoun, Esq., of Inchdairnie.

Borough of Warwick.

George William John Repton,
Arthur Wellesley Peel, Esqrs.

Borough of Midhurst.

William Townley Mitford, of Pitshill, in the
county of Sussex, Esq.

Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent.

Alexander James Beresford Beresford Hope, Esq.
Henry Riversdale Grenfell, Esq.

Borough of Lyme Regis.

John Wright Treeby, of Westbourne-terrace,
London, Esq.

City of Peterborough.

George Hammond Whalley, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq.

Borough of Helston.

Adolphus William Young, Esq.

City of New Sarum.

Matthew Henry Marsh, of Ramridge House, in
the county of Southampton, Esq.
Edward William Terrick Hamilton, of Upper
Brook-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Borough of Huntingdon.

The Right Honourable Major-General Jonathan
Peel.
Thomas Baring, of Norman Court, in the county
of Hants, Esq.

Borough of Dudley.

Henry Brinsley Sheridan, Esq.

Borough of Bodmin.

The Honourable Edward Frederick Leveson
Gower, of Chiswick House.
James Wyld, of Gloucester-road, Esq., both in
the county of Middlesex.

Borough of Leicester.

John Dove Harris, of Ratcliffe Hall, in the county
of Leicester, Esq.
Peter Alfred Taylor, of Aubrey House, in the
county of Middlesex, Esq.

Borough of Flint.

Sir John Hanmer, Bart., of Bettisfield Park, in the county of Flint.

Borough of Maldon.

George Montagu Warren Peacocke, of Hertford-street, Esq.

Ralph Anstruther Earle, Esq., of Park-street, both in the county of Middlesex.

Borough of Pontefract.

Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, Esq.

Samuel Waterhouse, Esq.

Borough of Brighton.

James White, of Chichester-terrace, in the said borough, Esq.

Henry Fawcett, of Trinity Hall, in the University of Cambridge, Esq.

Borough of Shaftesbury.

George Grenfell Glyn, Esq.

Borough of Devizes.

Sir Thomas Bateson, Bart., of Grosvenor-place, in the county of Middlesex.

Christopher Darby Griffith, of Padworth House, in the county of Berks, Esq.

Borough of Bridgnorth.

John Pritchard, of Broseley, Esq.,

Sir John Emerick Edward Dalberg Acton, Bart., of Aldenham Hall, both in the county of Salop.

Borough of Grantham.

John Henry Thorold, Esq.

William Earle Welby, Esq.

Town and Port of Rye.

Lauchlan Bellingham Mackinnon, of Ormley.
Lodge, in the county of Surrey, Captain, R.N.

Borough of South Shields.

Robert Ingham, of Westoe, in the county of
Durham, Esq.

Borough of Sunderland.

Henry Fenwick, of South Hill, Esq.,
James Hartley, of High Barnes, Esq., both in the
county of Durham.

Borough of Woodstock.

Henry Barnett, Esq.

*District of Burghs of Inverkeithing, Dunfermline,
Queensferry, Culross, and Stirling.*

Lawrence Oliphant, Esq., of Berkeley - street,
London.

Borough of Chatham.

Arthur John Otway, of Harley-street, in the
county of Middlesex, Esq.

Borough of Birkenhead.

John Laird, of the said borough, Esq.

Town of Haverfordwest.

John Henry Scourfield, Esq.

Borough of Preston.

Sir Thomas George Hesketh, Bart., of Rufford
Hall.

The Honourable Frederick Arthur Stanley, of
Knowsley, both in the county of Lancaster.

Borough of Macclesfield.

John Brocklehurst, of Hursfield House, in the said borough, Esq.

Edward Christopher Egerton, of Lowndes-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Borough of Calne.

The Right Honourable Robert Lowe.

Borough of Salford.

John Cheetham, of Eastwood, in the county of Chester, Esq.

Borough of Warrington.

Gilbert Greenall, Esq.

Borough of Clitheroe.

Richard Fort, of Read Hall, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.

Borough of Rochdale.

Thomas Bayley Potter, of Buile Hill, Pendleton, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.

Borough of Wigan.

Major-General the Honourable James Lindsay, of Haigh Hall,

Henry Woods, of Gillibrand Hall, Esq., both in the county of Lancaster.

Borough of Yarmouth.

Sir Edmund Henry Knowles Lacon, Bart., of Ormesby, in the said county.

James Goodson, of Kensington-gardens-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

William Shepherd Allen, of Woodhead, in the county of Stafford, Esq.

Edmund Buckley the younger, of Dinas Mowddwy,
in the county of Merioneth, Esq.

Borough of Whitby.

Charles Bagnall, of Sneaton Castle, Ruswarp, in
the said borough, Esq.

City of York.

James Lowther,
George Leeman, Esqrs.

Borough of Beaumaris.

The Honourable William Owen Stanley, of
Penrhos, in the county of Anglesea.

Borough of Lisheard.

Sir Arthur William Buller, of Queen's Gate-
terrace, London.

Borough of Wolverhampton.

The Right Honourable Charles Pelham Villiers.
Thomas Matthias Weguelin, Esq.

Borough of Ipswich.

Hugh Edward Adair, of Upper Hyde Park-street,
in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

John Chevallier Cobbold, of the said borough,
Esq.

War Office, Pall Mall,
14th July, 1865.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Commissary-General Montague William
Darling, from half-pay, to be Deputy Commis-
sary-General, vice H. S. H. Jones, C.B., pro-
moted. Dated 4th June, 1865.

Assistant Commissary-General Edmund J.
McMahon to be Deputy Commissary-General,

vice M. W. Darling, placed on the Retired List.
Dated 4th June, 1865.

Admiralty, 13th July, 1865.

Dr. William Gunn has this day been promoted to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets on the Retired List.

Mr. Benjamin Wickham has this day been promoted to the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief on the Retired List.

Mr. Charles Alexander Dewar has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 7th July, 1865.

Queen's Commission.

2nd Derbyshire Regiment of Militia.

William Hume, Gent., to be Quartermaster, from the 13th June, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bedford.

Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia.

Charles Stuart Thornton, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 4th July, 1865.

William Francis Higgins, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 5th July, 1865.

George Peregrine Nash, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 6th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Edinburgh or Midlothian.

1st Midlothian Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Robert Manuel Dalzell to be First Lieutenant, vice Livingstone, promoted. Dated 24th June, 1865.

John Maitland to be Second Lieutenant, vice A. W. Stewart, promoted. Dated 24th June, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Brecknock.

4th Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Charles William Layton, late Captain 25th Foot, to be Captain, vice Bridgwater, resigned. Dated 7th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man.

Isle of Man Volunteers.

John S. Goldie Taubman, Esq, to be Major, vice Scott, resigned. Dated 8th July, 1865.

1st Isle of Man Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Robert Bruce Willis to be Captain. Dated 8th July, 1865.

John Frederick Gill to be Lieutenant, vice Willis, promoted. Dated 8th July, 1865.

Serjeant John Samuel Kegg to be Ensign. Dated 8th July, 1865.

Thomas Wise to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, vice Underwood, deceased. Dated 8th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, and of the City and County of the City of Canterbury.

East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry (Royal Mounted Rifles).

The Honourable George Watson Milles, late Captain Royal Horse Guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 10th July, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster.*

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant William Moseley Mellor to be
Captain, vice Burton, resigned. Dated 3rd
July, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Charles Harrison Lockett to
be First Lieutenant, vice Sinclair, resigned.
Dated 3rd July, 1865.

Second Lieutenant William Alexander Neill to be
First Lieutenant, vice Mellor, promoted.
Dated 3rd July, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to
accept the resignation of the Commission held by
Lieutenant John Buckley. Dated 30th June,
1865.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette by the Right
Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her
Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that
the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted
within the district of Matlock Bath and Scarthin
Nick, in the county of Derby.—Dated the 13th
day of July, 1865.

Notice is also given in this Gazette by the
Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one
of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,
that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been
adopted within the township of Ormesby, in the
North Riding of the county of York, exclusive of
such part of that township as is included within
the boundaries of the borough of Middlesbrough.—
Dated the 13th day July, 1865.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 18,
1865.

Foreign Office, July 8, 1865.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Theodor Kuchen, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Frankfort, and also in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, and in the Duchy of Nassau.

Foreign Office, July 17, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Juan Arellano y Hall as Consul-General in the United Kingdom for the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Señor Charles Andrew Carrol as Consul at James Town, St. Helena, for the United States of Colombia.

Crown Office, July 14, 1865.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden on the 15th day of August next.

City of Norwich.

Sir William Russell, Bart., of Charlton Kings, in the county of Gloucester.

Edward Warner, of Aigham Hall, in the county of Essex, Esq.

Borough of Cardiff.

Lieutenant - Colonel James Frederick Dudley
Crichton Stuart, of Wilton-crescent, in the
county of Middlesex.

Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Joseph Cowen, of Stella Hall, in the county of
Durham, Esq.

The Right Honourable Thomas Emerson Head-
lam.

Borough of Bury Saint Edmunds.

Joseph Alfred Hardcastle, of Writtle, in the
county of Essex, Esq.

Edward Greene, of the said borough, Esq.

Borough of Christchurch.

John Edward Walcott, Esq.

July 15.

Borough of Knaresborough.

Basil Thomas Woodd, of Conyngham Hall, in the
county of York, Esq.

Isaac Holden, of Oakworth House, in the said
county, Esq.

Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

James Mackie, of Emspie, Esq.

*District of Burghs of Elgin, Cullen, Banff,
Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead.*

Mounstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, of Eden,
Esq.

*District of Burghs of Haddington, Dunbar, North
Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh.*

Sir Henry Robert Ferguson Davie, Bart., of
Creedy.

Borough of Tavistock.

Arthur John Edward Russell, Esq.

Joseph D'Aquilar Samuda, Esq.

Borough of Montgomery.

The Honourable Charles Douglas Richard Hanbury Tracy.

Borough of Harwich.

Captain Henry Jervis White Jervis, of Saint George's-road, in the county of Middlesex.

John Kelk, of Eaton-square, in the said county, Esq.

City of Hereford.

Richard Baggallay the younger, of Lincoln's-inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

George Clive, of Perrystone, in the county of Hereford, Esq.

Borough of Honiton.

Frederick David Goldsmid, of Somerhill, in the county of Kent, Esq.

Alexander Dundas Ross Wishart Baillie Cochrane, of Lamington, in the county of Lanark, Esq.

Borough of Huddersfield.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Pearson Crosland, of Gledholt, in the said borough, Esq.

County of Montgomery.

Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, Esq.

City of Kilkenny.

Sir John Gray, Knt., of Charleville House, Dublin.

Borough of Shoreham.

Stephen Cave, of Wilton-place, Knightsbridge, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Sir Percy Burrell, Bart., of West Grinstead Park, in the county of Sussex.

City of Bristol.

The Honourable Francis Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley, of Victoria-square, Westminster.

Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., of Chipstead-place, in the county of Kent.

Borough of Pembroke.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Owen Owen, Bart.

Town of Nottingham.

Sir Robert Jukes Clifton, Bart., of Clifton Hall, in the county of Nottingham.

Samuel Morley, of Craven Lodge, Stamford-hill, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Borough of Ripon.

The Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Bart., of Hickleton.

Robert Kearsley, of Highfield, in Ripon, Esq.

County of Westmorland.

The Honourable Henry Cecil Lowther Thomas Taylour (commonly called the Earl of Bective).

County of Huntingdon.

Edward Fellowes, Esq.

The Honourable Robert Montagu (commonly called Lord Robert Montagu).

County of Bedford.

Richard Thomas Gilpin,

Francis Charles Hastings Russell, Esqrs.

Borough of Andover.

The Honourable Dudley Francis Fortescue, of Hertford-street, May Fair, in the county of Middlesex.

William Henry Humphrey, of Penton Lodge, near Andover, Esq.

Borough of King's Lynn.

The Right Honourable Edward Henry Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley).

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.

Borough of Portsmouth.

William Henry Stone, of Leigh Park, in the county of Southampton, Esq.

Stephen Gaselee, of Cambridge-square, in the county of Middlesex, Serjeant-at-Law.

District of Burghs of Inverbervie, Montrose, Aberbrothwick, Brechin, and Forfar.

William Edward Baxter, Esq., Merchant in Dundee.

County of Linlithgow.

Peter McLagan, of Pumpherston, Esq.

Combined Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross.

William Patrick Adam, Esq.

County of Dorset.

The Honourable William Henry Berkeley Portman, of Bryanston,

Henry Gerard Sturt, of Critchell, Esq.,

John Floyer, of Stafford, Esq., all in the said county.

July 17.

County of Forfar.

The Honourable Charles Carnegie.

Town of Dundee.

Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., of Inverquhar.

*District of Burghs of Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan,
Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright.*

William Ewart, Esq.

Borough of Poole.

Henry Danby Seymour, Esq.

Charles Waring, Esq.

*District of Burghs of Wigton, New Galloway,
Stranraer, and Whithorn.*

George Young, Esq., Her Majesty's Solicitor-
General for Scotland.

*District of Burghs of Linlithgow, Lanark, Fal-
kirk, Airdrie, and Hamilton.*

James Merry, Esq., of Belladrum, Ironmaster, in
Glasgow.

County of Roxburgh.

Sir William Scott, Bart., of Ancrum.

County of Banff.

Robert William Duff, Esq., of Fetteresso.

County of Peebles.

Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, Bart., of Llan-
hope.

Combined Counties of Ross and Cromarty.

Sir James Matheson, Bart., of The Lewes, F.R.S.

County of Edinburgh.

William Henry Walter Montagu Douglas Scott
(commonly called Earl of Dalkeith).

City of Edinburgh.

Duncan McLaren, Esq., Merchant, Edinburgh.

The Right Honourable James Moncreiff, Lord
Advocate for Scotland.

County of Perth.

William Stirling, Esq., of Keir.

Town of Perth.

The Honourable Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird,
Pall Mall East, London.

Borough of Gateshead.

The Right Honourable William Hutt, of Gibside.

Borough of Northallerton.

Charles Henry Mills, of Lombard-street, in the
city of London, Esq.

Borough of Clonmell.

John Bagwell, Esq.

Borough of Aylesbury.

Samuel George Smith, Esq.

Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild, Esq.

County of Buckingham.

Caledon George Du Pre, Esq.

The Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli.

Robert Bateson Harvey, Esq.

County of Glamorgan.

Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, of Margam
Abbey, in the said county, Esq.

Henry Hussey Vivian, of Parkwern, in the said
county, Esq.

Borough of Ashburton.

Robert Jardine, of Castlemilk, in the county of
Dumfries, Esq.

Borough of Wareham.

John Hales Montagu Calcraft, of Rempstone, in
the county of Dorset, Esq.

July 18.

County of Denbigh.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., of Wynnstay,
Colonel Robert Myddelton Biddulph, of Chirk
Castle, both in the said county.

County of Oxford.

The Right Honourable Joseph Warner Henley.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Sidney North.
Lieutenant-Colonel John William Fane.

County of Lanark.

Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Bart., of Crawford.

City of Glasgow.

William Graham, Merchant,
Robert Dalglish, Manufacturer, both in Glasgow.

County of Ayr.

Sir James Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran.

County of Fife.

Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart., of Balcaskie.

Borough of Liverpool.

Thomas Berry Horsfall, of Bellamour Hall, in the
county of Stafford, Esq.

Samuel Robert Graves, of The Grange, within
Wavertree, in the county palatine of Lancaster,
Esq.

Borough of Oldham.

John Tomlinson Hibbert, of Urmston Grange,
Stretford, Esq.

John Platt, of Oldham, Esq.

Borough of Blackburn.

William Henry Hornby, of Brookhouse, in the
said borough.

Joseph Feilden, of Witton Park, in the parish of
Blackburn, Esq.

Borough of Lancaster.

Edward Matthew Fenwick, of Burrow Hall, Esq.,
Henry William Schneider, of Lightburn House,
Ulverstone, Esq., both in the county palatine
of Lancaster.

City of Manchester.

Thomas Bazley, Esq.
Edward James, Esq.

Borough of Bury.

Robert Needham Philips, of the Park, in the
township of Pilkington, Esq.

Borough of Bolton.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Gray, of Darcy
Lever Hall, near Bolton.
Thomas Barnes, of Limefield, Farnworth, near
Bolton aforesaid, Esq.

Borough of Ashton-under-Lyme.

The Right Honourable Thomas Milner Gibson.

City of Worcester.

Alexander Clunes Sherriff, of Perdiswell Hall,
Esq.
Richard Padmore, of Henwick Hall, Esq., both in
the county of Worcester.

County of Worcester.

Eastern Division.

The Honourable Frederick William Gough
Calthorpe.
Harry Foley Vernon, Esq.

Western Division.

The Honourable Frederick Lygon.
 Frederic Winn Knight, Esq.

Borough of Swansea.

Lewis Llewelyn Dillwyn, of Hendrefoilan, in the
 county of Glamorgan, Esq.

Borough of Belfast.

Sir Hugh McCalmont Cairns, Knt., one of Her
 Majesty's Council learned in the Law.
 Samuel Gibson Getty, Esq., of Onslow-square, in
 the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Borough of Sligo.

Richard Armstrong, Esq.

County of Roscommon.

Colonel Fitzstephen French, of Lough Erritt,
 Charles Owen O'Connor (commonly called The
 O'Connor Don), of Clonalis, both in the said
 county.

City of Dublin.

Benjamin Lee Guinness, of Saint Stephen's-green,
 Esq.,
 Jonathan Pim, of William-street, Esq., both in
 Dublin.

County of Dumfries.

George Gustavus Walker, Esq., of Crawfordton.

County of Kincardine.

James Dyce Nicol, Esq., of Ballogie.

War Office, Pall Mall,

18th July, 1865.

9th Regiment of Lancers, Cornet Hamilton Ha-
 milton Johnston to be Lieutenant, by purchase,

vice Edward Philippe Mackenzie, who retires.
Dated 18th July, 1865.

13th *Hussars*, Cornet Charles Clarke Higgins to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Saunders, who retires. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Lieutenant Jame Robertson to be Second Captain, vice Robert Preston Lewis Welch, deceased. Dated 25th June, 1865.

Lieutenant Frederick Huddleston Wheatley, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Girardot, promoted. Dated 18th July, 1865.

The resignation of the Commission of Lieutenant J. D. Cameron, which was notified in the Gazette of the 4th instant, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenants, viz. : —

Neville Lloyd Walford, vice A. Ford, promoted.

John Douglas Snodgrass, vice W. W. Benson, promoted.

James Edward Josselyn, vice A. Wynch, promoted.

William Davies Corfe, vice Waddington, resigned.

James Robert Conway Hickson, vice Cross, resigned.

Dudley William Buckle, vice de Beer-Baruchson, resigned.

George Hunter O'Malley, vice K. W. S. M. Cameron, deceased.

Alfred Robert Mainwaring, vice J. Ketchen, promoted.

Vesey Hovenden Walker, vice Lynes, promoted.

Thomas Matthew Robinson, vice Bainbridge, promoted.

John Arthur Grattan, vice Hume, promoted.

George Montgomerie John Moore, vice W. J. Stewart, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps.
John James Congdon, vice F. Coddington, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Robert de Marylski, vice W. H. Wilkins, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Cecil John Russell Fulford, vice L. W. Taylor, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Richard Mallock, vice W. Barron, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Edward Willoughby Adams, vice W. J. W. Muir, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps.

William Henry Borrodaile, vice G. Black, deceased.

Ramsay William Rainsford-Hannay, vice O'Brien, promoted.

Commissions to bear date 18th July, 1865.

13th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Henry Hart to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Charles Fraser, seconded on appointment as Lieutenant of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military College. Dated 18th July, 1865.

15th Foot, Ensign James Simpson Maitland to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Hely, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Richard V. Sankey Riall, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Maitland. Dated 18th July, 1865.

17th Foot, Ensign Charles Earnest G. Burr to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Henry Thorold, who retires. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Robert Tomkyns Hawkes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Burr. Dated 18th July, 1865.

37th Foot, Captain William Joseph Bazalgette to be Major, by purchase, vice Thomas Young, who retires. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Lieutenant Charles Edward King to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bazalgette. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Ensign Herbert Stewart to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice King. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet John Alderson Eastham, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stewart. Dated 18th July, 1865.

42nd Foot, Captain Duncan Macpherson to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Drysdale, deceased. Dated 5th July, 1865.

Lieutenant Richard Kerr Bayly to be Captain, without purchase, vice Macpherson. Dated 5th July, 1865.

Ensign George Thomas Maitland to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bayly. Dated 5th July, 1865.

Lieutenant John Allatt Drake, from late 10th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Shuttleworth, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Richard Hugh Lambert Brickenden, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Maitland. Dated 18th July, 1865.

44th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Percy Evans Freke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice George Gosselin, transferred to the 76th Foot. Dated 18th July, 1865.

47th Foot, Lieutenant John Frederic Bell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas Roper, who retires. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Ensign George Crewe Vaunneck to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bell. Dated 18th July, 1865.

47th Foot, Gentleman Cadet John Howard Gillett, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Vanneek. Dated 18th July, 1865.

49th Foot, The first Christian name of Ensign Thornton is *Edward*, and not *Edwin*, as stated in the Gazette of the 4th instant.

56th Foot, Lieutenant Andrew Hugh Fletcher Campbell, from the 108th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Heyland, who exchanges. Dated 18th July, 1865.

59th Foot, Major Robert William Romer to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel William Wynne Lodder, who retires upon full-pay. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major M. Penefather Lloyd to be Major, without purchase, vice Romer. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Lieutenant Robert Jefferson Spofforth to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Lloyd. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Ensign Euston Henry Sartorius to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Spofforth. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet James Aloysius Miley, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Sartorius. Dated 18th July, 1865.

60th Foot, Gentleman Cadet William Francis Chalmers Wigston, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Frederiek Vining, who retires. Dated 18th July, 1865.

69th Foot, Lieutenant Edward Boyle to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major George Richard Browne, who retires. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Ensign John A. Dawson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Boyle. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Loftus Henry Martin, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dawson. Dated 18th July, 1865.

76th Foot, Ensign Robert Waller to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Godfrey Trevelyan Faussett, who retires. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Ensign George Gosselin, from the 44th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Waller. Dated 18th July, 1865.

80th Foot, Ensign Edmond Richard Purcell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Samuel Harrison, who retires. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet James Harmer Alston, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Purcell. Dated 18th July, 1865.

88th Foot, Captain Harold Cooper Sitwell, from the late 5th Bengal European Light Cavalry, to be Captain, vice Richard Topham, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 18th July, 1865.

105th Foot, Staff Assistant - Surgeon James McCully, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Thomas Cecil Morgan, appointed to the Staff. Dated 18th July, 1865.

108th Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Rowley Heyland, from the 56th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, who exchanges. Dated 18th July, 1865.

4th West India Regiment, Lieutenant Robert Moore Pilcher to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant H. C. Mansergh, promoted. Dated 19th May, 1865.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Lieutenant Charles Fraser, 13th Foot, to be Lieutenant of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets,

vice Lieutenant F. Brown Numa Craufurd, 80th Foot, promoted to a Company in his Regiment. Dated 18th July, 1865.

HALF-PAY.

Lieutenant James Sealy, from 4th West India Regiment, to be Captain, without purchase. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Ensign Robert Knapp Barrow, from 4th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated 18th July, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Cecil Morgan, from the 105th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice James McCully, M.D., appointed to the 105th Foot. Dated 18th July, 1865.

BREVET.

Brevet-Colonel Luke Smyth O'Connor, C.B., Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, to have the local rank of Major-General while in command of the troops in Jamaica. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William Wynne Lodder, retired full-pay, 59th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Paymaster G. B. C. Crespigny, Schools of Musketry, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 1st April, 1865.

Captain F. Williams, 12th Foot, to be Major. Dated 18th July, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels, viz :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Arthur Willis, C.B., 38th Foot. Dated 25th May, 1865.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Garnet Joseph Wolseley, half-pay, late 90th Foot, Assistant - Quartermaster - General, Canada. Dated 5th June, 1865.

Lieutenant - Colonel Edward Mourrier Boxer, Royal Artillery. Dated 22nd June, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Scudamore Longden, Royal Artillery. Dated 22nd June, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James William Gosset, Royal Engineers. Dated 6th July, 1865.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General John Truscott, Bengal Infantry, on the 12th June, 1865 :—

Lieutenant-General William R. C. Costley, Bengal Infantry, to be General. Dated 13th June, 1865.

Major-General James Edwin Williams, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 13th June, 1865.

Colonel George Balfour, C.B., Royal Artillery, to be Major-General. Dated 13th June, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers who have retired upon full-pay to have a step of honorary rank as follows :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lewis Taylor, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 18th July, 1865.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Leggatt, Madras Infantry. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Major William Robert Forster, Bengal Infantry. Dated 18th July, 1865.

Major Alexander Grant, Madras Cavalry. Dated 18th July, 1865.

1865.

Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals Charles Irving Smith, Madras Establishment, to be Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 18th July, 1865.

The names of the Officers promoted to honorary rank in the Gazettes of the 11th February and 25th March, 1862, as are stated below, and not as stated in those Gazettes :—

Major-General Arthur Cleghorn *Wight*.

Major-General John *Coke*, C.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund *Sissmore*.

Major *William* Landon Jones.

Admiralty, 15th July, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers have been this day promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet :—

Charles Stevens Hills, Esq.

James Campbell, Esq.

The following promotions have this day been made :—

Mr. Richard Oliver to be Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 15th July, 1865.

Mr. Alfred George Andrews Billowes to be Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 15th July, 1865.

Mr. John Barnard Stevens to be Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 15th July, 1865.

Mr. Thomas Clark to be Acting Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Haddington.*

East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry.

Henry Davidson, Gent., to be Cornet. Dated
12th July, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Somerset.*

West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant Henry Cranstoun Adams to be Cap-
tain, vice Lucas, resigned. Dated 7th July,
1865.

15th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Alexander, Gent., to be Ensign, vice
Craddock, resigned. Dated 12th July, 1865.

26th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Joseph Bawden Clarke to be Captain.
Dated 12th July, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Dorset.*

11th Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Philip Wride Matthews to be Captain.
Dated 11th July, 1865.

Richard Bell Davies, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 11th July, 1865.

Henry Kaines, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 11th
July, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Elgin.*

6th Elginshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Donald McBean to be Lieutenant, vice
McGregor, resigned. Dated 16th June, 1865,

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Edinburgh or Midlothian.

1st Midlothian Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Andrew Dryburgh to be First Lieutenant, vice Morrison, promoted. Dated 4th July, 1865.

William Menzies to be Second Lieutenant, vice McNair, resigned. Dated 4th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Bristol.

1st Administrative Battalion of Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers.

Major Sir William Vernon Guise, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Purnell, resigned. Dated 15th July, 1865.

James Robertson, Esq., to be Major, vice Guise, promoted. Dated 15th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester.

9th Leicestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Elgar Buek, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Biggs, resigned. Dated 11th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Robert Thomas Nieholson to be First Lieutenant. Dated 30th June, 1865.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps.

James Bryan to be Ensign. Dated 3rd July, 1865.

26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Captain Thomas Wilson Collet to be Major, and to rank in the General Service from the date of the Commission which he held in the late 5th Administrative Battalion of Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. Dated 27th June, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The 47th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps has been incorporated in this Corps. Dated 21st June, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

1st Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Arthur Mumford, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Orford, resigned. Dated 10th July, 1865.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, disapproving of the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858, by the township of Ardsley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. — Dated the 15th day of July, 1865.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 21,
 1865.

Admiralty, July 20, 1865.

A DESPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Captain Bowden, of Her Majesty's ship "Wasp."

Her Majesty's Ship "Wasp,"

SIR,

Seychelles, May 26, 1865.

IN compliance with Article 31, page 5, of the Slave Trade Instructions, I have the honour to report, that on the night of the 12th May, an Arab dhow was captured by the pinnace and cutter of this ship, under the charge of Lieutenant Charles C. Rising, at a distance of from 8 to 10 miles from the port of Zanzibar, with 283 slaves on board.

She had a large crew of northern Arabs, who made a desperate resistance, but owing to the gallantry displayed by the officers, whose names are in the margin,* and their boats' crews, the vessel was carried, the Arabs taking to the sea, and to a boat they cut from the stern, but leaving 3 dead and 13 prisoners.

I regret to say that John New (coxwain of pinnace), the first to board, was killed, and 3 officers and 8 men wounded.

I cannot speak too highly of the judicious way in which the attack was conducted, and the gal-

* *Cutter*.—Charles Compton Rising, Lieutenant; William Wilson, Midshipman; and 11 men.

Pinnace.—Charles Barstow Theobald, Lieutenant; John James Ava Campbell, Midshipman; and 13 men.

lantry displayed by Lieutenant Rising, who has received three very severe wounds.

Lieutenant Theobald received a severe wound at the onset, but notwithstanding boarded, and afterwards remained in charge.

By the prisoners' statement there were 70 Arabs on board at the time of the attack, and by report from the shore 25 are missing of those who took to the sea.

I beg to enclose the officers' reports of their proceedings, and the surgeon's list of casualties.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. BOWDEN, Captain.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty,
Whitehall, London.

Her Majesty's Ship "Wasp,"

SIR, *Seychelles, May 26, 1865.*

IN obedience to your orders of the 12th May, I proceeded with the pinnace and first cutter, manned and armed, to endeavour to intercept a dhow which was to sail from Zanzibar the same evening.

On leaving the ship I at once sent Lieutenant Charles B. Theobald, in the pinnace, down to Chapney Island, giving him directions to look out for the dhow, and also for me in the cutter. I then went in to where the dhow was at anchor, at sunset, but found that she had sailed. On enquiring on board another small dhow, I heard that she had sailed about half an hour with only part of her slaves on board, and that the rest had gone after her in three large canoes. I immediately proceeded to pick up the pinnace, and having come to the conclusion that she must have anchored somewhere close in shore to receive those slaves, I proceeded, in company with pin-

naee to search the shore, intending to go down to Coekotoni, if we did not find her in our way, the pinnaee being about a mile from the shore, and the cutter about a half a mile.

After proceeding about two miles, I observed a canoe in shore of me, and immediately chased her; as soon as she saw me she made for the shore, and reaching it all the crew ran into the bush. I searched the canoe and found in it several baskets of yams and a copper kettle, and from what the interpreter said I had no doubt she was one of the three canoes. I took her in tow and shoved off, and just as I hoisted the sail, I observed a sail coming round the point, and stood off towards her. As I closed her I saw that it was a large dhow with her sail half hoisted, apparently looking for something. When I was within 200 yards of her she appeared to make me out, and hoisted her sail, at the same time firing at me. I at once chased and commenced firing at her, she returning it, and finding that the cutter was sailing faster than the dhow, I kept about 80 yards astern of her, intending to wait for the pinnaee. After chasing her about half a mile I observed the pinnaee commence firing on her from some distance ahead, and at once got the oars out. About ten minutes after I saw the pinnaee close to the dhow, and almost immediately she boarded her on the port bow. I at once boarded with the cutter on the starboard quarter, and after about ten minutes severe fighting we succeeded in capturing her, many of her crew jumping overboard, and, owing to the darkness, succeeded in cutting the boat away from the stern of the dhow, and escaping in her.

I must leave Lieutenant Theobald to finish this report, as I regret to say I became insensible

from loss of blood, and on coming to I found myself in the cutter with several wounded men, on our way to the ship, which we reached at 7.30 A.M., on the 13th.

I have now only to say, that it is my firm conviction we should never have captured her if Lieutenant Theobald had not at once stood across to cut her off on seeing the firing, and then without hesitation boarded. I wish also to bring to your notice the manner in which Mr. W. Wilson, midshipman, John Williams, able seaman and coxswain of the cutter, and Charles Proudley, yeoman of storerooms, behaved—the latter saved my life, when, owing to loss of blood and my sword being broken, I was hardly able to defend myself.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES C. RISING,
Lieutenant in charge of Boats.

To Captain W. Bowden,
Her Majesty Ship "Wasp."

Her Majesty's Ship "Wasp."

SIR, *Seychelles, May 26, 1865.*

AFTER the capture of the dhow, finding Lieutenant Rising severely wounded and insensible, I took charge of the boats.

I sent the cutter, with Lieutenant Rising and the worst of the wounded, back to the ship, with a request for assistance to be sent to me as soon as possible; I then got underway in the dhow, with pinnace in tow, and stood over to the African coast until shortly before daylight, when I wore, and seeing the ship coming towards us, I anchored the dhow close to Chapney Island, and returned on board at 11.30 A.M.

In conclusion, I beg to call your attention to the gallant behaviour of Mr. J. J. A. Campbell, midshipman, and the men under my command.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES B. THEOBALD,
Lieutenant.

To Captain Bowden,
Her Majesty's Ship "*Wasp*."

*RETURN of Killed and Wounded, Officers and Men, during the Engagement and Capture of an Arab Dhow, near Zanzibar, - on the night of the 12th May, 1865, by the Boats of the "*Wasp*."*

John New, coxswain of the pinnace, spear wound of chest, killed; large blood vessels divided.

Charles C. Rising, Lieutenant, sword wound of neck, very severe; all muscles left side of neck divided; sword wound of left hand, very severe; hand amputated, except little finger and thumb; sword wound of right thigh, severe; not dangerous.

Charles B. Theobald, Lieutenant, spear wound of left wrist, very severe; spear went through the joint.

William Wilson, midshipman, sword wound of back, severe; sword wound of right wrist, severe; some tendons and nerves divided.

Oliver Norville, second captain foretop, spear wound of abdomen, penetrating; very dangerous.

John Cramer, captain afterguard, spear wound through forearm, very severe.

John Williams, A.B., sword wound of forehead, severe.

Edward Thompson, A.B., sword wound of forearm, severe; spear wound of chest, slight.

Charles Treganna, ordinary, spear wound of back, slight.

William Springall, sailmaker's crew, spear wound of forearm, slight.

(Signed) WM. E. O'BRIEN,
Surgeon.

In consideration of this service, Lieutenants Rising and Theobald have been ordered to be promoted to the rank of Commander, as soon as they are respectively eligible; and the names of the other officers and of the men mentioned in the despatch have been favourably noticed.

Crown Office, July 18, 1865.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden on the 15th day of August next.

County of Devon.

Northern Division.

The Honourable Charles Henry Rolle Trefusis.

Thomas Dyke Acland the younger, Esq.

Southern Division.

Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart.

Samuel Trehawke Kekewich, Esq.

County of Berwick.

David Robertson, Esq., of Ladykirk.

County of Flint.

Richard de Aquila Grosvenor (commonly called Lord Richard Grosvenor).

Borough of Abingdon.

The Honourable Colonel Charles Hugh Lindsay, of Berkeley-square, in the county of Middlesex.

July 19.

County of Somerset.

Eastern Division.

Ralph Neville Grenville, of Butleigh Court, Esq.,
Richard Horner Paget, of Cranmore Hall, Esq.,
both in the said county.

Western Division.

Sir Alexander Acland Hood, Bart., of Saint
Audries.

William Henry Powell Gore Langton, of Hatch
Beauchamp, Esq., both in the said county.

Borough of Lewes.

The Honourable Henry Bouverie William Brand,
of Glynde-place, Sussex.

The Honourable Walter John Pelham (commonly
called Lord Pelham), of Stanmer, Sussex.

University of Oxford.

Sir William Heathcote, Bart., of All Soul's
College, D.C.L.

Gathorne Hardy, of Oriel College, M.A.

County of Chester.

Northern Division.

The Honourable Wilbraham Egerton, of Rostherne
Hall,

George Cornwall Leigh, Esq., of High Leigh,
both in the said county.

Southern Division.

Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., of
Oulton Park,

John Tollemache, Esq., of Peckforton Castle, both
in the said county.

*District of Burghs of Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn,
and Forres.*

Alexander Matheson, of Ardross, in the county of
Ross, Esq.

County of Caithness.

George Traill, of Ratter, Esq.

County of Carlow.

Henry Bruen, Esq., of Oak Park,
and Denis William Pack Beresford, Esq., of Fenagh
Lodge, both in the said county.

Borough of Carlow.

Osborne Stock, Esq.

Borough of Tiverton.

Henry John, Viscount Palmerston.
John Walrond Walrond, Esq.

County of Gloucester.

Eastern Division.

Robert Stayner Holford, Esq.
Sir Michael Edward Hicks Beach, Bart.

Western Division.

Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge Kingscote, Esq., C.B.
John Rolt, Esq.

County of Cornwall.

Eastern Division.

Thomas James Agar Robartes, Esq.
Nicholas Kendall, Esq.

Western Division.

Richard Dowey, Esq.
John Saint Aubyn, Esq.

*District of Burghs of Ayr, Irvine, Campbelltown,
Inverary, and Oban.*

Edward Henry John Crawford, younger, of
Auchenames.

County of Cumberland.

Eastern Division.

The Honourable Charles Wentworth George
Howard, of Naworth Castle,
William Marshall, Esq., of Patterdale Hall, both
in the said county.

Western Division.

Henry Lowther, Esq., of Whitehaven Castle,
The Honourable Percy Scawen Wyndham, of
Cockermouth Castle, both in the said county.

County of Lincoln.

Parts of Lindsey.

James Banks Stanhope, Esq., of Revesby Abbey,
Sir Montagu John Cholmeley, Bart., of Easton
Hall, both in the said county.

Parts of Kesteven and Holland.

The Right Honourable Sir John Trollope, Bart.
George Hussey Packe, Esq., of Caythorpe Hall,
in the said county.

July 20.

County of Longford.

Colonel Fulke Southwell Greville, of Clonyn
Castle, Delvin, in the county of Westmeath.
Major Myles William O'Reilly, of Knockabbey,
Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

Town of Drogheda.

Benjamin Whitworth, Esq., of Manchester, in the
county palatine of Lancaster.

County of Sligo.

Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., of Sissadel.
 Edward Henry Cooper, Esq., of Mackrie Castle,
 both in the said county.

County of Aberdeen.

William Leslie, Esq., of Warthill.

City of Aberdeen.

Colonel William Henry Sykes.

County of Renfrew.

Archibald Alexander Speirs, Esq., of Elderslie.

Town of Paisley.

Humphrey Ewing Crum Ewing, Esq., of Strath-
 leven.

Town of Greenock.

Alexander Murray Dunlop, Esq., Advocate.

County of Stirling.

Vice-Admiral John Elphinstone Erskine, of The
 Albany, London.

*District of Burghs of Kirkwall, Wick, Dornock,
 Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty.*

Samuel Laing, Esq., Kensington-gardens-terrace,
 London.

Combined Counties of Elgin and Nairn.

Charles Lennox Cumming Bruce, Esq., of Rose
 isle and Kinnaird.

County of Carmarthen.

David Jones, of Pantglas, Esq.,
 David Pugh, of Manorfabon, Esq., both in the
 said county.

County of Anglesea.

Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, Bart , of
Baron Hill, in the said county.

City of London.

George Joachim Goschen.

Robert Wigram Crawford.

William Lawrence.

Lionel Nathan de Rothschild (commonly called
Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild).

County of Hereford.

James King King, Esq., of Staunton Park, in the
said county.

Sir Joseph Russell Bailey, Bart., of Glanusk
Park, in the county of Brecknock.

Michael Biddulph, Esq., of Ledbury, in the county
of Hereford.

City of Lichfield.

The Honourable Augustus Henry Archibald
Anson, of Shugborough, in the county of Staf-
ford.

Richard Dyott, Esq., of Freeford, in the said
county.

*County of Nottingham.**Northern Division.*

The Right Honourable John Evelyn Denison.

The Honourable Edward Pelham Clinton (com-
monly called Lord Edward Clinton).

Southern Division.

William Hodgson Barrow, Esq.

The Honourable George Philip Cecil Arthur
Stanhope (commonly called Lord Stanhope).

County of Cambridge.

The Honourable George John Manners (commonly called Lord George Manners).

The Honourable Charles Philip Yorke (commonly called Viscount Royston).

Richard Young, Esq.

Borough of Horsham.

Robert Henry Hurst, of Horsham Park, in the county of Sussex, Esq.

Borough of Colchester.

John Gurdon Rebow, of Wivenhoe Park, in the county of Essex, Esq.

Taverner John Miller, of Portland-place, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

*County of Sussex.**Eastern Division.*

John George Dodson, of Seamore-place, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Edward Cavendish (commonly called Lord Edward Cavendish), of Compton-place, in the said county.

Western Division.

The Honourable Henry Wyndham.

Walter Barttelot Barttelot, Esq.

County of Haddington.

The Honourable Francis Wemyss Charteris (commonly called Lord Elcho).

Borough of Frome.

Major-General Sir Henry Creswick Rawlinson,
K.C.B.

County of Brecknock.

The Honourable Godfrey Charles Morgan, of Tredegar Park, in the county of Monmouth.

July 21.

County of Clare.

Crofton Moore Vandeleur, Esq., of Kilrush House,
Sir Coleman Michael O'Loughlen, Bart., of Dromcanora, both in the said county.

Borough of Ennis.

William Stacpoole, Esq., of Ballyalla, in the county of Clare.

Town of Carrickfergus.

Robert Torrens, Esq., No. 19, Pall Mall, London.

County of Londonderry.

Robert Peel Dawson, of Mayola Park,
Sir Frederick William Heygate, Bart., of Bellarinea, both in the said county.

Borough of Coleraine.

Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, Bart., of Downhill, in the county of Londonderry.

City of Londonderry.

The Lord Claud John Hamilton.

County of Dumbarton.

Patrick Boyle Smollett, Esq.
James Stirling, Esq. Double Return.

County of Sutherland.

The Right Honourable Sir David Dundas, of Octerture, in the county of Perth.

County of Wigton.

Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., of Lochnaw.

County of Pembroke.

George Lort Phillips, Esq.

County of Cardigan.

Sir Thomas Davies Iloyd, Bart.

County of Monmouth.

Charles Octavius Swinnerton Morgan, Esq.

Paulett George Henry Somerset, Esq.

County of Bute.

James Lamont, Esq., of Knockdow.

County of Argyle.

Alexander Struthers Finlay, Esq., of Castle Toward.

*County of Northumberland.**Northern Division.*

Major-General The Honourable Henry Hugh Manners Percy (commonly called Lord Henry Percy).

Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.

Southern Division.

Wentworth Blackett Beaumont, Esq.

The Honourable Henry George Liddell.

County of Rutland.

The Honourable Gerard James Noel.

The Honourable Gilbert Henry Heathcote.

(1127.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
July 20, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, enclosing a copy of an Imperial Russian Decision, by which the duty on tea imported into Russia by sea is fixed as follows :—

	per lb.
For the finer kinds	50 copecks
For ordinary kinds	35 copecks

In addition to the above, the additional duties of 5 per cent. will continue to be levied.

(1153.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
July 20, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Malta, reporting that the quarantine on vessels arriving at that Island from Alexandria has been increased from seven to twelve days.

(1155.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
July 20, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following translation of a Decree recently issued by the President of Peru, closing the port

of Islay and the cove of Quilca to all foreign vessels.

ART. 1st.—The port of Islay and cove of Quilca is closed to merchant vessels, national as well as foreign.

ART. 2nd.—In order to make effective the responsibility which by an infraction of the previous Article, any of the said vessels, national or foreign, may incur, the following periods, to be counted from the date of this decree are allowed.

As regards vessels proceeding from ports of Europe or Asia, or of the United States of North America, Venezuela, and Mexico, in the Atlantic Sea, five months.

As regards the ports of Mexico, Central America, and New Granada, in the North Sea, two months.

As regards those of Ecuador, forty days, and those of Chile, twenty-five days.

(1214.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
July 20, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following copy of a Proclamation of the President of the United States, removing restrictions on trade to the west of the Mississippi:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been the desire of the General Government of the United States to restore unrestricted commercial intercourse between and in the several States, as soon as the same could be safely done in view of resistance to

the authority of the United States by combinations of armed insurgents ;

And whercas that desire has been shown in my Proclamations of the 29th of April, 1865, the 13th of June, 1865, and the 23rd of June, 1865 ;

And whereas it now seems expedient and proper to remove restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise trade and commercial intercourse between and within the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River :

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the purchase and removal of products of States and parts of States and Territories heretofore declared in insurrection, lying west of the Mississippi River (excepting only those relating to property heretofore purchased by the agents or captured by or surrendered to the forces of the United States, and to the transportation thereto or therein, on private account, of arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, gray uniforms and gray cloth) are annulled ; and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed ; and also that the commerce of such States and parts of States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the Customs, [who] shall receive any captured and abandoned property that may be turned over to them, under the law, by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of the same in accordance with instructions on the subject issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-

fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

(L.S.) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

Admiralty, 19th July, 1865.

Mr. Charles William Lewis has this day been promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer of the First Class in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 12th July, 1865.

Admiralty, 20th July, 1865.

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Hotham to be Commander, with seniority from 19th April, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Denbigh.

Royal Denbigh Rifle Regiment of Militia.

Sir Robert Alfred Cunliffe, Bart., to be Major, vice Wynne, resigned. Dated 18th June, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wilts.

15th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

George Lethbridge Cartwright, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Bradford, promoted. Dated 26th May, 1865.

Geoffrey Veel Cooper, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 26th May, 1865.

17th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Edward Baverstock Merriman to be Lieutenant, vice Thompson, resigned. Dated 26th May, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon.**1st Devon Regiment of Militia.*

Captain Richard H. Clarke to be Major, vice Maclurcan, resigned. Dated 31st May, 1865.
Lieutenant Edward Drewe to be Captain, vice Clarke, promoted. Dated 31st May, 1865.

1st Royal Devon Yeomanry Cavalry.

Walter Palk Carew, late Captain Royal Horse Guards, to be Captain, vice Lord Poltimore, promoted. Dated 8th June, 1865.

1st Devonshire Light Horse Volunteer Corps.

Charles Pridham to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, vice Shaw, resigned. Dated 8th June, 1865.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Devonshire Rifle Volunteers.

James Charles Skardon to be Honorary Quartermaster. Dated 7th June, 1865.

27th Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Charles Cramond Dick to be Captain. Dated 5th June, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.**2nd Lancashire Light Horse Volunteer Corps.*

Lieutenant Frederick Aunesley Bretherton to be Captain, vice Stone, resigned. Dated 11th July, 1865.

*4th Administrative Brigade of Lancashire
Artillery Volunteers.*

Major Thomas Birchall to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Dated 4th July, 1865.

Thomas Wilson, Esq., to be Major, vice Birchall,
promoted. Dated 4th July, 1865.

25th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Adolph Moritz Viener, Esq., to be Captain.
Dated 6th July, 1865.

John Hardman, Gent., to be First Lieutenant.
Dated 6th July, 1865.

George William Sharples, Gent., to be Second
Lieutenant. Dated 6th July, 1865.

*Commission signed by Her Majesty's Commis-
sioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London.*

3rd London Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Captain Edwin Brett to be Major. Dated 19th
July, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Buckingham.*

*1st Administrative Battalion of Bucks Rifle
Volunteers.*

Honorary Assistant-Surgeon James Henry Ceely,
of the 4th Bucks Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be
Surgeon. Dated 3rd July, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Durham.*

4th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Samuel Fielden to be Captain, vice Stobart,
resigned. Dated 8th July, 1865.

Thomas Dundas Bruce to be Ensign, vice Marley,
resigned. Dated 8th July, 1865.

9th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Robert Ormston Lamb to be Captain. Dated 8th July, 1865.

Henry Poole to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th July, 1865.

Robert Shield Holmes to be Ensign. Dated 8th July, 1865.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, approving of the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858, by the township of Wombwell, in the parish of Darfield, in the West Riding of the county of York.—Dated the 19th day of August, 1865.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 25,
1865.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 24th*
day of *July, 1865.*

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Lord President.

Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Milner Gibson.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent

' until the 1st day of September, 1850, and
 ' to the end of the then next session of Par-
 ' liament, the spreading of contagious or infec-
 ' tious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other
 ' animals" and which has since been from time to
 time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is
 amongst other things) enacted that it shall be
 lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's
 Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time
 to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to
 them may seem necessary for the purpose of pro-
 hibiting or regulating the removal to or from such
 parts or places as they may designate in such
 Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or
 other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns,
 hoofs, or other part of any animals, or of hay, straw,
 fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infec-
 tion; and also for the purpose of purifying any
 yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any
 waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles; and
 also for the purpose of directing how any
 animals dying in a diseased state, or any
 animals, parts of animals, or other things
 seized under the provisions of this Act are to be
 disposed of; and also for the purpose of causing
 notices to be given of the appearance of any dis-
 order among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and
 to make any other orders or regulations for the
 purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the
 said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any
 such orders or regulations; and that all provisions
 or any of the purposes aforesaid in any such
 Order or Orders contained shall have the like
 force and effect as if the same had been inserted
 in the said Act; and that all persons offending
 against the said Act shall for each and every
 offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding
 twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said

Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any ease by such Order direct :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder, of which the nature is at present uncertain, has lately appeared, and now prevails among cattle within the metropolis and in the neighbourhood thereof, and it is expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from spreading :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :

1. If at the date of the publication of this Order in the "London Gazette" there shall be any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, or ox labouring under any contagious or infectious disorder in the possession or custody of any cowkeeper, dairyman, or dairywoman, or of any milkman or milkwoman, or vendor or purveyor of milk, or of any dealer in cattle whatsoever within the city of London, or within the limits of the metropolitan police district, or if at any time hereafter, while this present Order shall continue in force and unrevoked, any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, or ox, being in the possession or custody of any such person as aforesaid within the said city of London, or within the metropolitan police district shall be seized or attacked with, or be found labouring or suffering under, any such contagious or infectious disorder, notice of the existence of such disorder, or of the first appearance of such disorder in or among the cattle belonging to or in the custody of any such person as aforesaid, shall immediately thereupon be given by the person in whose possession or custody such diseased animals or animal shall be, to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in

waiting at the office of Her Majesty's Privy Council at Whitehall, in the county of Middlesex; and it shall be lawful for the said Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and for all such persons as he shall by writing under his hand authorize in that behalf, thereupon, and at all reasonable times thereafter, to inspect and examine all or any such diseased animals or animal, and to report to the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council all such information and particulars as to the nature or character of such disorder as may seem to him expedient for the purpose of enabling proper regulations to be made for preventing or checking the further propagation and increase of such disorder.

2. Every person offending against this Order, and omitting to give such notice or to permit such inspection and examination as aforesaid, shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

Edmund Harrison.

Crown Office, July 21, 1865.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden on the 15th day of August next.

County of Surrey.

Eastern Division.

The Honourable Peter John Locke King, of Weybridge.

Charles Buxton, of Fox Warren, in the county of Surrey, Esq.

Western Division.

John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq., of Foxhills,
George Cubitt, Esq., of Denbies, both in the
county of Surrey.

Borough of Stafford.

Michael Arthur Bass,
Walter Mellor, Esqrs.

County of Radnor.

Sir John Walsh, Bart., of Warfield Park, in the
county of Berks.

*County of Stafford.**Northern Division.*

Edward Buller, Esq.
The Right Honourable Charles Bowyer Adlerley.

Southern Division.

Henry John Wentworth Hodgetts Foley, Esq.
William Orme Foster, Esq.

July 22.

*County of Salop.**Northern Division.*

John Ralph Ormsby Gore, Esq.
The Honourable Charles Henry Cust.

Southern Division.

Robert Jasper More, Esq.
The Honourable Percy Egerton Herbert.

Borough of Shrewsbury.

George Tomline,
William James Clement, Esqrs.

*County of Suffolk.**Eastern Division.*

The Right Honourable John Henniker.

Major Lord Henniker.

Sir FitzRoy Kelly.

Western Division.

Windsor Parker, Esq.

The Honourable Augustus Charles Henry Hervey
(commonly called Lord Augustus Hervey).

County of Kildare.

William Henry Ford Cogan, Esq., of Tinode,
county of Wicklow.

Otho Augustus FitzGerald (commonly called
Lord Otho FitzGerald), Carlton House-terrace,
London.

University of Dublin.

The Right Honourable James Whiteside.

Anthony Lefroy, Esq.

County of Kerry.

The Right Honourable Henry Arthur Herbert, of
Muckross, in the said county.

The Right Honourable Valentine Augustus
Browne (commonly called Viscount Castlerosse).

Borough of Tralee.

Daniel O'Donoghue, of Summerhill, in the county
of Kerry, Esq. (commonly called The O'Donoghue
of the Glens).

City of Waterford.

John A. Blake, of King-street, in the said city.

Sir Henry Winston Barron, of Halkin-street,
London.

County of Limerick.

The Right Honourable William Monsell, of Tervoe, in the said county.

Edmund John Synan, Esq., of Ashbourne, in the borough of Limerick.

Borough of Wexford.

Richard Joseph Devereux, Esq., of Wexford.

County of Fermanagh.

Mervyn Archdall, Esq., of Castle Archdall.

The Honourable Henry Arthur Cole, of Florencecourt, both in the said county.

Borough of Enniskillen.

The Honourable John Lawry Cole.

July 24.

County of Tyrone.

The Right Honourable Henry Thomas Lowry Corry.

The Right Honourable Claud Hamilton (commonly called Lord Claud Hamilton), of Baronscourt, in the said county.

Borough of Dungannon.

The Honourable William Stuart Knox.

County of Cavan.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Hugh Annesley, of Bally Connell.

Edward Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson, Esq.

County of Inverness.

Henry James Baillie, Esq., of Letterfinlay.

County of Selkirk.

Henry John Montagu Douglas Scott (commonly called Lord Henry Scott).

County of Orkney and Shetland.

Frederick Dundas, Esq., of Hanover-square, London.

Borough of Ludlow.

Lieutenant the Honourable George Herbert Windsor Windsor Clive, of Oakly Park,
John Edmund Severne, Esq., of Wallop Hall,
both in the said county.

County of Berks.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Loyd Lindsay.
Richard Benyon, Esq.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Russell, Bart.

Borough of Northampton.

Charles Gilpin, Esq.
The Right Honourable Anthony Henley, Lord
Henley.

County of the Isle of Wight.

Sir John Simeon, Bart., of Swainston House, in
the said Isle.

*County of Northampton.**Northern Division.*

The Right Honourable William Alleyne Cecil
(commonly called Lord Burghley).
George Ward Hunt, Esq.

Southern Division.

Sir Rainauld Knightley, Bart.
Colonel Henry Cartwright.

*County of Kent.**Eastern Division.*

Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart.

Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, Bart.

Western Division.

The Honourable William Archer Amherst (commonly called Viscount Holmesdale).

William Hart Dyke, Esq.

July 25.

County of Limerick.

George Gavin, Esq., of Kilpeacon House, in the county of Limerick.

Francis William Russell, Esq., of Lancaster Gate London.

County of Galway.

William Henry Gregory, Esq., of Coole Park,
The Honourable Ulick Canning De Burgh (commonly called Lord Dunkellin), of Portumna Castle, both in the said county.

County of Armagh.

Sir William Verner, Bart., of Churchill,

Sir James Matthew Stronge, Bart., of Tynan Abbey, both in the said county.

Borough of Armagh.

Stearne Ball Miller, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel.

County of Waterford.

John Esmonde, Esq.

The Earl of Tyrone.

Borough of Dungarvan.

Charles R. Barry, Esq.

County of Wicklow.

William Wentworth Fitzwilliam Dick, of Hume-wood, in the said county, Esq.

The Right Honourable Granville Leveson (commonly called Viscount Proby), of Halkin-street, London.

Borough of Galway.

Michael Morris, Esq., of Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., of Church Town House, in the county of Kerry.

County of Donegal.

The Honourable James Hamilton (commonly called Viscount Hamilton), of Barons Court, in the county of Tyrone.

Thomas Connoly, Esq., of Cliff, in the county of Donegal.

County of Down.

The Honourable Lord Arthur Edwin Hill Trevor, of Brynkinalt, in the county of Denbigh, Wales.

William Brownlow Forde, Esq., of Seaforde, in the said county of Down.

Borough of Downpatrick.

David Stewart Ker, Esq.

Borough of Newry.

Arthur Charles Innes, Esq., of Dromantine, in the said county of Down.

*County of Derby.**Northern Division.*

The Honourable Lord George Henry Cavendish,
of Ashford Hall, in the said county.

William Jackson, Esq., of Birkenhead, in the
county of Chester.

Southern Division.

Thomas William Evans, Esq., of Allestree,
Charles Robert Colville, Esq., of Lullington, both
in the said county.

County of Hertford.

The Honourable Henry Frederick Cowper.

The Right Honourable Sir Edward George Earle
Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Bart.

Henry Edward Surtees, Esq.

*County of Essex.**Northern Division.*

Charles Du Cane, Esq., of Braxted Park,
Sir Thomas Bureh Western, Bart., of Felix Hall,
Kelvedon, both in the said county.

Southern Division.

Henry John Selwyn, Esq., of Down Hall, in the
said county.

Lord Eustace Henry Brownlow Gaseoyne Ceeil,
of Eccleston-square, in the county of Middle-
sex.

Borough of New Radnor.

Richard Green Priece, Esq., of Norton Manor, in
the county of Radnor.

Whitehall, July 18, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto John Harris Peter, of Colquite, in the parish of St. Mabyn, in the county of Cornwall, Esquire, Her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of his great uncle, Deeble Peter, late of Colquite aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, take and henceforth use the surname of Hoblyn, in addition to and after that of Peter, and bear the arms of Hoblyn quarterly with those of Peter; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise Her Majesty's Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, July 20, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Edward John Stracey, of Sprowston, in the county of Norfolk, and of Boston House, in the parish of Brentford, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Scots Fusilier Guard-, Her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of James Clitherow, late of Boston House aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, take and henceforth use the surname of Clitherow in addition to and after that of Stracey, and that he and they may bear the arms of Clitherow quarterly with his and their own family arms; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise Her

Majesty's Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect :

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

(1149.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
July 20, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following Translation of the new Customs' Tariff for the Netherlands East Indies, which will take effect from the 1st January, 1866 :—

TARIFF for the Custom Duties on the Import, Export, and Transit for the Netherlands Indies.

(Which will take effect on the 1st of January, 1866).

ART. 1.

On all the articles which are imported for consumption—

- in Java and Madura ;
- in the Government of the West Coast of Sumatra ;
- in the Assistant Residency of Benkoelen ;
- in the Residency of the Lampong Districts ;
- in the Residency of Palembang ;
- in the Residency of Banca and subjections ;
- in the Assistant Residency Billiton ; and
- in the Residencies of the West, South, and East sections of Borneo,

a duty shall be paid as specified in the following Tariff, save on the articles positively exempted.

TARIFF OF IMPORT.

ARTICLES.	Rate.	DUTIES.	
		A.—Merchandise of certified Dutch origin or manufactured in the Netherlands.	B.—Imported from or manufactured elsewhere.
		During 1866, 1867, and 1868.	During 1869 and following years.
	Value	6 per cent.	6 per cent.
Arms (fire), likewise parts of fire-arms (1)	100 litres	A. <i>f</i> 2,00. B. <i>f</i> 4,00	A. <i>f</i> 2,00. B. <i>f</i> 3,00
Beer, in bulk	"	A. <i>f</i> 2,25. B. <i>f</i> 4,50	A. <i>f</i> 2,25. B. <i>f</i> 3,50
" in glass			

Particular Stipulations.

(1). Save the existing prohibitory stipulations or those which will be fixed by the King. The prohibition does not include the arms of wealth, which must be imported separately embaled, and acknowledged as arms of wealth by the custom functionaries.

ARTICLES.	Rate.	DUTIES.	
		A.—Merchandise of certified Dutch origin or manufactured in the Netherlands.	B.—Imported from or manufactured elsewhere.
		During 1866, 1867, and 1868.	During 1869 and following years.
Boneblack ... ...	...	free.	free.
Books, geographical and hydro- graphical maps, engravings, prints, music, bound or not (1)	...	free.	free.
Candles (wax, spermaceti, stearine, and composition) ...	100 N. pd.	<i>f</i> 20,00	<i>f</i> 20,00
Carriages and parts of carriages (2) 	Value	A. 10 p.ct. B. 20 p.ct.	A. 10 p.ct. B. 16 p.ct.
Cattle (alive) ... ...	...	free.	free.
Coals and coke ... ...	...	free.	free.

Clothes, woven or knitted ...	Value	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cocoa-nuts and Cocoa-nut oil ...	...	free.	free.
Clocks, watches, and pendules ...	Value	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Copper, rough and dressed, including sheets and leaves for sheathing ships, münztmetal, bolts, and nails ...	...	free.	free.
Copper manufactured, painted and lacquered or not, plated and bronze ware, and copper-wire ...	Value	A. 10 p.ct. B. 20 p.ct.	A. 10 p.ct. B. 16 p.ct.
Copper in plates for copper coin, or copper coin (3) ...	...	prohibited.	prohibited.
Earthenware (pottery) and China	Value	A. 10 p.ct. B. 20 p.ct.	A. 10 p.ct. B. 16 p.ct.
“ Tiles and bricks ...	“	free.	free.

Particular Stipulations.

- (1.) Prints and Engravings, in frame, as Furniture.
- (2.) Railway-carriages, and parts of them, are free of duty.
- (3.) The prohibitory stipulation is not applicable on plates for copper coin and copper coin which is imported for account and use of the Government.

ARTICLES.	Rate.	DUTIES.	
		A.—Merchandise of certified Dutch origin or manufactured in the Netherlands. B.—Imported from or manufactured elsewhere	
		During 1866, 1867, and 1868.	During 1869 and following years.
Flour and meal	Value	A. 10 p.ct. B. 20 p.ct.	A. 10 p.ct. B. 16 p.ct.
Furniture	"	A. 10 p.ct. B. 20 p.ct.	A. 10 p.ct. B. 16 p.ct.
Fustage, new and empty	"	A. 10 p.ct. B. 20 p.ct.	A. 10 p.ct. B. 16 p.ct.
Gambier (1)	100 N. pd.	f 20,00	f 20,00
Glass and glasswork, of all sorts	Value	A. 10 p.ct. B. 20 p.ct.	A. 10 p.ct. B. 16 p.ct.
Gold and Silver, in bars or pieces, gold dust and coin ... ..	...	free.	free.
Gold and silverwork, lace and wire	...	free.	free.
Gunpowder (2)	Value	6 per cent.	6 per cent.
Horses, asses, and mules ... ..	...	free.	free.
Ice ... ..	...	free.	free.

sical, chirurgical, optical, and musical	...	...	free.
Iron, in bars, pieces, rods, or sheets; railway-bars, scarf-nails for railways, tubes for water conductors; iron gastubes, founded or cast; axes and wheels (3); iron prows or loading boats; frames for iron buildings or warehouses; bolts and nails; iron-wire, ships' anchors, chains, capstans	...	...	free.

Particular Stipulations.

(1). The custom-duty only shall be paid when imported on Java and Madura. Elsewhere Gambier is free of duty.

(2). Save the existing prohibitory stipulations or those which will be fixed by the King. The prohibition does not include the thus named fowling-gunpowder (*crepé*), imported in boxes containing 1 N. pd. or less, and with permission of the local authorities.

(3). When axes and wheels, belonging to carriages, are imported, the same duty as on carriages is to be paid.

ARTICLES.	Rate.	DUTIES.	
		A.--Merchandise of certified Dutch origin or manufactured in the Netherlands.	B.--Imported from or manufactured elsewhere.
		During 1866, 1867, and 1868.	During 1869 and following years.
Ironwork, founded or forged, not otherwise enumerated...	Value	A. 10 p.ct. B. 20 p.ct.	A. 10 p.ct. B. 16 p.ct.
Jewels, Pearls, and all other pre- cious stones, set or unset ...	...	free.	free.
Lead, rough and flattened; manu- factured and not otherwise enu- merated ...	Value	A. 10 p.ct. B. 20 p.ct.	A. 10 p.ct. B. 16 p.ct.
Leather and leatherwork ...	Value	A. 10 p.ct. B. 20 p.ct.	A. 10 p.ct. B. 16 p.ct.
Manure ...	...	free.	free.

Machinery (steam), for the use of agriculture, mining, manufac- tories; likewise parts of ma- chinery, provided that this can be acknowledged by the func- tionaries	Value	A. free.	B. 5 p.ct.	A. free.	B. 4 p.ct.
Manufactures of cotton (not made up, white or bleached, dyed or printed), linen, woollen, hemp, flax, and tow; ribbon and band, lace, and all other sorts not particularly enumerated ...	Value	A. 10 p.ct.	B. 20 p.ct.	A. 10 p.ct.	B. 16 p.ct.
Meat of all sorts, salted or pre- served in any other way, not otherwise enumerated	Value	A. 10 p.ct.	B. 20 p.ct.	A. 10 p.ct.	B. 16 p.ct.
Mercery (1)	Value	A. 10 p.ct. 6 per cent.	B. 20 p.ct. 6 per cent.	A. 10 p.ct. 6 pcr cent.	

Particular Stipulations.

(1). When it is necessary the Governor-General will stipulate the other articles to be classed under Mercery.

ARTICLES.	Rate.	DUTIES.	
		A.—Merchandise of certified Dutch origin or manufactured in the Netherlands.	B.—Imported from or manufactured elsewhere.
		During 1866, 1867, and 1868.	During 1869 and following years.
Mineral-water, natural or arti- ficial	100 bottles in stone or glass	f 6,00	f 6,00
Opium, Patna and Benares (1)	per chest of 62 N. pd. or less (2)	f 350,00	f 350,00
„ Malwa ... ..	...	f 250,00	f 250,00
„ Levant and Persia ...	...	f 200,00	f 200,00
Painters' colours ground with oil, or not, and linseed oil ...	Value	A. 6 p.ct. B. 10 p.ct.	A. 6 p.ct. B. 10 p.ct.

paper or an soles, paper hangings, music, coloured, card, paste- board, and registers white or lined ... ..	...	Value
Perfumeries ... ..	...	Value
Pictures ... ..	...	...
Pitch ... ..	...	...
Playing-cards ... ..	...	Value
Resin ... ..	...	...
Rice, cleaned or uncleaned ... ..	...	...
Rope and cordage, of all sorts ... ..	...	Value
Sailcloth ... ..	...	Value
Salt (3) ... ..	...	...

A. 10 p.ct. B. 20 p.ct. 10 per cent.	A. 10 p.ct. B. 16 p.ct. 10 per cent.
free.	free.
free.	free.
10 per cent.	10 per cent.
free.	free.
free.	free.
A. free. B. 5 p. ct.	A. free. B. 4 p. ct.
A. free. B. 5 p. ct.	A. free. B. 4 p. ct.
6 per cent.	prohibited.

Particular Stipulations.

- (1). Save the existing prohibitory stipulations or those which will be fixed by the King.
- (2). When imported in chests containing a larger quantity, the duty will comparatively increase.
- (3). The prohibitory stipulation is not applicable when salt is imported for account or for the use of the Government; and in those possessions outward Java and Madura, which are or will be excepted by the Governor-General.

ARTICLES.	Rate.	DUTIES.	
		A.—Merchandise of certified Dutch origin or manufactured in the Netherlands.	B.—Imported from or manufactured elsewhere.
		During 1866, 1867; and 1868.	During 1860 and following years.
Silk, manufactured, and ribbons (1)	Value	prohibited.	6 per cent.
Spirits, Geneva (gin), in bulk ...	100 litres	f 20,00	f 20,00
" " in boxes (kelders)	"	f 23,00	f 23,00
" Brandy, of all sorts,	"		
" Cognac, Rum, Arack, in bulk	"	f 27,00	f 27,00
" do. do. in glass...	"	f 30,00	f 30,00
" Liquors (sweetened), of	"		
" all sorts	"	f 40,00	f 40,00

Steel, rod, plate, sheet; railway- bars; scarfnails for rail- ways ...	...	free.	free.
„ manufactured, not otherwise enumerated ...	Value	A. 10 p.ct. B. 20 p.ct.	A. 10 p.ct. B. 16 p.ct.
Syrup, from fruits ...	100 bottles	f 20,00	f 20,00
„ mixed with spirits ...	...	As liquors (see Spirits)	As liquors (see Spirits)
Tar ...	...	free.	free.
Timber or wood, sawn or not; ship and building timber, in- cluded, poles and masts, oars and spars ...	...	free.	free.
Timber or wood (2), dressed and prepared for use ...	Value	6 per cent.	6 per cent.

Particular Stipulations.

- (1). Exclusively manufactured of silk. Mixed stuffs, as manufactures of cotton.
 (2). Fustage and cooper's work excepted.

ARTICLES.	Rate.	DUTIES.	
		A.—Merchandise of certified Dutch origin or manufactured in the Netherlands.	B.—Imported from or manufactured elsewhere.
		During 1866, 1867, and 1868.	During 1869 and following years.
Tobacco, in leaves, stemmed or unstripped, all manufac- tured sorts not otherwise enumerated	100 N. pd.	f 8,00	f 8,00
Manilla and Havannah ...	"	f 30,00	f 30,00
Snuff	"	f 40,00	f 40,00
Cigars, Manilla and Ha- vannah	"	f 200,00	f 200,00
" " all other sorts ...	"	f 50,00	f 50,00
Victuals, not otherwise enu- merated	Value	10 per cent.	10 per cent.

Vinegar, all sorts, in bulk	...	100 litres	A. f 2,00. B. f 4,00	A. f 2,00. B. f 3,00
" " in glass	...	"	A. f 2,50. B. f 5,00	A. f 2,50. B. f 4,00
Wine, in bulk	...	100 litres	f 9,00	f 9,00
" in glass	...	"	A. f 8,00. B. f 10,50	f 10,50
" Champagne, and other foamy wines	...	100 bottles	f 21,00	f 21,00
Writing and drawing necessities (1)	...	Value	A. 6 p.ct. B. 10 p.ct.	A. 6 p.ct. B. 10 p.ct.
Yarns, cotton or woollen	...	Value	A. 10 p.ct. B. 20 p.ct.	A. 10 p.ct. B. 16 p.ct.
" other sorts	...	"	6 per cent.	6 per cent.
Zinc, rough and flattened, plates and sheets for sheathing	...	...	free.	free.
ships, nails and bolts	...	...	free.	free.
zincwork, painted, lacquered, or not	...	Value	A. 10 p.ct. B. 20 p.ct.	A. 10 p.ct. B. 16 p.ct.
All other articles, not particularly enumerated, or not included in those mentioned above	...	Value	6 per cent.	6 per cent.

Particular Stipulations.

(1). Paper excepted.

INDICATIONS.

- Anchors. See Iron.
 Agricultural Machinery. See Machinery.
 Amfioen. As Opium.
 Anvils. As Rod Iron.
 Arack. See Spirits.
 Artificial Flowers. As Millinery Under-clothes.
 Artificial Water. See Mineral Water.
 Asses and Mules. See Horses.
 Axes and Wheels. See Iron.
 Bags (Linen and others). As Manufactures.
 Band. See Manufactures.
 Bars (Iron). See Iron.
 „ (Gold). See Gold.
 Batiste and Cambrics. As Linen Manufactures.
 Beds and Mattresses. As Furniture.
 Bolts (Copper). See Copper.
 Bonnets. See Hats, as Clothes.
 Brandy. See Spirits.
 Bricks. See Earthenware.
 Bronze, Manufactures of. As Copper Manufactures. See Copper.
 Brushes, all Sorts. See Mercery.
 Butter. As Victuals.
 Cables. See Rope.
 Cambrics. As Manufactures.
 Camlets. As Manufactures.
 Cartridge Paper. See Paper.
 Carpets, Hangings, Table-cloths of all Sorts. As Manufactures.
 Casimire. As Manufactures.
 Chains for Ships. See Iron.
 Cheese. As Victuals.
 China. See Earthenware.
 Chirurgical Instruments. See Instruments.
 Cider. As Victuals.
 Cigars. See Tobacco.
 Cokes. See Coals.

- Cocoa-nut Oil. See Cocoa-nuts.
 Coffermakers' Work. As Leather and Leather-work.
 Cognac. See Spirits.
 Coin (Copper). See Copper.
 Coloured Paper. See Paper.
 Composition Candles. See Candles.
 Coopers' Work. See Fustage.
 Copper Coin. See Copper.
 Copper, Manufacture of. See Copper.
 Copper Wire. See Copper.
 Corals of Glass. See Glasses for Spectacles.
 Cordage. See Rope.
 Cotton (Manufacture). See Manufactures.
 Coverlets. As Manufactures.
 Cows. As Cattle (alive).
 Crystal. As Glass and Glass-work.
 Drawings. As Pictures.
 Drawing Necessities. See Writing and Drawing Necessities.
 Earthen Tiles. See Earthenware.
 Electro and Plated Ware. As Copper.
 Engravings. See Books.
 Fire-arms. As Arms.
 Flattened Copper. See Copper.
 Frames for Iron Buildings and Warehouses. See Iron.
 Fruits preserved with Brandy or Spirits. As Liquors.
 Fire Engines, also Steam. As Machinery.
 Fowling-pieces. See Fire-arms.
 Gas-meters. As Machinery.
 Gas-tubes. See Iron.
 Geneva. See Spirits.
 Gin. See Spirits.
 Glasses for Spectacles, Corals and other Sorts, Toys of Glass. As Mercery.
 Glass-work. See Glass.

- Gloves. As Clothes.
 Gold and Silver Coin. See Gold and Silver.
 Gold Bars. See Gold.
 Gold Dust. See Gold.
 Gold Wire. See Gold and Silver.
 Guano. As Manure.
 Hams. As Meat.
 Hangings. See Paper.
 Hats and Bonnets. See Clothes.
 Havanna Tobacco and Cigars. See Tobacco.
 Hemp (manufactured). See Manufactures.
 Hoop Iron. As Iron.
 Hosiery. As Clothes.
 Iron (manufactured). See Iron.
 Iron Wire. See Iron.
 Juice of Berries. As Victuals.
 Knives. As Mercery.
 Lace of Gold and Silver. See Gold and Silver.
 „ (imitation). As Manufactures.
 Loading-boats. See Iron.
 Lawns (French). As Cotton (manufactured).
 Leather Work. See Leather and Leather Work.
 Linen. As Manufactures.
 Linseed Oil. See Painters' Colours.
 Liquors. See Spirits.
 Manilla Tobacco and Cigars. See Tobacco.
 Maps (Geographic and Hydrographic). See Books.
 Masts. See Timber.
 Mathematical Instruments. See Instruments.
 Mattresses. As Furniture.
 Metal. As Copper.
 Millinery. As Clothes.
 Mules. See Horses.
 Music. See Books.
 Musical Instruments. See Instruments.
 Music Paper. See Paper.
 Nails. See Iron, Copper, or Zinc.

- Optical Instruments. See Instruments.
- Oil (Cocoa Nut). See Cocoa Nuts.
- Oxen. As Cattle (alive).
- Pearls. See Jewels.
- Parasols. See Umbrellas.
- Pasteboard. See Paper.
- Pendules. See Clocks.
- Perry. As Victuals.
- Physical Instruments. See Instruments.
- Pistols. As Fire Arms. See Arms of Wealth.
- Plates (iron). See Iron.
- „ (copper). See Copper.
- „ (steel). See Steel.
- „ (zinc). See Zinc.
- Plated Ware. See Copper (manufactured).
- Plates for Copper Coin. See Copper.
- Pork. See Meat.
- Precious Stones. See Jewels.
- Preserved Provisions. See Victuals.
- Prints. See Books.
- Prows. See Iron.
- Railway-bars. See Iron.
- Ribbons. See Manufactures.
- Reams (wooden). See Timber.
- Registers (white or lined). See Paper.
- Rods (iron). See Iron.
- Rough Copper and Zinc. See Copper or Zinc.
- Rum. See Spirits.
- Saddlery. As Leather and Leatherwork.
- Sausage. As Meat.
- Scarfs and Shawls. As Manufactures.
- Sheep and Lambs. As Cattle (alive).
- Sheets. As Manufactures.
- Sheets of Copper. See Copper.
- „ Steel. See Steel.
- „ Zinc. See Zinc.
- Ship Chains. See Iron.

Shoemakers' Work. As Leather and Leather Work.

Silver. See Gold and Silver.

Snuff. As Tobacco.

Spars. See Timber. .

Spelter. As Zinc.

Spermaceti Candles. See Candles.

Spindles (ships'). See Iron.

Spring Water. See Mineral Water.

Stationery. See Writing and Drawing Necessities.

Stearine Candles. See Candles.

Steel (manufactured). See Steel.

Steam Engines. See Machinery.

Steel Wire. See Steel.

Sugar Syrup. As Victuals.

Table Cloths. See Carpets.

Tackle, not made of Gold or Silver. As Mercery.

Tackling. See Rope.

Tea Lead. As Lead.

Tiles of Glass. As Glass and Glasswork.

Tiles. See Earthenware.

Tobacco (carved). See Tobacco.

Tobacco (manufactured). See Tobacco.

Tools. See Machinery.

Trinkets not made of Silver or Gold. As Mercery.

Tulle or Net. As Cotton (manufactured).

Utensils. See Machinery.

Umbrellas. As Millinery, under Clothes.

Watches. See Clocks.

Waxlight. See Candles.

Wheels. See Iron.

Window Glass. As Glasswork.

Wire of Copper. See Copper.

Woollen Manufactures. See Manufactures.

Zinc Wire. See Zinc.

ART. 2.

Besides the goods exempted by this tariff from paying import duty, the following also may be imported without paying custom duties :—

1°. All the goods imported for the use or for account of the Government.

2°. *a.* All the produces of the Netherlands East India possessions, where custom duties are levied; as to cotton goods, tobacco, and cigars, these must be followed by a certificate of export.

b. All the produces of other Netherlands East India possessions, and of the inland states of the Eastern Archipelago which are in friendly relations with the Netherlands Government; Gambier excepted only on Java and Madura, besides woven cotton goods, tobacco, and cigars.

The prohibitory stipulations relating to the import of some articles have, nevertheless, effect on these goods.

3°. All the goods of which duty is paid at one of the Netherlands India Custom Boards.

When, however, a higher duty must be paid at the second place of import, then the goods can not enter before the difference is paid.

4°. Clothes and linen goods of passengers, likewise used furniture and luggage (*regalen*) imported by them.

ART. 3.

An Export duty shall be paid on the Articles, as specified in the following list, when they are exported from the Countries named in Art. 1.

Articles.	Value.	Duties when exported to	
		the Netherlands.	Elsewhere.
Birds' Nests	Value	6 per cent.	6 per cent.
Coffee	"	6 per cent.	9 per cent.
Hides	"	2 per cent.	2 per cent.
Indigo, not prepared for the inland market ...	N. pd.	f 0, 10	f 0, 15
Sugar	Value	free	3 per cent.
Tin	100 N. pd.	f 3, 50	f 5
Tobacco, not prepared for the inland market	100 N. pd.	f 1	f 1

ART. 4.

When goods, which are subjected to a differential custom duty, are exported to the Netherlands, then the payment of the higher duties shall be warranted according to the stipulations of the Governor-General.

The lowest duty shall not be applied than when it shall be proved that those goods, within the term fixed by the Governor-General, are landed, incurtailed, in one of the Dutch harbours, out of the same ship in which they have been laden.

Nevertheless the Governor-General has the competence to exempt from paying the higher duty, when he will have the conviction that the merchandises totally or partly are lost in consequence of a disaster at sea; or that it was strictly necessary that these goods should be laden in another ship.

The Governor-General has also the competence to exempt from paying the high duty on that part of a cargo which is landed in one of the Dutch harbours, when it has been necessary, in consequence of a disaster at sea, to sell the other part of the merchandises in a foreign harbour.

ART. 5.

No. export duty is to be paid on :—

- 1°. The goods exported for the use or account of the Government.
- 2°. The goods of which the duty is paid at one of the Netherlands Indies custom boards.

When a higher duty is owed at the second place of export, then the goods cannot be cleared before the difference is paid.

ART. 6.

The rule about the import and export duties, besides the particular stipulations, for Moeara-

Kompeh, in the Empire of Djambi, fixed by resolution of the Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies, dated April the 23rd, 1847 (*Ind. off. Journal*, No. 19), shall continue to have effect.

Save our approbation, the Governor-General is competent to levy, in name of the Government of the Netherlands Indies, customs duties in those parts of the Netherlands Indies not indicated in Art. 10, where yet no duties were levied; provided that this shall take place after a not-differential Tariff.

ART. 7.

On the import and export duties no additional cents are to be paid.

ART. 8.

The dock duties (*Entrepôt gelden*); those for loading from the one ship into another, besides those for weighing (*waaggeld*) are abolished.

The Governor-General fixes the tariffs of payment for warehousing, watching the goods, and all those services really rendered.

ART. 9.

On the transit no duties will be levied.

ART. 10.

On behalf of the Government no import or export duties will be levied in the Residency Riow, its subjections on the east coast of Sumatra, not including the Government of Celebes and Subjections, the Government of the Moluccas, and the Residencies Menado and Timor. The application of this stipulation in the western, southern, and eastern sections of Borneo, we have reserved.

ART. 11.

The necessary measures shall be taken by our Government, or by the Governor-General, t

maintain the execution of this law, and to prevent that the duties should be evaded.

About the certificates of origin, or those indicating the place of manufacturing, rules shall be fixed, which will take effect on the same date as this law.

ART. 12.

The present law shall have effect from the 1st January, 1866, till the 1st January, 1872.

War Office, Pall Mall,

25th July, 1865.

16th Regiment of Lancers, Captain James Goldie, from the *17th Lancers*, to be Captain, vice Battine, who exchanges. Dated 25th July, 1865.

17th Lancers, Captain William A. Battine, from the *16th Lancers*, to be Captain, vice Goldie, who exchanges. Dated 25th July, 1865.

5th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Thomas Arthur Cooke to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice James Henry Clutterbuck, deceased. Dated 9th July, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Aitkin Cherry, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cooke. Dated 25th July, 1865.

8th Foot, Ensign Francis James Stuart to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William W. Madden, who retires. Dated 25th July, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Edmund Percival Wilford, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stuart. Dated 25th July, 1865.

9th Foot, Gentleman Cadet William Crighton Gray, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Martin, trans-

ferred to the 65th Foot. Dated 25th July, 1865.

12th Foot, Lieutenant William Henry Crawhall to be Captain, without purchase, vice Nesbitt, whose promotion on the 15th of December, 1864, has been cancelled. Dated 15th December, 1864.

Ensign John Albert Little to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry Nesbitt, who retires. Dated 25th July, 1865.

Ensign Thomas Francis Hobday, from the 39th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Little. Dated 25th July, 1865.

13th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Bryan Bristow Twyne, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Henry Hart, promoted. Dated 25th July, 1865.

25th Foot, The Commission as Adjutant of Lieutenant William Godfrey Thomas has been antedated to the 1st September, 1864.

26th Foot, Major Shurlock Henning to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Francis Carey, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 25th July, 1865.

Captain Charles Rowland Berkeley Calcott to be Major, by purchase, vice Henning. Dated 25th July, 1865.

Lieutenant George Philip Fawkes to be Captain, by purchase, vice Calcott. Dated 25th July, 1865.

Ensign Vivian Davenport to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fawkes. Dated 25th July, 1865.

29th Foot, The surname of the Quartermaster appointed in the Gazette of the 30th June, 1865, is *Erwin*, and not *Irwin*, as there stated.

33rd Foot, Ensign Richard Mant Miller to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry G. Boyd, who retires. Dated 25th July, 1865.

Ensign Howard Melliss, from the *34th Foot*, to be Ensign, vice Miller. Dated 25th July, 1865.

34th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Thomas Arthur Hill Lowe, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Melliss, transferred to the *33rd Foot*. Dated 25th July, 1865.

39th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Thomas Francis Hobday, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Henry O'Brien, deceased. Dated 25th July, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Edward Hales Wilson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thomas Francis Hobday, transferred to the *12th Foot*. Dated 25th July, 1865.

44th Foot, Lieutenant E. C. Pemberton Pigott to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Augustus Richard Trimmer, who resigns that appointment. Dated 12th March, 1865.

49th Foot, George Charles Todd Naylor, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Walter James Tweed, who retires. Dated 25th July, 1865.

53rd Foot, Lieutenant Henry John Beckwith to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gustavus Lambert Basset, who retires. Dated 25th July, 1865.

Ensign Frederick Bowyer Lanc to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Beckwith. Dated 25th July, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Francis Prescod Gurney, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lanc. Dated 25th July, 1865.

65th Foot, Ensign Arthur Henry Heyland to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Arthur Henry Lewis, deceased. Dated 17th March, 1865.

Ensign Charles Grosvenor Byam Martin, from the 9th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Heyland. Dated 25th July, 1865.

85th Foot, Lieutenant Kennaway William Henry Noyes to be Captain, by purchase, vice George Morland, who retires. Dated 25th July, 1865.

Ensign Nathaniel Henry Hodgson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Noyes. Dated 25th July, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Windham George Conway Anstruther, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hodgson. Dated 25th July, 1865.

88th Foot, Lieutenant John James Davidson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Arthur Allen Owen, who has resigned the appointment. Dated 1st May, 1865.

106th Foot, Ensign Frederick Mercer Hunter, to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur P. Hancock, who resigns. Dated 25th July, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Alexander Bruce Moorhouse, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Hunter. Dated 25th July, 1865.

4th West India Regiment, Ensign Patrick Kelly, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Barrow, promoted to a Lieutenancy, without purchase, on the Half-pay List. Dated 25th July, 1865.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Ensign John Quarry to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Henry Whalley Melliss, who has resigned the appointment. Dated 21st April, 1865.

HALF PAY.

Lieutenant Daniel Moodie, from the 60th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase. Dated 25th July, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Samuel Joseph Bayfield to be Staff Surgeon, vice Staff Surgeon-Major Thomas Patrick Matthew, deceased. Dated 25th July, 1865.

The Commission of Staff-Surgeon William Marshall Webb as Assistant-Surgeon, to be antedated from the 28th to the 24th March, 1854, and as Surgeon from 21st June to 15th January, 1864, the antedates not to carry pay.

Assistant-Surgeon John Henry N. Bracken, from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Samuel Joseph Bayfield. Dated 25th July, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon Nicholas Avent, from the 66th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Thomas Seward, M.D., appointed to the 59th Foot. Dated 25th July, 1865.

The promotion of Assistant-Surgeon John Joseph Mulock, from 1st Dragoons, to Staff Surgeon, which appeared in the Gazette of 30th June, 1865, should be vice William Freeman Daniell, M.D., *deceased*, instead of vice William Freeman Daniell, M.D., *placed upon half-pay*.

BREVET.

Second Captain Robert Murdoch Smith, Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of Major while serving in Persia. Dated 25th July, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-1865.

Colonel, to be Colonels, under the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858 :—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Freeland Brett, 61st Foot. Dated 6th May, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Chauval Hodgson, 79th Foot. Dated 10th July, 1865.

Admiralty, 20th July, 1865.

Commander Hervey George St. John Mildmay to be Retired Captain, under Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, and 9th July, 1864.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

Henry, Lord Willoughby de Broke, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 17th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Warden of the Stannaries in the Counties of Cornwall and Devon.

John St. Aubyn, Esq., to be Deputy Warden. Dated 13th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Brecknock.

John Lloyd, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 12th July, 1865.

Thomas Prestwood Lucas, Esq., M.D., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 12th July, 1865.

Martyn John Roberts, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 12th July, 1865.

John Evan Thomas, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 12th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hereford.

Herefordshire Regiment of Militia.

Sir Herbert George Denman Croft, Bart., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 19th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, and of the City and County of the City of Canterbury.

West Kent Light Infantry Militia.

Edgar Edwin Larking, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Vantor, resigned. Dated 14th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Berwick.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles Militia Artillery.

John R. Dawson, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Archibald Dickson, promoted. Dated 6th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of the County of York, and the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

East York Regiment of Militia.

William Harris Stretton, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Touse, removed from the strength of the Regiment. Dated 4th June, 1865.

1st Administrative Battalion of East Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers.

Henry Edward Silvester, Esq., to be Honorary Quartermaster. Dated 8th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Aberdeen.

3rd Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

James Donald to be Lieutenant, vice Munro, resigned. Dated 13th July, 1865.

George Bruce to be Ensign, vice Wilken, resigned. Dated 13th July, 1865.

21st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

James Cunningham Farquharson to be Lieutenant, vice Cochran, promoted. Dated 13th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ayr.

9th Ayrshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Gilchrist Crooks to be Ensign, vice Montgomerie, resigned. Dated 15th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

1st Administrative Brigade of Middlesex Artillery Volunteers.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to be Honorary Colonel. Dated 10th July, 1865.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Henry Little to be Ensign, vice Harlowe, promoted. Dated 10th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet Charles George Elers to be Lieutenant, vice Adams, promoted. Dated 7th July, 1865.

26th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign William Brice to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke, promoted. Dated 12th July, 1865.
 William Symons, Gent., to be Ensign, vice F. Brice, promoted. Dated 12th July, 1865.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that portions of the Local Government Act, 1858, and of the Public Health Act, 1848, and the Local Government Act (1856) Amendment Act, 1861, have been duly adopted by the Commissioners of the hamlet of Brighouse, in the township of Hipperholme cum Brighouse, in the parish of Halifax, in the West Riding of the county of York, acting under the provisions of the recited Act 9 and 10 Vict., cap. 385.—Dated the 21st day of July, 1865.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 28,
 1865.

Osborne, July 26, 1865.

THIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of Dublin, accompanied by Mr. Alderman Reynolds, the Town Clerk, the Sword Bearer, and the Mace Bearer, waited upon Her Majesty with

the following Address, which was handed to Her Majesty :—

To the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin, desire, on our own part, and on that of our fellow citizens, to present to your Majesty our warm congratulations on the birth of a second son to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

We hail the auspicious event not only as a means of increasing the domestic happiness of the young Prince's Royal Parents, but as a source of joy to your Majesty, whose maternal love and solicitude for the welfare of the Royal Family have been so pure, so conspicuous, and so enduring.

In thus offering to your Majesty our most respectful and dutiful congratulations we humbly seize upon the opportunity of laying before your Majesty the renewal of our loyal attachment to your Majesty's person and throne.

In conclusion we pray that your Majesty may long continue to occupy the throne of these realms, and to reign, as your Majesty has ever reigned, in the hearts and affections of your Irish subjects.

W. J. Henry, Town Clerk.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer :—

“ I thank you very sincerely for the Address of congratulation on the birth of the Prince, my

grandson, which you have presented to me on the part of the Corporation and Citizens of my ancient City of Dublin.

“ I am much gratified by the warm interest which you express in all that concerns the happiness of myself and of my family, and I accept with great satisfaction your renewed assurances of loyal attachment to my person and Throne.”

They were all very graciously received, and the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Reynolds had the honour of kissing Her Majesty's hand.

NOTICE.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,
July 27, 1865.

HER Majesty having been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated 25th July, 1865, in pursuance of the Act 28 and 29 Vict., c. 93, entitled “ An Act to consolidate the offices “ of Comptroller of the Exchequer and Chairman “ of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public “ Accounts,” and upon the surrender of the office of Comptroller-General of the Exchequer by Thomas, Baron Monteagle, to appoint Sir William Dunbar, Bart., Chairman for the time being of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, to be Comptroller-General of the Receipt and Issue of Her Majesty's Exchequer, notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 66, entitled “ An Act for further regulating the preparation and issue of “ Exchequer Bills,” that by an instrument in writing under his hand and seal, bearing date 5th July, 1865, and duly inrolled in the High Court of Chancery, the said Thomas, Baron Monteagle,

hath surrendered the said office of Comptroller-General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer, and that Sir William Dunbar hath full authority as Comptroller-General to sign Exchequer Bills under the said Act.

St. James's Palace, July 19, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Right Honourable Lord Foley, to appoint Captain James Herbert Freme, late 79th Highlanders, one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Major J. Blakiston, resigned.

Crown Office, July 26, 1865.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden at Westminster on the 15th day of August next.

County of Warwick.

Northern Division.

Charles Newdigate Newdegate,
William Devonport Bromley, Esqrs.

Southern Division.

Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart.
Henry Christopher Wise, Esq.

Borough of Thirsk.

Sir William Payne Gallwey, Bart., of Thirkleby Park.

County of York.

West Riding, Northern Division.

Sir Francis Crossley, Bart.
Frederick Charles Cavendish (commonly called Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish).

West Riding, Southern Division.

The Honourable William Wentworth Fitzwilliam
(commonly called Viscount Milton).
Henry Frederick Beaumont, Esq.

North Riding.

Frederick Acclorn Milbank, Esq.
The Honourable William Ernest Duncombe.

East Riding.

The Right Honourable Beaumont, Lord Hotham.
The Honourable Arthur Duncombe.

Queen's County.

Francis Plunkett Dunne, Esq., of Brittas,
The Right Honourable John Wilson Fitzpatrick,
of Lisduff, both in the Queen's County.

Borough of Portarlington.

James Anthony Lawson, Her Majesty's Attorney-
General.

County of Westmeath.

William Pollard Urquhart, of Castlepollard,
Algernon W. Fulke Greville, Esq., of Clonyn
Castle, both in the said county.

Borough of Athlone.

Denis Joseph Rearden, Esq.

King's County.

John Gilbert King, of Ballylinn, in the said
county.
Sir Patrick O'Brien, Bart., of Merrion-square
East, Dublin.

County of Mayo.

John Thomas Browne (commonly called Lord
John Thomas Browne), of Westport,

The Honourable George Bingham (commonly called Lord Bingham), of Castlebar House, both in the said county.

County of Dublin.

Thomas Edward Taylor, Esq., of Ardgillan,
Ion Trant Hamilton, Esq., of Abbotstown, both in the said county.

County of Antrim.

Edward O'Neill, Esq., of Shane's Castle, in the said county.

Rear-Admiral George Henry Seymour, C.B., of Barwick House, in the county of Norfolk, England.

Borough of Lisburn.

Edward Wingfield Verner, Esq.

July 27.

County of Monaghan.

Colonel Charles Powell Leslie, of Glasslough,
Captain the Honourable Vesey Dawson, of Dartrey Rockcorry, both in the said county.

County of Louth.

Chichester Samuel Fortescue, Esq., of London.
Tristram Kennedy, Esq., of Dublin.

Borough of Dundalk.

Sir George Bowyer, Bart.

County of Meath.

Mathew Elias Corbally, Esq., of Cerbatton Hall,
Edward MacEvoy, Esq., of Tobertinan, both in the said county.

*County of Durham.**Northern Division.*

Mr Hedworth Williamson, Bart.
Robert Duncombe Shafto, Esq.

Southern Division.

Joseph Whitwell Pease, Esq.
Charles Freville Surtees, Esq.

*County of Lancaster.**Northern Division.*

John Wilson Patten, Esq.
The Honourable Spencer Compton Cavendish
(commonly called Marquis of Hartington).

Southern Division.

The Honourable Algernon Fulke Egerton.
Charles Turner, Esq.
The Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone.

*County of Norfolk.**Eastern Division.*

Edward Howes, Esq., of Morningthorpe Hall,
Clare Sewell Read, Esq., of Plumstead, both in
the said county.

Western Division.

William Bagge, Esq., of Stradsett Hall,
The Honourable Thomas de Grey, of Merton
Hall, both in the said county.

*County of Southampton.**Northern Division.*

William Wither Bramston Beach, Esq., of Oakley
Hall,
George Sclater Booth, Esq., of Hoddington, both
in the said county.

Southern Division.

Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Bart, of Idsworth Park,

Henry Hamlin Fane, Esq., of Avon Tyrell, both in the said county.

July 28

County of Kilkenny.

George Leopold Bryan, of Jenkinston.

The Honourable Leopold Agar Ellis, of Gowran Castle.

War Office, Pall Mall,

28th July, 1865.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Ensign George Lyddon Morley, 79th Foot, Acting Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General. Dated 30th June, 1865.

Admiralty, 25th July, 1865.

Henry Daniel Shea, Esq., has been this day promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets on the retired list.

Mr. William Hardie has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 12th June, 1865.

Admiralty, 26th July, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers have been this day promoted to the rank of Master in Her Majesty's Fleet :—

William Edward Archdeacon, Esq.

Edward Hinvest, Esq.

Henry Hosken, Esq.
 Thomas Wooler Webster, Esq.
 James Roberts Osborn, Esq.
 James Fisher, Esq.
 William Henry Hayward, Esq. (Acting)
 Hugh Halliday Hannay, Esq.
 George James Tomlin, Esq.
 Charles James Bigley, Esq.
 Jesse Dixon, Esq.
 John Millard, Esq.
 John Riches, Esq.
 James Cambridge Thomas, Esq.
 Arthur Charles Dowdell, Esq.
 George John Hirtzell, Esq. (Acting)
 William Henry James, Esq.
 James David Willshire, Esq.
 Michael Stewart Guy, Esq.
 Thomas Roberson, Esq.

The Reverend Charles Clark has been this day
 appointed a Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Queen's Commission.

3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps.

William McIlroy to be Adjutant, from the 31st
 May, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
 County of Brecknock.*

Wyndham William Lewis, Esq., to be Deputy
 Lieutenant. Dated 12th July, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
 County Palatine of Lancaster.*

21st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Wilson, Esq., Major in the 4th Adminis-
 trative Brigade of Lancashire Artillery Volun-

teers, to be Major, vice Birchall, resigned.
Dated 17th July, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

The special designation of "The Preston Rifle Volunteer Corps," has been assigned to the 11th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

38th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

James Stewart Tulloch to be Assistant-Surgeon.
Dated 17th July, 1865.

48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Walter Henry Wilkin to be Captain.
Dated 10th July, 1865.

Ensign Charles Roberts Pegler to be Lieutenant.
Dated 20th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Monmouth.

8th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Barkley Gething to be Ensign, vice Greatwood, resigned. Dated 21st July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

8th Northumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Henry Swan to be Captain. Dated 20th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex.

1st Sussex Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant Edward Blaker to be Captain, vice Branwell, promoted. Dated 10th July, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Henry Tester to be First Lieutenant, vice Blaker, promoted. Dated 10th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London.

1st London Artillery Volunteer Corps.

John Wilson Theobald to be First Lieutenant. Dated 19th July, 1865.

Philip Walter Girault Walmisley to be First Lieutenant, Dated 19th July, 1865.

Charles Henry Thomas Ewington to be Surgeon. Dated 21st June, 1865.

Francis Graham Bennett to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 21st June, 1865.

Commissions signed by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London.

1st London Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Second Lieutenant Frederic Arthur Lake to be First Lieutenant. Dated 18th January, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Samuel Neale Driver to be First Lieutenant. Dated 15th February, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Richard Deeton Hughes to be First Lieutenant. Dated 15th March, 1865.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament, holden in the

third and fourth years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-six, for the regulation of the duties of postage, power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new and other rates in lieu thereof, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid; and it is provided that the power thereby given should extend to any increase or reduction or remission of postage.

And whercas further powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by another Act made and passed in the session of Parliament holden in the tenth and eleventh years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter eighty-five, for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post Office.

And whereas certain powers are also given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by another Act of Parliament made and passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter twenty-seven, for amending the laws relating to the stamp duties on newspapers, and for providing for the transmission by post of printed periodical publications.

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Ma-

jesty's Treasury, by a certain Warrant in writing under their hands, bearing date at Whitehall Treasury Chambers, the 24th day of September, 1857, did make certain regulations for the transmission by the post of letters, newspapers, and other printed papers between the United Kingdom and Belgium, pursuant to a certain convention then lately before made and concluded between the Post Offices of the said two countries, and a certain other convention having been lately made and concluded between the Post Offices of the said United Kingdom and Belgium, it is expedient, for the better carrying out of the same, to repeal, revoke, and annul the said recited Treasury Warrant of the 24th day of September, 1857, and to make other regulations in lieu thereof, in the manner hereinafter mentioned and contained.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to us in and by the said hereinbefore recited Acts of Parliament respectively, and all and every or some or one of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners (by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided) order, declare, and direct as follows; that is to say:—

1. The said recited Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the said 24th day of September, 1857, shall be, and the same is, hereby repealed, revoked, and annulled; and the several orders, directions, regulations, and rates of postage therein mentioned and set forth, shall wholly cease and determine on the day on which this present Warrant shall come into operation.

2. On every letter not exceeding one-half of an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, 1865.

addressed to Belgium, or posted in Belgium addressed to the United Kingdom, and transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and any place in Belgium, the said respective letters being conveyed between the United Kingdom and Belgium direct by packet boat or private ship, there shall be charged and taken and paid an uniform rate of postage (British and foreign combined) of three pence, and on every such letter, when conveyed or sent in closed mails, *viâ* France, there shall be charged and taken and paid an uniform rate of postage (British and foreign combined) of four pence.

3. On every letter, not exceeding one-half of an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and Switzerland or the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg *viâ* Belgium, and conveyed otherwise than in a closed mail, there shall be charged and taken and paid an uniform rate of British postage of two pence.

4. On every letter, not exceeding one-half of an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between Belgium, or any of Her Majesty's colonies, or any foreign country *viâ* Belgium, and any of Her Majesty's colonies or any foreign country through the United Kingdom conveyed direct by packet boat or private ship between the United Kingdom and Belgium, or sent in closed mails, *viâ* France, there shall be charged and taken and paid an uniform rate of British postage of two pence for the conveyance of every such letter between Belgium and any part of the United Kingdom, and also such a further or additional rate of British postage for the conveyance of every such letter between the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and the colony or foreign country to or from which the same shall be for-

warded as shall from time to time be charged and payable for British postage on letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight posted or delivered at the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and any such colony or foreign country, provided that in all cases where such additional rate includes both inland and sea services there shall be deducted therefrom the sum of one penny in respect of the inland conveyance under this clause of every such letter sent through the United Kingdom.

5. On every letter so transmitted as is hereinbefore in this Warrant respectively mentioned, if exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid the several further and additional and progressive rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinafter-mentioned, that is to say :—

On every such letter so transmitted, exceeding one half of an ounce in weight and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage ;

On every such letter so transmitted, exceeding one ounce and not exceeding one ounce and the half of another ounce in weight, three rates of postage ;

On every such letter so transmitted, exceeding one ounce and the half of another ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage ;

On every such letter so transmitted, exceeding two ounces and not exceeding two ounces and the half of another ounce in weight, five rates of postage ;

On every such letter so transmitted, exceeding two ounces and the half of another ounce and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage;

And for every half of an ounce in weight of any such letter above the weight of three ounces there shall be charged, taken, and paid one additional rate of postage, and in charging any additional rate of postage every fractional part of such additional half of an ounce shall be charged as an additional half of an ounce in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight.

6. On every letter transmitted by the post under the authority of the second clause of this Warrant, the postage thereof shall be paid at the time of the same being posted, either in money or by being stamped with the proper postage stamp or stamps being affixed thereto, which stamp or stamps shall in every case be affixed or appear on the outside of every such letter, near the address, and shall be of the value or amount of the postage duty payable thereon under or by virtue of this Warrant.

7. If any letter transmitted by the post under the authority of the second clause of this Warrant shall be posted without the postage payable thereon being duly and properly paid at the time of the same being posted, either in money or by being stamped with the proper postage stamp or stamps being affixed thereto, as hereinbefore directed, every such letter shall be charged with the postage to which it would have been liable, under the provisions of

this Warrant, if the postage had been fully paid thereon when posted, together with the further and additional rate of postage of three pence.

8. If any letter transmitted by the post under the authority of the second clause of this Warrant shall be posted, having thereon or affixed thereto a postage stamp or stamps, the value of which shall be less in amount than the rate of postage to which the same would be liable under or by virtue of this Warrant, every such letter shall be charged with postage as an unpaid letter, and the amount of such stamp or stamps affixed thereto shall be allowed and deducted in charging such postage thereon.

9. Nothing herein contained shall be construed in anywise to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions or privileges granted by the said first hereinbefore-recited Act, or to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the privileges which seamen and soldiers employed in Her Majesty's Service are now by law entitled to, of sending and receiving by the post letters not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, subject to the regulations and restrictions made and in force for the time being in respect of the same.

10. Letters marked "urgent" may be transmitted by the post under the authority of this Warrant upon the payment when posted of the rates of postage payable on registered letters, and also upon the payment of such additional charge or rates of postage for the delivery thereof at the time of such delivery as the Postmaster-General may from time to time direct or appoint in that behalf.

11. All packets consisting of printed newspapers, not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in the United Kingdom addressed to Belgium and transmitted by the post between any

part of the United Kingdom and any place in Belgium, may be so transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto, and there shall be charged, taken, and paid, for the transmission of every such packet, an uniform rate of postage of one penny, if the conveyance between the United Kingdom and Belgium be direct by packet boat or private ship, and of two pence if such packets be sent in closed mails *viâ* France.

12. All packets consisting of printed papers other than newspapers not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in the United Kingdom addressed to Belgium, and transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and any place in Belgium, may be so transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions, hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto, and there shall be charged, taken, and paid, for the transmission of every such packet, an uniform rate of postage of three pence if the conveyance between the United Kingdom and Belgium be direct by packet boat or private ship, and of four pence if the packets be sent in closed mails *viâ* France.

13. All packets consisting of printed newspapers, not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in the United Kingdom and transmitted by the post, addressed to any foreign country *viâ* Belgium, or posted in any foreign country and transmitted by the post *viâ* Belgium addressed to the United Kingdom, whether conveyed between the United Kingdom and Belgium direct by packet boat or private ship, or sent in closed mails *viâ* France (newspapers forwarded in the closed mails between the United Kingdom and Prussia, or Holland excepted), may be so transmitted in

conformity with and under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto, and there shall be charged, taken, and paid, for the transmission of every such packet, an uniform British rate of postage of one penny.

14. All packets transmitted respectively under the 11th, 12th, and 13th Clauses of this Warrant, hereinbefore respectively contained, shall, if exceeding the weight of four ounces respectively, be subject to the several further and additional and progressive rates of postage hereinafter mentioned ; that is to say :—

On every such packet so transmitted, if exceeding four ounces in weight, and not exceeding one half of a pound in weight, two rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one half of a pound and not exceeding one pound in weight, four rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound and not exceeding one pound and one half of another pound in weight, six rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound and one half of another pound, and not exceeding two pounds in weight, eight rates of postage ;

And for every additional half of a pound in weight of any such packet above the weight of two pounds, there shall be charged, taken, and paid two additional rates of postage ;

And in charging any additional rate of postage every fractional part of such additional half of a pound shall be charged as an additional half of a pound in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the

sum which any such packet would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding four ounces in weight.

15. As to all packets consisting of printed newspapers or other printed papers hereinbefore in the 11th, 12th, and 13th clauses of this Warrant, authorised to be sent by the post, which shall be posted in the United Kingdom addressed to Belgium, or posted in the United Kingdom addressed to any foreign country, *viâ* Belgium, the postage thereof shall in every case be paid, not in money, but by being stamped with the proper postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto on the same being posted, which stamp or stamps shall in every case be affixed or appear on the outside of every such packet, near the address or direction, and shall be of the value or amount of the postage duty payable thereupon under or by virtue of this Warrant, unless any such packet be sent from any department or office in or connected with the public service of Her Majesty, which shall have a postage account with the General Post Office in London, in which case the same shall be forwarded post-paid, and the postage thereof shall be charged in such postage account. And as to every such packet posted in Belgium, addressed to the United Kingdom, it is intended that the postage thereof shall in every case be duly and properly paid at the time of the same being posted. And if the postage of any such packet posted in the United Kingdom addressed to Belgium, or posted in the United Kingdom addressed to any foreign country *viâ* Belgium, shall not be duly and properly paid when posted, every such packet shall and may be detained and opened, and shall be returned or given up to the sender thereof; and on being so returned or given up shall, at the option of the Postmaster-General, be either free

of postage or be charged with any rate he may think fit, not exceeding the postage to which it would have been liable as an unpaid letter, and such postage shall be paid by the sender; but if any such packet posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Belgium or any foreign country *viâ* Belgium, or posted in Belgium, addressed to the United Kingdom, shall have thereon or affixed thereto a postage stamp or stamps, the value of which shall be less in amount than the rate of postage to which such packet would be liable under or by virtue of this Warrant, every such last-mentioned packet shall be forwarded charged with double the amount of the difference between the value of such stamp or stamps so being thereon or affixed thereto and the postage to which it would have been liable under the provisions of this Warrant if the postage had been fully paid in stamps when posted.

16. All packets consisting of printed newspapers or other printed papers, posted in Belgium, addressed to the United Kingdom, and transmitted by the post from any place in Belgium to any part of the United Kingdom, whether conveyed between Belgium and the United Kingdom direct by packet boat or private ship, or sent in closed mails *viâ* France, shall and may be so transmitted free from British postage.

17. All packets consisting of printed newspapers or other printed papers, not exceeding two ounces in weight, transmitted by the post from Belgium to any of the British colonies through the United Kingdom, or from any of the British colonies addressed to Belgium, through the United Kingdom, the conveyance between Belgium and the United Kingdom being direct by packet boat or private ship, or sent in closed mails *viâ* France, may be so transmitted, in conformity with and

under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto, and there shall be charged, taken, and paid, for the transmission of every such packet, an uniform rate of postage of two pence.

18. All packets transmitted under the 17th clause of this Warrant shall, if exceeding the weight of two ounces respectively, be subject to the several further and additional and progressive rates of postage hereinafter mentioned ; that is to say :

On every such packet so transmitted, if exceeding two ounces in weight and not exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid two rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding four ounces and not exceeding one half of a pound in weight, four rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one half of a pound and not exceeding one pound in weight, eight rates of postage ;

And for every additional half of a pound in weight of any such packet above the weight of one pound, there shall be charged, taken, and paid four additional rates of postage. And in charging any additional rate of postage, every fractional part of such additional half of a pound in weight shall be charged as an additional half of a pound in weight ; and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such packet would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding two ounces in weight.

19. For the purposes of this Warrant, every printed newspaper transmitted by the post under the 11th and 13th clauses of this Warrant, shall be deemed and considered a packet, and shall be charged and chargeable with a separate and distinct single rate, or separate and distinct progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the weight thereof, as hereinbefore respectively mentioned, notwithstanding two or more newspapers shall be enclosed and transmitted in one and the same cover, wrapper, envelope, or bundle, and form only one parcel or bundle of newspapers; and every printed supplement or additional sheet to any newspaper shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this Warrant, be deemed a distinct newspaper, unless sent in the same cover, or together with the newspaper to which it is a supplement or addition.

20. Every printed newspaper, or other printed paper and packet of printed newspapers or other printed papers, which shall be transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be so transmitted in conformity with, and under and subject to, the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions following; that is to say :—

Every British newspaper which shall be posted in the United Kingdom shall be printed and published at intervals not exceeding thirty-one days between any two consecutive numbers or parts of such publication, and the same shall be registered at the General Post Office in London, and shall be posted within fifteen days from the date of its publication, and the title and date of the newspaper shall be printed at the top of every page thereof.

Every packet of printed newspapers, or other printed papers, shall be sent open at the ends

or sides, and either without a cover or in a cover or envelope open at the ends or sides, and there shall be no written letter, either closed or open, nor any written communication in the nature of a letter, either closed or open (whether such letter or communication be addressed to, or intended for, the person to whom the packet shall be directed or any other person), nor any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection ; nor any other enclosure not authorised by this Warrant, sent in or with any such packet ; nor shall there be any word or communication printed on the contents of any such packet after the publication thereof ; nor any writing, figures, or marks upon any such contents, or the cover thereof, not authorized by this Warrant, except the name and address of the person to whom the same is sent, but the name or title of any newspaper, and the name and address of the publisher, newsvendor, or agent by whom the same is sent may be printed on the cover thereof, and any other packet of printed papers, other than newspapers, may have any matter or thing printed on the cover thereof.

No packet of printed newspapers, or other printed papers, shall be transmitted by the post, under the provisions of this Warrant, which shall exceed two feet in length, or one foot in depth or width.

Every newspaper and packet of printed newspapers, or other printed papers transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, and posted in the United Kingdom, shall be put into the Post Office at such hours in the day, and under all such regulations, as the Postmaster-General may appoint.

21. If any newspaper or packet of printed newspapers, or other printed papers, transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant be sent by the post otherwise than in conformity with the conditions and regulations established by or under the 20th clause of this Warrant, the same shall and may be detained and opened at any place in the United Kingdom, and at the option of the Postmaster-General shall be either returned or given up to the sender thereof, or be given up to the person to whom the same shall be addressed, or be forwarded to the place of its destination, and any such newspaper or packet on being so returned, given up, or forwarded, shall be chargeable with any rates of postage the Postmaster-General may think fit, not exceeding the rates that would be chargeable on such newspaper or packet as an unpaid letter.

22. The rates of postage chargeable on letters, printed newspapers, and other printed papers, transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be in lieu of any rates of postage now chargeable by law thereon.

23. The term "printed papers," when used in this Warrant, shall, for the purposes of transmission thereof by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, mean, comprise, and include printed books, stitched or bound, or other printed publications, together with the binding of books, if sent with the books themselves, and blank leaves inserted in such books, and also printed proof sheets with ordinary corrections in manuscript, and having reference thereto, legal and other documents in manuscript, printed papers, other than newspapers, whether British, colonial, or foreign, and whether printed, engraved, or lithographed, and such artistic productions as

prints, printed maps (whether on paper, parchment, or vellum), and photographs and drawings (when not on glass or in frames containing glass), together with any binding, mounting, or covering of or upon or belonging to any such articles or production, or any portion thereof, and including also any cases or rollers of prints or maps, or anything usually appertaining to any such article or production, or necessary for its safe transmission, which shall be sent in the same packet with any such article or production to which they or it shall belong, but shall not comprise or include anything whether in print, writing, or otherwise in the nature of correspondence.

24. All packets consisting of patterns or samples of merchandise, posted in the United Kingdom addressed to Belgium, and transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and any place in Belgium, and all packets consisting of patterns or samples of merchandise, posted in Belgium addressed to the United Kingdom, and transmitted by the post from any place in Belgium to any part of the United Kingdom, and all packets consisting of patterns or samples of merchandise transmitted by the post from Belgium to any of the British colonies, through the United Kingdom, may be so transmitted under the authority of this Warrant, in like manner, and at the several rates of postage or otherwise free from British postage, as packets consisting of printed papers may be transmitted by the post between the same places and colonies respectively, under or by virtue of this Warrant; Nevertheless, the packets consisting of patterns or samples of merchandise shall be so transmitted in conformity with, and under and subject to, the several orders, directions, regulations, conditions,

and restrictions hereinafter respectively mentioned and contained concerning or relating to the same ; that is to say :—

25. No such packet shall be transmitted by the post under the authority of this Warrant, which shall exceed eight ounces in weight, or which in length shall exceed two feet, or in width or depth one foot.

26. There shall be no enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection and examination, nor any other enclosure, not authorised by this Warrant, sent in or with any such packet.

27. Every such packet shall be prepaid by being duly and properly stamped with the proper postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto at the time of the same being posted, which stamp or stamps shall be affixed or appear on the outside of every such packet, near the address or direction, and shall be of the amount or value of the postage duty payable thereon under or by virtue of this Warrant.

28. No such pattern or sample of merchandize shall be of any intrinsic value, and no article so transmitted shall be of a saleable nature, or such as has any mercantile value, either by reason of its quality or its quantity, or of which any use might be made otherwise than as a pattern or sample of merchandize.

29. There shall be no writing or printing upon any such packet or the cover thereof, or contained therein, except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender thereof, and a manufacturer's or trade mark, and number and price of the pattern or sample ; and every such manufacturer's or trade mark, number, and price, shall be written or printed on labels attached to such patterns or samples, or to the bags or boxes containing the same, and not on loose

pieces of paper or other material, and there shall be no other writing, printing, or mark whatsoever, except such manufacturer's or trade mark, number, and price as aforesaid contained therein.

30. All such packets shall be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination, nevertheless, samples of seeds, drugs, and such other articles and things as cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in boxes or in bags of linen, paper, or other material, which shall be tied with a string, or otherwise fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, and closed bags, if transparent, may be used for this purpose.

31. No article which might injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of the officers of the Post Office, shall be transmitted by the post under the authority of this Warrant, nevertheless any packet containing any razor, scissors, knife, fork, or other sharp or pointed instrument, shall and may be transmitted by the post, under the authority of this Warrant, subject to the several rates of postage, and to the several orders, directions, regulations, and restrictions herein-mentioned and contained relating thereto, provided that every such article or instrument so contained in any such packet shall be securely packed and guarded; and every such packet shall not only conform in every respect to the several orders, directions, regulations, and restrictions herein contained, but the same shall also furnish sufficient protection against injury to the officers of the Post Office and to the contents of the mail bags while, at the same time, the patterns or samples may be easily examined.

32. If any packet of patterns or samples of merchandize sent, or tendered, or delivered in order to be sent by the post, under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be posted having thereon or

affixed thereto a postage stamp or stamps, the value of which shall be less in amount than the rate of postage to which such packet would be liable under or by virtue of this Warrant, every such last-mentioned packet shall be forwarded charged with double the amount of the difference between the value of such stamp or stamps so being thereon or affixed thereto and the postage to which such packet would be liable as aforesaid.

33. No packet consisting of patterns or samples of merchandize shall be forwarded by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, in respect of which the several orders, directions, regulations, restrictions, and conditions, hereinbefore in the several clauses of this Warrant, respectively contained relating to the same, shall not be complied with in all respects except only such packets as are in the last preceding clause mentioned and referred to.

34. In order to prevent any obstacle to the due and regular transmission of letters by the post, any officer of the Post Office may delay the transmission of any packet posted or forwarded by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, either for the space of twenty-four hours after the time at which the same ought to be despatched in due course of the post, or (at his option) until the despatch of the mail next after that by which the same ought in due course of the post to be forwarded by him.

35. In all cases in which any question shall hereafter arise whether any packet transmitted under or by virtue of this Warrant is entitled to the privileges of this Warrant and to be so transmitted within the intent and meaning thereof, such question shall be referred to the determination of the Postmaster-General, whose decision thereupon shall be final and conclusive on all parties.

36. The several terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said recited Act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, cap ninety-six.

37. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by Warrant under their hands, duly made at any time hereafter, alter, repeal, or revoke any of the rates of postage hereby fixed, or any of the orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereby made, and may make and establish any new or other rates, orders, directions, regulations, or conditions in lieu thereof, and may from time to time appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

38. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Luke White.

E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 1,
1865.

Foreign Office, July 27, 1865.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Edward Thornton, Esq., C.B., now Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, to proceed on a Special Mission to His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

Foreign Office, July 31, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Leon Cheea as Consul at Sierra Leone for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Don Guillermo E. Eldred as Consul at Sydney for the Republic of Chile.

Crown Office, July 29, 1865.

These are the names of the sixteen Peers of Scotland elected and chosen to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the Parliament summoned to be holden at Westminster, the 15th of August next:

Marquess of Tweeddale.

Earl of Morton.

Earl of Caithness.

Earl of Home.

Earl of Haddington.

Earl of Airlie.

Earl of Leven and Melvill.

Earl of Selkirk.

Earl of Orkney.

Viseount Strathallan.

Lord Saltoun.

Lord Gray.

Lord Blantyre.

Lord Colville of Culross.

Lord Rollo.

Lord Polwarth.

Crown Office, July 31, 1865.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden at Westminster on the 15th day of August next.

County of Leitrim.

William Richard Ormsby Gore.

John Brady.

*County of Leicester.**Northern Division.*

The Right Honourable John James Robert Manners (commonly called Lord John Manners).

Edward Bouchier Hartopp, of Little Dalby Hall, Leicestershire, Esq.

Southern Division.

Charles William Packe, of Glenn Hall, in the said county, Esq.

The Right Honourable George Augustus Frederick Louis Curzon (commonly called Viscount Curzon).

County of Cork.

Nicholas Philpott Leader, of Dromagh Castle, in the county of Cork, Esq.

George Richard Barry, of Lota, in the said county, Esq.

Borough of Bandon Bridge.

The Honourable Henry Boyle Bernard, of Coolmain, in the county of Cork.

Borough of Kinsale.

Sir George Conway Colthurst, Bart., of Ardrum, in the county of Cork.

Borough of Youghal.

Joseph Neale McKenna, of Ardo House, Ardmore, in the county of Waterford, Esq.

Borough of Mallow.

Edward Sullivan, of the city of Dublin, Her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Ireland.

County of Wexford.

John George, Esq., of Cahore House, in the county of Wexford.

Sir James Power, Bart., of Edermine, in the county of Wexford.

*County of Wilts.**Northern Division.*

The Honourable Charles William Brudenell Bruce (commonly called Lord Charles Bruce), of Hertford-street, in the county of Middlesex.

Richard Penruddocke Long, of Rood Ashton, in the county of Wilts, Esq.

Southern Division.

The Honourable Henry Frederick Thynne (commonly called Lord Henry Thynne), of Maiden Bradley, in the county of Wilts.

Thomas Fraser Grove, of Ferne, in the county of Wilts, Esq.

Borough of Wallingford.

Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, of No. 76, Sloane-street, in the county of Middlesex, Bart.

County of Merioneth.

William Robert Maurice Wynne, of Peniarth, in the said county of Merioneth, Esq.

County of Tipperary.

Charles Moore, Esq., of Moore's Fort, in the county of Tipperary.

John Baker Dillon, Esq., of No. 51, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.

City of Cashel.

James Lyster O'Beirne.

(1226.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
July 31, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, containing the following instructions, which have been issued by the Treasury of the United States, in regard to trade in the Southern States : —

*Treasury Department,
Washington, June 27.*

The various rules and regulations heretofore prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to Southern trade, having been rendered nugatory, in whole or in part, by the changed condition of affairs in the Southern States, and executive orders and proclamations, and the War Department having assumed charge of freedmen, abandoned lands, &c., under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, the following instructions, as to the duties of officers of the Treasury Department in the premises are prescribed, and will be regarded as in full force and effect immediately on receipt thereof, by any officer whose action is in anywise affected thereby :

First. All restrictions on commercial intercourse in and with states and parts of states heretofore declared in insurrection, and on the purchase, transportation, and sale of the products thereof, are removed, except as to the transportation thereto or therein of arms, ammunition, articles from which ammunition is made, gray uniforms and gray cloth, and except also those relating to property heretofore purchased by the agents, or

captured by, or surrendered to, the military forces of the United States. Nor will any fees or taxes be charged or collected except those imposed by the customs and internal revenue laws; and the supervision necessary to prevent the shipment of the prohibited articles will be exercised only by the regular and ordinary officers of the customs, acting under the revenue laws of the United States.

Second. Subordinate officers discharging duties in regard to commercial intercourse under the regulations referred to, will consider their official connections with this department terminating with the 30th instant, without further notice.

Third. Agents for the purchase of products of the insurrectionary States, on Government account, will close their official business east of the Mississippi river with the transactions of the 13th instant, and west of it with the transactions of the 24th instant, returning to sellers all property or money received or collected since those dates respectively, and using such dispatch in the premises that their connection with the department may, if possible, terminate with the 30th instant.

Fourth. Officers of this department charged with the duty of receiving and collecting, or having in their possession or under their control, captured, abandoned, or confiscable personal property, will dispose of the same in accordance with regulations on the subject heretofore prescribed at the earliest time consistent with the public interests, and will refrain from receiving such from military or naval authorities after the 30th instant. This will not be construed, however, as interfering with the operations of the agents now engaged in receiving or collecting the property recently captured by or surrendered to the forces of the United States, whether or not covered by or included in

the records, &c., delivered to the United States military or treasury authorities by rebel military officers or cotton agents. Those so acting will continue to discharge the duties thus imposed, until such property is all received or satisfactorily accounted for, and until the amount so secured is shipped or otherwise disposed of under the regulations on the subject heretofore prescribed ; and they will use all the means at their command, with the utmost vigour, to the end that all the property so collected, captured, or turned over. shall be secured to the United States with the least possible cost and delay. After the 30th instant, the duty of receiving captured and abandoned property, not embraced in the above exception, will be discharged by the usual and regular officers of the customs at the several places where they may be located, in accordance with the regulations relating to the subject ; and officers heretofore performing that duty will give them all the aid and information in their power to enable them to carry out the same.

Fifth. Officers of this department, charged with the care or supervision of, or having in their possession or under their control, any abandoned or confiscable lands, houses, or tenements, will turn them over to a duly authorized officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, so far as they may be required or demanded by the same, together with all moneys, books, records, and papers arising from or relating to the property so turned over, taking proper receipts or vouchers therefor. This rule will also govern the actions of all agents of this department connected in any way with the care of freedmen, &c., so far as it may be applicable ; and all persons asking for any information in regard to the property so turned over, or for the release of the

same, or for the release of any moneys or proceeds arising therefrom, will be referred to the Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, at Washington, to whom communications on the subject should be addressed.

Sixth. Officers of this department having in their possession, or under their control, any moneys whatever arising from fees collected under the commercial intercourse regulations, except those collected for the benefit of freedmen (which will be disposed of under section 5), or from the sales of captured, abandoned, or confiscable property, will forthwith deposit the same with the nearest Assistant Treasurer, designated Depositary, or deposit bank, keeping the amounts from the different sources separate, to the credit of H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, &c., taking therefor receipts quadruplicate, which receipts must show whence the sums were received, one of which will be retained by the officer so depositing, one forthwith sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, one to the Commissioner of Customs, and one to Mr. Risley, at Washington.

Seventh. All officers above referred to, except proper officers of the customs, acting exclusively under the revenue laws, will, after they have closed their official business as above directed, and sold at auction, to the highest bidder, the furniture and property remaining on hand, and accounted for the proceeds of the same, forthwith systematically arrange the books, records, papers, &c., of their late offices, that they may easily be referred to and examined, pack them in secure and waterproof boxes, and forward the same so marked as to indicate their contents, together with their respective resignations, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

HUGH McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

(1272).

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
July 31, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram which has been received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, reporting that the Board of Health at Florence has declared the existence of Cholera at Ancona, and that ships from that port are subject to seven days' quarantine in other Italian ports.

War Office, Pall Mall,

1st August, 1865.

Honourable Artillery Company of London.

First Lieutenant Edward Mease to be Captain, vice Blockley, resigned. Dated 1st August, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Edward M. Nelson to be First Lieutenant, vice Mease, promoted. Dated 1st August, 1865.

Serjeant Charles William Davis to be Second Lieutenant, vice Nelson. Dated 1st August, 1865.

Admiralty, 28th July, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers have been this day promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets on the Retired List. —

Thomas Wallis McDonald, Esq.

John Rees, Esq.

Admiralty, 31st July, 1865.

Mr. John Bradbury has been promoted to be Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 13th July, 1865.

Mr. George Weight,
Mr. Benjamin Taylor, and
Mr. William Read,

have been promoted to be First Class Assistant Engineers in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 14th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City and County of the City of York.

Thomas Foljambe, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
Dated 8th July, 1865.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Frederick Douglas Hutton to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 19th July, 1865.

James Henry Greaves to be Second Lieutenant.
Dated 19th July, 1865.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Graham Stuart to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 10th July, 1865.

Herbert Hutton to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 10th July, 1865.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Edward Robinson to be Ensign. Dated 6th July, 1865.

23rd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Frederick William Fison to be Ensign. Dated 6th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

Henry Vipan to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bolton, appointed to the Line. Dated 10th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of the County of York.

North York Regiment of Militia.

John Hutton, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Craddock, promoted. Dated 24th July, 1865.

Luke Hall Kirby, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Watson, resigned. Dated 24th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Durham.

North Durham Regiment of Militia.

Frederick Shaw Holford, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 22nd July, 1865.

15th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Richard Benson to be Captain, vice Scurfield, resigned. Dated 8th July, 1865.

Ensign Charles Brady to be Lieutenant, vice Benson, promoted. Dated 8th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Aberdeen.

3rd Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant John Crombie to be Captain.

Dated 20th July, 1865.

James Smith to be First Lieutenant, vice Crombie, promoted. Dated 20th July, 1865.

James Clyne, jun., to be Second Lieutenant.

Dated 20th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Argyll.

8th Argyllshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

George Frederick William Callander to be Lieutenant, vice McArthur, resigned. Dated 27th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Berwick.

4th Berwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Turnbull to be Ensign, vice Wood, promoted. Dated 24th July, 1865.

Patrick Kynock to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, vice Robertson, resigned. Dated 24th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Bristol.

11th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Trewren Vizard, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Cornock, promoted. Dated 25th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dumbarton.

3rd Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Campbell to be Captain, vice Thomas Logan Stillie, resigned. Dated 28th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hereford.

1st Administrative Battalion of Herefordshire Rifle Volunteers.

Thomas Heywood, Esq., to be Major. Dated 26th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Monmouth.

1st Administrative Battalion of Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers.

George Hatfield Banks to be Major, vice Phillpotts, resigned. Dated 21st June, 1865.

7th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Henry Darlington Ruscoe to be Ensign, vice Middleton, resigned. Dated 24th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

10th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The Reverend Robert Ernest Wallis, Clerk, Ph.D., M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain, vice Du Cane, deceased. Dated 15th July, 1865.

26th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Henry Biffen Hurman, Gent., to be Ensign, vice W. Brice, promoted. Dated 15th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop.

South Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant Charles George Wingfield to be Captain, vice Charlton, deceased. Dated 26th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wilts.

9th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Adye, M.D., to be Ensign, vice Beaven, promoted. Dated 11th July, 1865.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, was adopted within the district of Rugeley, in the county of Stafford, on the 13th day of June, 1865, and that the said Act will come into force within the aforesaid district of Rugeley, at the expiration of two months from the date of the passing of the aforesaid resolution.—Dated the 29th day July, 1865.

Similar notice is given in this Gazette by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, was duly adopted within the township of Widnes, in the county of Lancaster, on the 8th day of June, 1865, and that, in accordance with the provisions thereof, the said Act will, at the expiration of two months from the date of the passing of the aforesaid resolution, have the force of law within such township.—Dated the 29th day of July, 1865.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 4,
 1865.

St. James's Palace, August 2, 1865.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Miss Mary Louisa Lascelles to be one of Her Majesty's Maids of Honour in Ordinary, in the room of the Honourable Emma Elizabeth Lascelles, resigned.

Foreign Office, July 6, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Dominic Ellis Colnaghi, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul in the Island of Cyprus, to be Her Majesty's Consul in North Italy.

Foreign Office, August 2, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Isaac J. Allen as Consul at Hong Kong for the United States of America.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. George Appel as Consul at Brisbane for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

Crown Office, August 4, 1865.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden at Westminster on the 15th day of August instant.

County of Carnarvon.

The Honourable Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant.

Borough of Carnarvon.

William Bulkeley Hughes, Esq.

Whitehall, August 1, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Richard Napoleon Lee, of the Middle Temple, London, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Her Royal licence and authority that he may, in compliance with a condition contained in the last will and testament of Richard Thornton, late of Old Swan Wharf, London Bridge, in the city of London, and of Cannon Hill, near Merton, in the county of Surrey, Esquire, deceased, take and henceforth use the surname of Thornton, instead of that of Lee :

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

(1287).

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 3, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor at Malta, stating that all vessels arriving in Malta with foul bills of health will be subject to a quarantine of observation of seven full days, and in cases of cholera on board to a quarantine of twelve days.

(1289).

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 3, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received,
1865.

from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copies of two French Imperial Decrees of the 24th July last, making the following alterations in the sugar duties :—

1. The tax of 2 francs per 100 kilogrammes (décimes included) imposed upon the importation of raw beetroot sugar from Great Britain and Holland is abolished.

2. On and after the 1st August, the following duties (décimes included) are fixed upon refined or candied sugars imported into France from Belgium, Great Britain, and Holland :

Refined sugar, in loaf or grain, equal to refined,
50 f. 60 c. per 100 kilogrammes.

Refined sugar, candied, 54 f. 15 c. per 100 kilogrammes.

(1292).

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 3, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, transmitting the following table, shewing the rates of pilotage for the bar and harbour of Charleston :—

*Rates of Pilotage for the Bar and Harbour of
Charleston, S. C.*

			dolls.	cts.
For 6 ft. water, or under	...	...	15	00
For 7 do.	...	...	16	50
For 8 do.	...	...	18	00
For 9 do.	...	...	21	00
For 10 do.	...	...	28	50
For 11 do.	...	...	33	00
For 12 do.	...	...	39	75
For 12½ do.	...	...	44	25

			dolls.	cts.
For 13 ft. water, or under	...	45	75	
For 13½ do.	...	49	50	
For 14 do.	...	54	00	
For 14½ do.	...	61	50	
For 15 do.	...	66	00	
For 15½ do.	...	69	00	
For 16 do.	...	84	00	
For 16½ do.	...	102	00	
For 17 do.	...	120	00	

And \$2 per day for a vessel of 15 ft. draft and upwards when detained outside the bar, and prevented from entering the port by causes beyond the control of the pilot in charge ; but if detained by the negligence or misconduct of the pilot, the fees of pilotage shall be forfeited, and the pilot fined \$8 for each day of detention.

Also the harbour regulations for that port :—

Harbour Regulations for the Port of Charleston.

1st. All sailing vessels arriving will anchor south of the South Dock, and report immediately to the Harbour Master's Office for a berth to discharge.

2nd. No vessel running into the dock shall anchor off the head of the dock for more than one tide.

3rd. No vessel shall run into dock under sail, but must take in sail at a proper time and warp gradually in, unless in want of anchor or cable, or leaking greatly.

4th. No vessel shall take or keep such a position in or near any dock as to prevent or hinder any vessel from getting in or out of the same.

5th. Every vessel must always have on board a ship keeper, or other suitable person to take charge of her.

6th. No ballast, stone, dirt, or rubbish of any kind shall be thrown from any vessel into the docks or stream, and every vessel landing or taking in ballast must take proper precaution against any part of the same falling into the dock.

7th. All vessels lying at anchor must have a white light displayed at least (20) twenty feet above the deck, to be kept burning from sunset to sunrise.

8th. All vessels must report to the Harbour Master's Office (24) twenty-four hours before leaving for a pilot, and to settle their dues.

9th. All vessels will be subject to the orders of the Harbour Master.

It is stated that 20 dollars is to be charged on every vessel coming from a foreign port for hospital money, and five dollars only for all others.

(1302).

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 3, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of an Imperial Decree declaring the port of Tuxpan, situated between Vera Cruz and Tampico, in Mexico, to be opened to foreign commerce.

War Office, Pall Mall,

4th August, 1865.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Cornet the Honorable Oliver George Powlett Montagu, from the 9th Lancers, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice George William Plukenett Woodroffe, who has retired. Dated 4th August, 1865.

2nd Dragoons, Cornet S. F. Stewart Cleland has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 4th August, 1865.

3rd Hussars, Staff-Surgeon Henry Huish, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major William Ord Mackenzie, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 4th August, 1865.

Royal Artillery, Second Captain Henry Barlow Maule to be Adjutant, vice A. G. Miller, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 4th August, 1865.

The name of the Gentleman Cadet appointed Lieutenant is William Henry Borrodaile *Sale*, and not William Henry Borrodaile, as stated in the Gazette of the 18th July last.

Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain Gerard Smith to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant and Captain Beaumont, promoted. Dated 12th July, 1865.

4th Regiment of Foot, Major Edward William Bray, from the 83rd Foot, to be Major, vice Forster, who exchanges. Dated 4th August, 1865.

10th Foot, Lieutenant George Coope Helme to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Whitla, promoted. Dated 4th August, 1865.

19th Foot, Gentleman Cadet William Graham Waugh McClintock, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Frederick Knowles, appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th August, 1865.

22nd Foot, Gentleman Cadet Henry Humfrey Sealy, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cecil Treville de la Touche, who retires. Dated 4th August, 1865.

- 24th Foot*, Surgeon John Coates, M.D., from the *26th Foot*, to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Richard Gamble, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 4th August, 1865.
- 26th Foot*, Gentleman Cadet Robert Alexander Gilchrist, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Davenport, promoted. Dated 4th August, 1865.
- Surgeon-Major Richard Gamble, M.D., from the *24th Foot*, to be Surgeon, vice John Coates, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 4th August, 1865.
- 47th Foot*, Captain Charles Alexander Humfrey, from half-pay late *92nd Foot*, to be Captain, vice George Walker, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 4th August, 1865.
- 54th Foot*, Gentleman Cadet Edward Herbert Fuller Jenner, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thomas Slaney Eyton, who retires. Dated 4th August, 1865.
- 69th Foot*, Ensign James Blaikie Keith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Coote, who retires. Dated 4th August, 1865.
- Gentleman Cadet Albert Philip Wodehouse, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Keith. Dated 4th August, 1865.
- 73rd Foot*, Lieutenant and Adjutant William Gordon to be Captain, by purchase, vice Spencer Vassall Francis Henslowe, who retires. Dated 4th August, 1865.
- Ensign Charles Edward Stanley Parker to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gordon. Dated 4th August, 1865.
- Gentleman Cadet James Pardoe Doncaster, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Parker. Dated 4th August, 1865.

80th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Wilfred Turner Anderson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cyril Goodricke Hawdon, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 4th August, 1865.

82rd Foot, Major John Philip Bohun Forster, from the 4th Foot, to be Major, vice Bray, who exchanges. Dated 4th August, 1865.

89th Foot, Gentleman Cadet George Coates, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Luke Henry Jones, deceased. Dated 4th August, 1865.

94th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Whalley Melliss, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Pilkington, who exchanges. Dated 4th August, 1865.

100th Foot, Major William Campbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Edward Westby Donovan, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 4th August, 1865.

107th Foot, Ensign William Morgan Playfair to be Lieutenant, vice Frederick William Leman, deceased. Dated 26th May, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Russell Popham Wickham Hill, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Playfair. Dated 4th August, 1865.

Rifle Brigade, Major George King, from half-pay, late Depôt Battalion, to be Major, vice Brevet-Colonel the Honourable Leicester Curzon, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 4th August, 1865.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Thomas Bouchier to be Major, by purchase, vice George King, who retires. Dated 4th August, 1865.

Lieutenant Henry Lamplugh Wickham to be

Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Bouchier. Dated 4th August, 1865.

Ensign John Lionel Tufnell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wickham. Dated 4th August, 1865.

Ensign the Honourable William Ashley Webb Ponsonby, from the 70th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Tufnell. Dated 4th August, 1865.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Lieutenant Joseph Brabazon Pilkington, from the 94th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Melliss, who exchanges. Dated 4th August, 1865.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Major Edward William Blackett, from half-pay, late Dépôt Battalion, to be Major, vice George King, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 4th August, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major William Ord Mackenzie, M.D., from the 3rd Hussars, to be Staff Surgeon-Major, vice Staff-Surgeon Henry Huish, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 4th August, 1865.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Eyre C. H. Massey, 95th Foot, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858. Dated 3rd April, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Robert Gibbon, C.B., Royal Artillery, having completed five years qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel. Dated 21st July, 1865.

Admiralty, August 2, 1865.

Commanders :

Thomas Lovette Gaussen, and
Edward Eyre Maunsell,

to be Retired Captains, under the provisions of the Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, and 9th July, 1864.

Admiralty, August 3, 1865.

Staff Commander William Forbes has been this day promoted to the rank of Retired Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet, under the Orders in Council of 28th February, 1855, 22nd February, 1860, and 11th July, 1864.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

John Henry Thorold, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 28th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland.

4th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign William Carrick to be Lieutenant, vice Carrick, resigned. Dated 22nd July, 1865.
George James Howard to be Ensign, vice Carrick, promoted. Dated 22nd July, 1865.

5th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Varty to be Lieutenant, vice Caut, resigned. Dated 26th July, 1865.

10th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Isaac Banks to be Ensign, vice Fitzsimons, deceased. Dated 26th July, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Glamorgan.*

19th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Henry Hilton Mallett, Gent., to be Ensign.
Dated 29th July, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster.*

Preston Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Richard Duckett, Gent., to be Ensign, vice
Myres, promoted. Dated 19th July, 1865.

47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Richard Pilkington to be Captain, vice
George Pilkington, resigned. Dated 19th
July, 1865.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been duly adopted by the city and borough of Canterbury, in the county of Kent, and that the said Act do come into force from and after the 14th day of August, 1865, within the aforesaid city and borough of Canterbury.—Dated the 3rd day of August, 1865.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 8,
1865.

AT the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 7th day of *August*, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain do issue writs for proroguing the Parliament, which was appointed to meet on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of August instant, to Wednesday, the first day of November next; and also for proroguing the convocations of the provinces of Canterbury and York, from Wednesday, the sixteenth day of August instant, to Thursday, the second day of November next.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 7th day of *August*, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS it is expedient to alter and amend, so far as relates to the duties on wines, spirits, strong waters, or cordials, admitted for consumption in the garrison, the Schedule A annexed to a certain Order made by Her Majesty

Queen Victoria, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, "for regulating the collection of Her Majesty's Revenues in Gibraltar," bearing date at the Court at Windsor, the thirty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and to substitute a schedule with other and increased duties in lieu of that part of the said Schedule A, which relates to the duties on wines, spirits, strong waters, or cordials, admitted for consumption in the garrison ; it is, therefore, hereby ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that that part of the Schedule A, annexed to the said recited Order, which relates to the duties on wines, spirits, strong waters, or cordials, admitted for consumption in the garrison, be rescinded and abolished from and after the publication in Gibraltar of this Order, and that thereupon the Schedule annexed to this Order be substituted in lieu thereof ; and that all the provisions and enactments of the said recited Order, applicable to the said part of Schedule A, annexed to the said recited Order, shall apply to the Schedule annexed to this Order, as if it were embodied in, and formed part of, the said recited Order :

And the Right Honourable Earl de Grey and Ripon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Arthur Helps.

SCHEDULE.

Duty on Wines.

	\$	R.	Q.
On every gallon introduced into the garrison or territory, otherwise than in regular wine bottles	...	0	0 12

\$ R. Q.

On all wines in bottles, introduced into the garrison or territory, being in regular wine bottles ... per doz. 0 3 0
 Wines deposited in the Queen's stores, and afterwards exported from the same, are not liable to the above duty.

Duty on Spirits, Strong Waters, or Cordials, admitted for consumption in the Garrison.

\$ R. Q.

For every gallon, being of the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater quantity than a gallon ... 1 0 0

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, the 7th day of *August*, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, in exercise of the powers vested in Her by the 410th section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, that upon the completion and lighting of the new lighthouse on Skerviule Rock, in the Sound of Jura, there shall be paid in respect of the said light, for every vessel, whether British or Foreign, which may pass or derive benefit from such light, the toll of one penny per ton of the burthen of every such vessel, for each time of passing or deriving benefit therefrom, if on an oversea voyage ; and two-sixteenths of a penny per ton, for each time of passing or deriving benefit therefrom, if on a coasting voyage ; and that the said tolls in respect to the said lighthouse shall be levied by the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, subject to the gross abatement or dis-

count of sixty per cent., and other regulations and abatements, mentioned in the new consolidated tables of light duties, sanctioned by an Order in Council dated the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 7th day of *August*, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify a representation, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church, situate in the parochial chapelry of All Saints, Cockermouth, within the parish of Brigham, in the county of Cumberland and in the diocese of Carlisle, to be named "The Consolidated Chapelry of Christ Church, Cockermouth."

Also, a representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Thomas, situate at Pendleton, in the parish of Eccles, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, to be named "The District Chapelry of Saint Thomas, Pendleton."

Also, a representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church, situate in Down-street, May Fair, in the parish of Saint George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, to be named "The District Chapelry of Christ Church, May Fair."

Also, a representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Edenfield, in the parish of Bury, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, to be named "The District Chapelry of Edenfield."

Also, a representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Birchfield, in the parish of Handsworth, in the county of Stafford and in the diocese of Lichfield, to be named "The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Birchfield."

Also, a scheme for compensating the Reverend William John Saint Aubyn, Clerk, the Rector or Incumbent of the rectory of the parish of Stoke Damerel, in the county of Devon and in the diocese of Exeter, for the loss of certain fees, dues, or other emoluments, which has been occasioned by reason of proceedings under the said Act.

Also, a scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

Also, a scheme relating to the endowment of the archdeaconry of Stafford, in the diocese of Lichfield.

Also, a scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

Also, another scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

Also, another scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

Also, a scheme for adding to and improving the episcopal house of residence in the city of Peterborough, belonging to the Bishop of Peterborough.

Also, another scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

Also, a scheme for constituting a separate district, for spiritual purposes, out of the new parish of Kentish Town, some time part of the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex and in

the diocese of London, and out of the new parish of the Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill, also some time part of the said parish of Saint Pancras, to be named "The District of Saint Andrew, Haverstock-hill."

Also, a scheme for constituting a separate district, for spiritual purposes, out of the parish of Saint James, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, and out of the new parish of Saint Luke, Westminster, in the same county and diocese, to be named "The District of Saint John the Baptist, Great Marlborough-street."

Foreign Office, July 21, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Arthur Raby, Esq., now Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Toulitcha, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah.

Downing Street, August 7, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Greville Buckley Mathew, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Colony of British Honduras; James Meade, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary, Clerk of the Crown, and Treasurer for the Island of Montserrat; and Captain Alexander Bravo to be Police Magistrate for the Colony of Sierra Leone.

(1320)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 7, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé

d'Affaires at Bogota, transmitting a translation of the amended Tariff of the United States of Columbia, of which the following is a copy :—

TARIFF for the Collection of Import Duties.

Import duties shall be collected on the gross weight of packages containing foreign merchandise imported into the country, for which purpose they are classified as follows :—

- 1st. Articles liable to two and a half cents per kilogramme.
- 2nd. Articles liable to five cents per kilogramme.
- 3rd. Articles liable to ten cents per kilogramme.
- 4th. Articles liable to thirty cents per kilogramme.

First Class.

Pitch, tar, rice, indian corn, potatoes, vegetables, fresh fruit, garlic, onions, beans, and apples, starch, and sago. Pumps and hydraulic machines with their respective tubes and hose. Machines, entire or in pieces, suitable for agriculture, mining, manufactures, and for making ice. Buckets of wood or leather. Carriages and carts of all descriptions, with or without harness. All kinds of salted and smoked meats and fish. Corks for bottling, and cork wood in slips. Lime and Roman cement. Empty demi-johns, and large and small sized bottles of the common green glass, or of earthenware. Tow and oakum. Iron and steel unwrought, in bars, plates, and sheets. Wooden matches. Wheat, indian corn, beans, and rye, in flour, Marble, jasper, alabaster, manufactured or unmanufactured. Boards, planks, laths, beams, and joists, suitable for building purposes, and which are not declared free. Slates (for writing

on), and slate pencils, not declared free. Straw (or reeds) for making hats, mats, and matting. Empty pipes, barrels, and cases, made up, or in pieces. Sharpening stones, mill stones, grinding stones, and flints, saltpetre, and filtering stones. Empty sacks and bags of the coarsest material. Marine salt. Blue, yellow, and red earth for buildings, packed in whatever form. Chalk or gypsum (white) in whatever form.

Second Class.

Lamp oil or gas for lighting purposes.

Food of all kind, prepared or unprepared, not embraced in the first class, and the substances necessary for seasoning them, such as sugar, annotta, cumin-seed, cinnamon, cloves, mustard, prepared or unprepared, marjoram, pepper, vinegar, &c.

Annis-seed. Blacking, shoe and stable brushes. Copper or bronze in ingots, frames, or sheets, and manufactured into stills, bells, boilers, large and small pots, mortars, jugs, stirrups, stewing-pans, coffee-pots, tea-pots, warmers, screws, muzzles, knockers or bolts, rowels, screw-drivers, nuts, keys, nails, rings, tacks, padlocks, locks, hinges, buttons, candlesticks, buckles, hooks, and thimbles.

Coffee, cocoa, tea, coca (or Indian shrub).

Hempen cables, cordage, and rigging.

Beer, wine, florida-water, and liquids not embraced in any other class.

Tin, lead, and zinc, unmanufactured, in bars, pigs, or sheets, and manufactured, in shot, and other articles weighing less than one kilogramme. Soldering tin. Ordinary looking-glasses, of not more than twenty centimètres. Iron, manufactured into agricultural and mining tools, instruments for the arts and mechanical trades, not expressed in any other class, nails, brads, screws,

nuts, tacks, bolts, hinges, padlocks, bits, locks, hooks, rowels, smoothing-irons, snuffers, buckles, bolts (or knockers), buttons, screw-drivers, hair-hooks, clothes-hooks, latches, keys, curry-combs, ovens, cooking-stoves and kitchen utensils, and all kind of articles which come under the denomination of "tin-ware." Tin plates, or sheet-iron tinned. Wax matches, and bellows of all kinds. Common resin, tallow or oil soap.

Hops, earthenware.

Furniture of whatever kind or form not embraced in any other class. Tanned and untanned skins not manufactured. Gunpowder, sand paper, and brown wrapping paper. Paints, in powder or oil, drying liquid for painters' use, linseed oil, sulphuric acid, varnish, and common glue.

Unmanufactured tallow, or manufactured into tallow candles and stearine candles. Window glass and crystal, and glass manufactured in another form not embraced in the first class.

Third Class.

Steel, iron, lead, zinc, tin, and copper, or bronze, manufactured in whatever form not mentioned in the foregoing classes. Spy glasses, spectacles, lenses, and magnifying glasses. Spirits, brandy, gin, and all spirituous liquors. Quicksilver. Wax or sperm in cakes or candles. Percussion caps for fire-arms. Drugs. Medicines. Pianofortes, organs, accordions, and other musical instruments. Fireworks. Wooden lead pencils of whatever form not mentioned in any other class. Blank books. Wool, horse hair and other cloths manufactured with hemp, like coarse canvas, sail cloth, osnaburgs. Mother-of-pearl, bone, cautchou, tortoise-shell, wood in walking sticks, with or

without swords, manufactured or not manufactured.

Pomades, essences, perfumes, skin and tooth powders, tooth, hair, and clothes brushes, and all kinds of perfumery. Paper of all kinds not specified in the foregoing classes, and pasteboards of any form. Wafers, sealing-wax, ink, and other articles of stationery not included in any other class. Snuff, straw hats untrimmed. Tobacco in leaf, roll, or prepared for chewing.

Fourth Class.

All merchandize not free of duty or expressly mentioned in any of the foregoing classes shall be considered as belonging to the fourth class.

Bogota, May 12, 1865.

(1328.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 7, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from the Officer in charge of Her Majesty's Consulate-General at Warsaw, stating that a Notification was published on the 14th of July by the Chief of the Police at Warsaw, to the effect that sulphur, saltpetre, lead, tin, scythes, and machinery knives, may now pass into the Kingdom of Poland on compliance with the customs' laws, special permission from the police being no longer necessary.

War Office, Pall Mall,

8th August, 1865.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards, Lieutenant Frederick Trench Townshend to be Captain, by

- purchase, vice Richard D. Barré Cuninghame, who retires. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Cecil Alfred Hughes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Townshend. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- Hugh Richard, Viscount Downe, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hughes. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- 6th Dragoon Guards*, William Edward Bullock, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Gay, promoted. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- 10th Hussars*, Staff Assistant - Surgeon John Thomas Milburn to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice James Hinton, appointed to the Staff. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- 11th Hussars*, Lieutenant Joseph Devonsher Jackson, from the 17th Lancers, to be Lieutenant, vice W. G. Walmesley, who exchanges. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- 12th Lancers*, Surgeon Francis Hastings Baxter, M.D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858. Dated 11th July, 1865.
- 14th Hussars*, Lieutenant Joseph Boulton, from the 12th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice T. K. Baker, who exchanges. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- 16th Lancers*, Captain Maurice George B. Fitz Gerald, from half-pay late 97th Foot, to be Captain, vice Arthur Alexander Wilkie, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- 17th Lancers*, Captain and Brevet-Major Sir John Hill, Bart., from the 19th Hussars, to be Captain, vice J. Duncan, who exchanges. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Lieutenant William Gerrard Walmesley, from the 11th Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice J. D. Jackson, who exchanges. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Edward Burn Callander, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice William Augustus Ellis, who retires. Dated 8th August 1865.

19th Hussars, Captain James Duncan, from the 17th Lancers, to be Captain, vice Sir John Hill, Bart., who exchanges. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Joseph Lyon Barrow, on the Supernumerary List, to be Colonel. Dated 13th June, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrard Potter Eaton to be Colonel, vice George Balfour, C.B., removed as a General Officer. Dated 13th June, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major Charles Henry Harrison, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Eaton. Dated 13th June, 1865.

Serjeant-Major George Kirkham to be Quartermaster, vice Macnamara, deceased. Dated 2nd October, 1864.

The Christian names of Gentleman Cadet Robinson, appointed to a Lieutenancy, are *Francis* Matthew, and not *Thomas* Matthew, as stated in the Gazette of the 18th July last.

Grenadier Guards, Ensign and Lieutenant George Charles Keppel Johnstone to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Henry Walter Hope, who retires. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Ensign and Lieutenant the Earl of Desart to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Robert Charles de Grey Vyner, who retires. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Ensign and Lieutenant Lord Claud John Hamilton to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice the Honourable Frederick Arthur Stanley, who retires. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Henry Ulick Viscount Lascelles to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Johnstone. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Robert Frederick Balfour, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Earl of Desart. Dated 9th August, 1865.

Cecil Thomas Molyneux Montgomerie, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lord Claud John Hamilton. Dated 10th August, 1865.

1st Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Joseph H. Fawcett to be Captain, by purchase, vice Rowland Latimer S. Curtois, who retires. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Ensign Frederick de Lamare Morison to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fawcett. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Frederic Cooper Turner, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Morison. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Walter Andrew Wynter, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice John Wilson Smith, who retires. Dated 9th August, 1865.

7th Foot, Ensign William Edward Hely Hutchinson Graves to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice George Lake Harvey, deceased. Dated 23rd June, 1865.

Ensign Robert Tomkyns Hawkes, from 17th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Graves. Dated 8th August, 1865.

8th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Henry Webster, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by

purchase, vice E. P. Wilford, transferred to the 28th Foot. Dated 8th August, 1865.

12th Foot, Lieutenant W. Crosbie Siddons Mair to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Thomas Dundas, who retires. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Lieutenant George Frederick Gavin, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Fiddes, who exchanges. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Lieutenant Thomas Kington Baker, from the 14th Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Boulton, who exchanges. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Ensign Alfred Woodward to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mair. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Robert Mitford, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Woodward. Dated 8th August, 1865.

16th Foot, Captain George Evatt Acklom, from the 44th Foot, to be Captain, vice C. W. Isdell, who exchanges. Dated 8th August, 1865.

17th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Henry Innes Nares, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hawkes, transferred to the 7th Foot. Dated 8th August, 1865.

20th Foot, Captain Arthur William Leigh Mirehouse, from half-pay, late 64th Foot, to be Captain vice John J. S. O'Neill, seconded in appointment as District Inspector of Musketry. Dated 8th August, 1865.

21st Foot, Ensign Biddulph Lee Warner to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry Jacob Henley, who retires. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Donald Robertson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Warner. Dated 8th August, 1865.

- 2nd Foot*, Lieutenant William Bell Beatty, from the 48th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice C. E. C. King, who exchanges. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- 8th Foot*, Ensign Edmund Percival Wilford, from the 8th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Stephen Joseph McKenna, who retires. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- 30th Foot*, Robert Arthur McCord, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Frederick Samuel Barlin, who retires. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- 38th Foot*, Lieutenant John Gordon Maitland, from 29th Madras Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice John Barnes Sparks, appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- 44th Foot*, Captain Charles Wynn Isdell, from the 16th Foot, to be Captain, vice G. E. Acklom, who exchanges. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- 48th Foot*, Lieutenant Charles Edgar Croker King, from the 22nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. B. Beatty, who exchanges. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- 66th Foot*, Lieutenant Francis Edward Browne to be Captain, by purchase, vice William T. Hody Cox, who retires. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- Ensign Arthur Wybrow Baker to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Browne. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- Gentleman Cadet William George Currie Johnstone, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Baker. Dated 8th August, 1865.
- 71st Foot*, Lieutenant James Hay Campbell to be Captain, by purchase, vice William Francis Segrave, who retires. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Ensign Arthur Willoughby Spens to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Campbell. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Reginald Corbett Singleton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Spens. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Lieutenant Henry Brooke Wilson to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Campbell, promoted. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Lieutenant Arthur Willoughby Spens to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Wilson, appointed Adjutant. Dated 8th August, 1865.

78th Foot, Lieutenant William Charles Smith to be Captain, by purchase, vice William Thomson, who retires. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Ensign Oliver Graham to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Smith. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet George Strachey Clive Justice, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Graham. Dated 8th August, 1865.

92nd Foot, Gentleman Cadet William Charles Forbes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Robert Alexander Emmet, deceased. Dated 8th August, 1865.

99th Foot, Captain Robert John Stewart, from half-pay late 5th West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major William John Kempson, who retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 8th August, 1865.

100th Foot, Captain James Clery to be Major, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted. Dated 8th August, 1865.

101st Foot, Ensign Albert Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Park Airey, who resigns. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet John Douglas Hallctt, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Lloyd. Dated 8th August, 1865.

109th Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Daniel Charles Grosse to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Nicol Carter, deceased. Dated 8th August, 1865.

5th West India Regiment, Lieutenant Edward Fiddes, from the 12th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice G. F. Gavin, who exchanges. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Cape Mounted Riflemen, Ensign Caleb Collins to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Charles Henry Marillier, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 20th May, 1865.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Thomas Storrar Smith, half pay, late 5th West India Regiment, Acting Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, to be Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General. Dated 24th May, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon James Hinton, from the 10th Hussars, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Thomas Milburn, appointed to the 10th Hussars. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Samuel Argent has been permitted to resign his Commission.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Adams, M.D., from the 81st Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Daniel Charles Grosse, appointed to the 109th Foot. Dated 8th August, 1865.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel John De Montmorency M Prior, 6th Dragoons, having completed the

qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858. Dated 2nd April, 1865.

Second Captain Bowes Lennox Forster, Royal Artillery, to be Major. Dated 12th July, 1865.

Senior Apothecary George Haldwell, Madras Medical Establishment, to have the local and honorary rank of Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 8th August, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Robert Brudenell Smith, upon half-pay, Unattached, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of 15th February, 1861. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Admiralty, 5th August, 1865.

Mr. James Redgrave has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 2nd August, 1865.

Queen's Commission.

1st Administrative Battalion of Banffshire Rifle Volunteers.

Shepherd Carter, Gent., to be Adjutant, from the 25th February, 1865, vice O'Kelly, resigned. Dated 8th March, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

John Bateman, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 25th July, 1865.

1st King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

Edward Henry Foster, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 12th July, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Chester and County of the
City of Chester.*

1st Cheshire Engineer Volunteer Corps.

Second Lieutenant James Mathew Henry Taylor
to be First Lieutenant, vice Higgin, resigned.
Dated 15th July, 1865.

Henry Alleyne Higgins to be Second Lieutenant,
vice Taylor, promoted. Dated 15th July,
1865.

Samuel Spratley, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary
Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 15th July, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Fife.*

7th Fifeshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Andrew Scott Dixon, Gent., to be Second Lieuten-
ant, vice Stewart, resigned. Dated 1st
August, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
North Riding of the County of York.*

North York Rifle Regiment of Militia.

Arthur Henry Turner Newcomen to be Lieuten-
ant. Dated 2nd August, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster.*

47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Charles Arthur Hardwick, Esq., to be Captain,
vice Allen, resigned. Dated 27th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon.

12th Devonshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant John James Crealock to be Captain, vice Simpson, resigned. Dated 1st July, 1865.

George Willing to be Second Lieutenant, vice Curtler, promoted. Dated 1st July, 1865.

3rd Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Augustus R. R. Preston to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Row, resigned. Dated 9th July, 1865.

20th Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The Reverend George Terry Moulton Messiter to be Honorary Chaplain. Dated 1st July, 1865.

27th Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Mortimer Snook to be Ensign, vice James, promoted. Dated 31st July, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant P. A. Keating, of the 1st Administrative Brigade of Devonshire Artillery Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 24th June, 1865.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette, by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the vote for the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858, passed by the township of Werneth, in the county of Chester, on the 24th day of November last, was invalid.—Dated the 5th day of August, 1865.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 11,
 1865.

Whitehall, August 10, 1865.

THE following Address of congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales having given Birth to a Prince, has been transmitted to the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, for presentation, and has accordingly been presented by him to Her Majesty, who has been pleased to receive the same very graciously :

To the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble and Congratulatory Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious and Beloved Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, beg leave to approach your Majesty to offer our renewed congratulation upon the increase of your Royal House by the recent birth of the second son of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

This auspicious event, presaging as it does the continuance of the direct line of our English Monarchs in your Majesty's family, is a source of sincere gratification to us and all the inhabitants of this ancient and loyal borough, and we venture

to express our belief that it will tend to perpetuate that devout attachment of the British Nation to your Majesty's illustrious dynasty, which has so long distinguished it since the accession of the House of Brunswick to the Throne of these Realms.

That your Majesty may be long spared to participate with your Royal children in their happiness, and that the new-born Prince may form another link in the chain of domestic affection existing between your Majesty and her family is the sincere prayer of your Majesty's most devoted loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Kingston-upon Hull.

Given under the Common Seal of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, on the 31st day of July, 1865, and in the twenty-ninth of your Majesty's reign.

Henry F. Atkinson, Mayor of Kingston-upon-Hull.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 7th day of *August*, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify a scheme, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 7th day of *August*, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the time for the

discontinuance of burials in the undermentioned churchyard be postponed, as follows, viz.:

BALDERTON, NEAR NEWARK.—In the churchyard to the first of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

And whereas it seems fit that the said Order be varied so far as regards burials in the parish of Kettering: Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council was pleased to order that the Order of the twenty-second of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, be varied by the substitution of the words “existing on the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one,” for the words “now existing,” in the thirteenth line of the paragraph relating to the parish of Kettering, of the said Order.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 7th day of *August*, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the representation of the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that no new burial-ground should be opened in the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that interments in the same should be discontinued, with the following modifications, viz.:

TOWYN.—From and after the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the churchyard, except for the interment of the parishioners, and of the widowers, widows, parents, children, brothers, and sisters of those already buried therein. **HAVERHILL.**—Forthwith, wholly, in the church; and also after the 1865.

thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the churchyard, except in now existing vaults and graves in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal and separately enclosed by brickwork or stone properly cemented. LIVERSEDGE. — Forthwith in the churchyard, except so far as is compatible with the observance of the Regulations for new burial-grounds, omitting No. III. HERNE BAY. — From and after the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the churchyard, except in now existing vaults and walled graves, in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal and separately enclosed by brickwork or stone properly cemented ; and, forthwith, except in such vaults and walled graves or earthen graves, not less than five feet deep and free from water or remains.

should be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the eighteenth day of September next.

At the Court at Osborne, August 5, 1865.

THE Queen, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, has been graciously pleased by letters patent under Her Royal Sign Manual and the Great Seal of the Order, bearing date this day, to dispense with all the Statutes and regulations usually observed in regard to installation, and to give and grant unto Francis Thomas de Grey, Earl Cowper, Knight of the said Most Noble Order, and invested with the Ensigns thereof, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the said Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if he had

been formally installed, any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

War Office, August 9, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Daniel Brooke Robertson, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Canton, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Foreign Office, August 8, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Senhor Manoel Machado da Silva as Consul at Bathurst, on the river Gambia, for His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

(1343).

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 7, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, stating that vessels arriving from Malta are excluded from Sicilian Ports on account of cholera.

Admiralty, 10th August, 1865.

Mr Ferdinand John Fairclough has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 23rd June, 1865.

*Queen's Commission.**48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.*

Julius Joseph Hockley to be Adjutant, from the
27th May, 1865, vice Walton, resigned.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Northumberland.*

George Otto Trevelyan, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
Dated 3rd August, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster,*

*1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own
Militia.*

Harry Latham Lutwyche to be Lieutenant.
Dated 20th July, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Northampton.*

Northamptonshire and Rutland Militia.

Horace Craven St. Paul, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 1st August, 1865.

5th Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant William Briggs to be Captain. Dated
26th July, 1865.

Ensign Thomas Grimshaw to be Lieutenant, vice
Briggs, promoted. Dated 26th July, 1865.

Ensign John Parker to be Lieutenant. Dated
26th July, 1865.

Stephen Hart Isaac to be Ensign, vice Grimshaw,
promoted. Dated 26th July, 1865.

James Lockhart Spoor to be Ensign, vice Parker,
promoted. Dated 26th July, 1865.

6th Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Thomas James Walker to be Captain, vice Fazakerley, resigned. Dated 29th July, 1865.

Ensign John Beecroft to be Lieutenant, vice Walker, promoted. Dated 29th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Herts.

South Herts Yeomanry Cavalry.

Walter Edward Grimston to be Cornet. Dated 20th April, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland.

10th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Stanley, Esq., to be Captain, vice Stirling, resigned. Dated 31st July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Robert Thomas Nicholson to be First Lieutenant. Dated 30th June, 1865.

36th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Edward William Driffild Baylis to be Ensign. Dated 28th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of the County of York, and the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

5th East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Richard Joseph Wade, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 22nd July, 1865.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette, by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been duly adopted within the borough of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster.—Dated the 10th day of August, 1865.

Notice is also given in this Gazette by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the vote for the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858, passed by the parish of Crowle, in the county of Lincoln, on the 15th day of May last, was valid ; and that the said Act come into operation in such parish from and after the 31st day of August, 1865.—Dated the 10th day of August, 1865.

FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 11,
1865.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 11th
day of *August*, 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Earl Russell.

Sir George Grey, Bart.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her pre-

sent Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September, 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other part of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles; and also for the purpose of directing how any animals lying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of this Act, are to be disposed of; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller

sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas an Order was made in pursuance of the authority of the said Acts on the 24th of July, 1865, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, applicable to the city of London and to the Metropolitan Police District, containing certain provisions for the purpose of preventing the spreading of a certain disorder, of which the nature was at the time of the making of the said Order uncertain, but which has since been ascertained to be of a typhoid nature, and is commonly designated as the "cattle plague," and which may be recognized by the following symptoms : —

"Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhoea or dysenteric purging:"

And whereas Inspectors have been appointed in pursuance of the provisions of such Order :

And whereas it is expedient to make further regulations for the district to which the said Order is applicable :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same, as aforesaid, order as follows :

1. That in this Order the word "animal" shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf.

2. Every Inspector appointed or to be appointed under the provisions of the Order in Council of

he 24th of July, 1865, shall have the power of entering upon and inspecting any premises in or upon which he has reason to believe that there is any animal labouring under such disease, from time to time, as often as he may think necessary.

3. Every person within any district for which an Inspector shall have been appointed as aforesaid, upon whose premises there shall be any animal labouring under any such disorder, shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate and apart from all other animals, and no person shall, without the license of such Inspector, send to market, or remove from his premises, any such animal, or any animal which has been in the same shed or stable, or has been herded, or been in contact, with any animal labouring under such disorder.

4. Every animal within any such district as aforesaid dying of such disorder, or slaughtered on account thereof, shall be buried, if practicable, on the premises where it has died or been slaughtered, or (if this be not practicable) as near thereto as may be convenient; and if such animal be not buried with its skin, its skin shall be disinfected in such manner as the Inspector of the district may direct.

5. Every person within any such district, on whose premises there shall be any animal so labouring as aforesaid, shall cleanse and disinfect such premises in such manner as the Inspector of such district shall direct.

6. Every person offending against this Order, shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty pounds which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

Arthur Helps.

At the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 11th
day of *August*, 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Earl Russell.

Sir George Grey, Bart.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September, 1850, and "to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other "animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other part of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles; and also for the purpose of directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of this Act, are to be disposed of; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among

sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and to gain to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder has lately appeared, and now prevails among cattle within the Metropolis and in the neighbourhood thereof, of which disorder the nature was at the time of the making of the Order next hereafter mentioned uncertain, but which has since been ascertained to be of a typhoid nature, and is generally designated as the "cattle plague," and may be recognized by the following symptoms:—
 "Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhœa, or dysenteric purging:"

And whereas it was expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from spreading:

And whereas, for such purpose, an Order was duly made, in pursuance of the authority of the said Acts, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated July 24, 1865, applicable to the city of London and the Metropolitan Police District:

And whereas since the making of the said Order the said disorder has appeared in other parts of England, and it is expedient to extend the provisions of the said Order to the remaining parts of England and Wales, and to make further regulations for the purpose aforesaid for the last-mentioned parts of the United Kingdom :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :

1. That this Order shall extend to all the parts of England and Wales not comprised in the said recited Order.

2. That in this Order the word "animal" shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf.

3. If at the date of the publication of this Order in the London Gazette there shall be any animal labouring under any such disorder in the possession or custody of any cowkeeper, dairyman, or dairywoman, or of any milkman or milkwoman, or vendor or purveyor of milk, or of any dealer in cattle, or farmer, or person in possession of cattle, whatsoever, within those parts of the United Kingdom to which this Order refers, or if at any time hereafter, while this present Order shall continue in force and unrevoked, any animal, being in the possession or custody of any such person as aforesaid within the last-mentioned parts of the United Kingdom, shall be seized or attacked with, or be found labouring or suffering under, any such disorder, notice of the existence of such disorder, or of the first appearance of such disorder in or among the animals belonging to, or in the custody of, any such person as aforesaid, shall immediately thereupon

be given by the person in whose possession or custody such diseased animals or animal shall be, if such person shall reside within any corporate town, to the Mayor or other principal officer of the corporation, or, if elsewhere, to the Clerk of the Justices acting in and for the petty sessional division of the county, or district in the nature of a county, in which he resides ; and, upon receipt of such notice, or upon any other information which satisfies him or them that such disease has appeared within his or their jurisdiction respectively, it shall be lawful for such Mayor or other principal officer, and for the said Justices, if he or they shall think fit, from time to time to appoint some Veterinary-Surgeon, or other person fully qualified, to be an Inspector, for the purpose of carrying into effect the following Rules and Regulations within the corporate town or petty sessional division for which he shall have been appointed, and the same authority may, from time to time, revoke such appointment.

4. Every such Inspector shall have the power of entering upon and inspecting any premises in or upon which he has reason to believe that there is any animal labouring under such disease, from time to time, as often as he may think necessary.

5. Every person within any district for which an Inspector shall have been appointed as aforesaid upon whose premises there shall be any animal labouring under such disorder, shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate and apart from all other animals ; and no person shall, without the license of such Inspector, send to market, or remove from his premises, any such animal, or any animal which has been in the same shed or stable, or has been herded, or been in contact, with any animal labouring under such disorder.

6. Every animal within any such district as aforesaid dying of such disorder, or slaughtered on account thereof, shall be buried, if practicable, on the premises where it has died, or been slaughtered, or (if this be not practicable) as near thereto as may be convenient; and if such animal be not buried with its skin, its skin shall be disinfected in such manner as the Inspector of the district may direct.

7. Every person within any such district on whose premises there shall be any animal so labouring as aforesaid shall cleanse and disinfect such premises in such manner as the Inspector of such district shall direct.

8. Every person offending against this Order, shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty pounds which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

Arthur Helps.



FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 15,
1865.

Foreign Office, August 10, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Lord Lyons, G.C.B., to be Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Edward Thornton, Esq., C.B., now Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentinian Republic, to be Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

ine Republic, to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Richard Edwardes, now Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the United States of Venezuela, to be Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint George Fagan, Esq., now Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of the Equator, to be Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the United States of Venezuela.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Francis John Pakenham, now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Buenos Ayres, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Francis Clare Ford, Esq., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation in Japan, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Buenos Ayres.

(1358.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 11, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Malta, stating that all vessels arriving from Beyrout will be subject to a quarantine of seven full days; and vessels with cholera on board to a quarantine of twelve full days.

(1871).

Board of Trade, Whitehall
August 14, 1865.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, containing copy of an Order from the Sultan prohibiting the importation of sulphur into Moorish Ports.

Queen's Commission.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers.

Henry Grantham Fulford, Gent., to be Adjutant, from the 21st June, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ayr.

Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet Thomas Mure Mure to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander, resigned. Dated 15th July, 1865.
 William Smith Neill, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Mure, promoted. Dated 15th July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Forfar.

1st Administrative Brigade of Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers.

David Stewart Littlejohn, Esq., to be Honorary Quartermaster. Dated 8th August, 1865.

1st Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Robert Kidd, Gent., to be Honorary Quartermaster, vice Pitcairn, resigned. Dated 8th August, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Middlesex.*

3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Peter Nicholls to be
First Lieutenant. Dated 2nd August, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster.*

Preston Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas William Ainsworth, Gent., to be Lieu-
tenant, vice Bolton, resigned. Dated 22nd
July, 1865.

44th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant John McKean to be Captain, vice
Naylor, resigned. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

59th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Philip Wilding Mackarel to be Captain,
vice James Conyers Morrell, resigned. Dated
3rd August, 1865.

Henry Forshaw, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice
Thomas Henry Morrell, resigned. Dated 3rd
August, 1865.

61st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ishmael John Webb, Gent., to be Ensign, vice
Rigby, resigned. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the
County of Perth.*

3rd Perthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

James Paterson, Esq., to be Captain. Dated 9th
August, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Stafford.*

*2nd Administrative Battalion of Staffordshire
Rifle Volunteers.*

William Edward Masfen, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 3rd July, 1865.

William Browne, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 3rd July, 1865.

5th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign James Edward Underhill to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th July, 1865.

Robert Percy Walker, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 13th July, 1865.

10th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Thomas William Minton to be Lieutenant. Dated 20th July, 1865.

William Plumer Keary, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 20th July, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
Tower Hamlets.*

4th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The Reverend Thomas Simpson Evans to be Honorary Chaplain, vice Grundy, resigned. Dated 2nd August, 1865.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 18,
 1865.

Foreign Office, August 17, 1865.

EARL RUSSELL has received the following
 Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister in Persia:

Gulahek,

MY LORD, *July 1, 1865.*

CAPTAIN SMITH, Director of the Persian
 Telegraph, has addressed to me the enclosed report
 on the large number of telegraphic messages which
 are sent from England to India, viâ the Hague
 and Russia. They are received here in a hopeless
 state of mutilation, averaging three weeks or a
 month old.

The effect of this will be to discredit the Indo-
 European line by Constantinople, Baghdad, Persia,
 or Bussorah, and the Persian Gulf, and the pub-
 lication of Captain Smith's report, or of a notice to
 the same purport, might have the result of putting
 a stop to the evil.

I have, &c.,

C. ALISON.

The Right Honourable
The Earl Russell, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

Gulahek, near Teheran.

SIR, *July 1, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency,
 that during the last fortnight a large number of
 telegraphic messages from England have reached

the Teheran Office, viâ Russia, for transmission to India. Until yesterday they accumulated at the Russian-Persian frontier, and were sent thence, from time to time, to Teheran by post. They were always very old (averaging three weeks or a month) by the time they reached us. Without exception, they were full of errors and the large majority were quite unintelligible.

Yesterday the Persian Authorities placed Morse Instruments on the line to Russia, both here and at Tabreez, so that messages are now sent by post from the frontier to Tabreez, and thence to Teheran, by a telegraph worked by the Persians themselves. The result is what was to be expected. The messages arrive a little more quickly perhaps than before, but in even a worse state, as the Persians add their own share to the previous errors of the Russians.

I have already telegraphed on the subject both to Bombay and England, but as messages still continue to pour in from Russia in the most hopeless state of mutilation, I have thought it necessary to draw your Excellency's attention to the subject. If matters are allowed to go on as at present, all confidence in the telegraphic communication between England and India will, not unnaturally, be lost.

The English public should, I think, be distinctly informed that, for the present at least, the only line upon which any reliance can be placed, is the Indo-European one, by Constantinople, Baghdad, Persia, or Bussorah, and the Persian Gulf.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. M. SMITH,

Captain, R.E.,

Acting Director, Persian Telegraph.

His Excellency

Charles Alison, Esq., C.B.,

&c., &c., &c.

(1383.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 17, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, containing the following quarantine notices :—

The Board of Health of the Kingdom makes known that the Island of Malta is considered infected with the cholera morbus.

Lisbon, 3rd of August, 1865.

For the Fiscal,

JOÃO JOSÉ DE SOUSA E SILVA.

The Board of Health of the Kingdom makes known that the ports of Smyrna and Constantinople are considered infected with the cholera morbus, and all the other ports of Turkey suspected of infection with the same disorder.

Lisbon, 3rd of August, 1865.

For the Fiscal,

JOÃO JOSÉ DE SOUSA E SILVA.

The Board of Health of the Kingdom makes known that all arrivals from Demerara are considered infected with the yellow fever.

Lisbon, 4th of August, 1865.

For the Fiscal,

JOÃO JOSÉ DE SOUSA E SILVA.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Buckingham.*

2nd Regiment of Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry.

Egerton Hubbard, Gent., to be Cornet. Dated
4th August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dorset.

Queen's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Reginald Joseph Weld, Esq., to be Cornet.

Dated 31st March, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Banff.

2nd Banffshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign John McKerron to be Lieutenant, vice George Riddoch, resigned. Dated 11th August, 1865.

William Anderson to be Ensign, vice John McKerron, promoted. Dated 11th August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan.

4th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Captain Edward Strick to be Major. Dated 12th August, 1865.

Lieutenant James Richardson to be Captain. Dated 12th August, 1865.

Ensign George Baker Haynes to be Lieutenant, vice Richardson, promoted. Dated 12th August, 1865.

Ensign William Edward Morgan to be Lieutenant, vice Allen, resigned. Dated 12th August, 1865.

Ensign Alexander Price to be Lieutenant, vice Brown, resigned. Dated 12th August, 1865.

Alfred Hall, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Haynes, promoted. Dated 12th August, 1865.

John Powell, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Morgan, promoted. Dated 12th August, 1865.

Thomas Vaughan Anthony, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Ritchie, resigned. Dated 12th August, 1865.

Henry Williams, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Price, promoted. Dated 12th August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Peter de Egglesfield Collin to be Lieutenant. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

16th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Arthur Wright to be Lieutenant, vice Chambers, promoted. Dated 11th August, 1865.



FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 18,
1865.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 18th day of *August*, 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Lord Chancellor.

Viscount Palmerston.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her pre-

sent Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September, 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other part of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles; and also for the purpose of directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of this Act, are to be disposed of; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of

Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder has lately appeared, and now prevails among cattle within the Metropolis and in the neighbourhood thereof, of which disorder the nature was at the time of the making of the Order next hereafter mentioned uncertain, but which has since been ascertained to be of a typhoid nature, and is generally designated as the "cattle plague," and may be recognized by the following symptoms :—

"Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhoea, or dysenteric purging :"

And whereas it was expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from spreading :

And whereas, for such purpose, an Order was duly made, in pursuance of the authority of the said Acts, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated July 24, 1865, applicable to the city of London and the Metropolitan Police District :

And whereas since the making of the said Order, the said disorder appeared in other parts of England, and another Order was, on the 11th day of August, 1865, duly made by the said Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, in pursuance of such authority, applicable to all parts of England :

And whereas the said disease has now appeared in Scotland, and it is expedient to extend the provisions of the said Orders to Scotland :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise

of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :

1. That this Order shall extend to all parts of Scotland.

2. That in this Order the word "animal" shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf.

3. If at the date of the publication of this Order in the London Gazette there shall be any animal labouring under any such disorder in the possession or custody of any cowkeeper, dairyman, or dairywoman. or of any milkman or milkwoman, or vendor or purveyor of milk, or of any dealer in cattle, or farmer, or person in possession of cattle whatsoever, within those parts of the United Kingdom to which this Order refers, or if at any time hereafter while this present Order shall continue in force and unrevoked, any animal being in the possession or custody of any such person as aforesaid, within the last-mentioned parts of the United Kingdom, shall be seized or attacked with, or be found labouring or suffering under, any such disorder, notice of the existence of such disorder, or of the first appearance of such disorder in or among the animals belonging to or in the custody of any such person as aforesaid, shall immediately thereupon be given by the person in whose possession or custody such diseased animals or animal shall be, if such person shall reside within any burgh or town having a Town Council, to the Provost or other principal magistrate of such burgh or town, or if elsewhere, to the Clerk of the Peace of the county in which he resides ; and upon receipt of such notice, or upon any other information which satisfies him or them that such disease has appeared within his or their jurisdiction respectively, it shall be lawful for such Provost or

other principal magistrate, and for the Justices of such county, if he or they shall think fit, from time to time to appoint some veterinary-surgeon, or other person duly qualified, to be an Inspector for the purpose of carrying into effect the following rules and regulations within the burgh or town or county for which he shall have been appointed; and the same authority may from time to time revoke such appointment.

4. Every such Inspector shall have the power of entering upon and inspecting any premises in or upon which he has reason to believe that there is any animal labouring under such disease, from time to time, as often as he may think necessary.

5. Every person within any district for which an Inspector shall have been appointed as aforesaid upon whose premises there shall be any animal labouring under such disorder, shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate and apart from all other animals; and no person shall, without the license of such Inspector, send to market, or remove from his premises, any such animal, or any animal which has been in the same shed or stable, or has been herded, or been in contact, with any animal labouring under such disorder.

6. Every animal within any such district as aforesaid dying of such disorder, or slaughtered on account thereof, shall be buried, if practicable, on the premises where it has died, or been slaughtered, or (if this be not practicable) as near thereto as may be convenient; and if such animal be not buried with its skin, its skin shall be disinfected in such manner as the Inspector of the district may direct.

7. Every person within any such district on whose premises there shall be any animal so labouring as aforesaid shall cleanse and disinfect

such premises in such manner as the Inspector of such distriet shall direct.

8. Every person offending against this Order shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty pounds which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

Arthur Helps.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 22,
1865.

Foreign Office, August 9, 1865.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John George Taylor, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Diarbekir, to be Her Majesty's Consul in Koordistan.

Foreign Office, August 12, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Henry Pinekney Walker, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Charleston, to be Her Majesty's Consul in the States of North and South Carolina.

Foreign Office, August 18, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Thénon as Consul at Bombay for His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

Whitehall, August 20, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint Adam Gifford, Esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff and Steward of the Sheriffdoms or

Stewartries of Orkney and Zetland, in the room of William Edmonstoune Aytoun, Esq., deceased.

(1405.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 21, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Alicante to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, enclosing a letter for the Governor at Valencia to the British Vice-Consul at that port, stating that from the 10th instant, foul bills of health will be issued at the port of Grao.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
22nd August, 1865.*

4th Regiment of Hussars, Captain Frederick John Sandys Lindesay to be Major, without purchase, vice Charles Augustus Gunter Browne, deceased. Dated 31st July, 1865.

Lieutenant Henry Jennings to be Captain, without purchase, vice Lindesay. Dated 31st July, 1865.

7th Hussars, Lieutenant John Gaspard Watkins Le Marchant to be Captain, by purchase, vice the Honourable Francis Algernon James Chichester, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Cornet William Steuart Lillingston to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Le Marchant. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

James Moffat, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Lillingston. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

8th Hussars, Captain Henry Stratton Bates, from the 69th Foot, to be Captain, vice S. W. Rawlins, who exchanges. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

11th Hussars, Captain Thomas William Shore Miles, from the 17th Lancers, to be Captain, vice Robinson, who exchanges. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

17th Lancers, Captain George Coke Robinson, from the 11th Hussars, to be Captain, vice Miles, who exchanges. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Vincent Frederick Tufnell has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Lieutenant and Riding-Master William Boylin has been permitted to retire upon half-pay. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Royal Engineers, Serjeant-Major George Sturrock to be Quartermaster, vice Thomas William John Conolly, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

1st Regiment of Foot, Gentleman Cadet Walter Craufurd Kennedy, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wynter, transferred to the 33rd Foot. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Hugh Henry Yarde, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Frederic Cooper Turner, transferred to the 4th Foot. Dated 23rd August, 1865.

2nd Foot, Gentleman Cadet Charles Augustus Mott, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Young, transferred to the 79th Foot. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

4th Foot, Ensign Frederic Cooper Turner, from the 1st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Edward S. Bruce, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

20th Foot, Ensign David O'Neill Power to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Zachary Macaulay, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Robert Andrew Woolley, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Power. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

29th Foot, Ensign George William Frederick Claremont, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Douglas Drummond Dick, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Allen Theophilus Ross, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Claremont. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

33rd Foot, Ensign Charles Malan Tubbs to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Alfred Handcock, deceased. Dated 25th May, 1865.

Ensign Walter Andrew Wynter, from the 1st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Tubbs. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

36th Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon David Arno Smet Thorburn, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice S. M. Webb, M.D., promoted on the Staff. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

37th Foot, Ensign Edward Jodrell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thomas Noble Holton, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Richard Edward Frederick Howard - Brooke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jodrell. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

58th Foot, Captain Michael Murphy, from the

83rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Jones, who exchanges. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

66th Foot, The promotion of Lieutenant J. H. Mardon to a Company, without purchase, on the 2nd April, 1865, has been cancelled.

Lieutenant Charles Augustus Shortt to be Captain, without purchase, vice Charles J. T. Duesbury, deceased. Dated 2nd April, 1865.

Lieutenant James Howe Mardon to be Captain, without purchase, vice Charles Augustus Shortt, deceased. Dated 18th May, 1865.

The promotion of Ensign C. L. Whitty to a Lieutenancy, without purchase, on the 2nd April, 1865, to be in succession to Lieutenant Shortt, promoted.

Ensign George Dalton Michell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Mardon. Dated 18th May, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet William Hamilton McMath, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Michell. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

69th Foot, Captain Sebastian White Rawlins, from the 8th Hussars, to be Captain, vice H. S. Bates, who exchanges. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

78th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Frederick Rowley, from the 79th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice H. H. Stepney, who exchanges. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

79th Foot, Lieutenant Herbert Herbert Stepney, from the 78th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice H. F. Rowley, who exchanges. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Ensign Charles Robert Kennett Fergusson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice G. J. Whitaker

Hayward, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Ensign George Frederick Young, from the 2nd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Fergusson. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Mitchell Sholto Douglas, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice George Lyddon Morley, who retires, having been appointed Deputy-Assistant - Commissary - General. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

83rd Foot, Captain Charles Henry S. Jones, from the 58th Foot, to be Captain, vice Murphy, who exchanges. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

93rd Foot, Ensign John Campbell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Charles Hastie, who retires. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Wilmer John Middleton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Ramsay, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice R. W. Meadows, promoted on the Staff. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lieutenant Percy Reid Lempriere, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Lewes, who resigns that appointment only. Dated 4th August, 1865.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assistant - Commissary - General John Mainwaring Lindsey to be Assistant-Commissary-General, vice Arthur Kay, placed upon half-pay. Dated 12th June, 1865.

1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon Stephen Massett Webb, M.D.,
from the 36th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon.
Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Allen Bryson, M.D., to
be Staff Surgeon. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Wyatt Meadows, from
the Canadian Rifles, to be Staff Surgeon.
Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon James Bell Jardine, from the
Royal Artillery, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon,
vice A. Bryson, M.D. Dated 22nd August,
1865.

BREVET.

Major Charles Edward Mansfield, Unattached, to
have the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in
Poland, while holding the appointment of Her
Majesty's Consul-General at Warsaw. Dated
22nd August, 1865.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain,
James Murphy, 10th Foot, to have the honorary
rank of Major. Dated 1st June, 1865.

Quartermaster Thomas William John Conolly,
half-pay, Royal Engineers, to have the
honorary rank of Captain. Dated 22nd
August, 1865.

Admiralty, 18th August, 1865.

Lieutenant George M. Comber has been promoted
to the rank of Retired Commander, under
Orders in Council of 3rd August, 1860, and
9th July, 1864.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Inverness.*

Inverness-shire, &c., Militia.

John Macdonald, Esq., to be Captain, vice Brown,
resigned. Dated 9th August, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster.*

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Stanley Arnold, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice
Thomas Christie, promoted. Dated 9th August,
1865.

24th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Henry Threlfall Wilson, Esq., to be Captain.
Dated 10th August, 1865.

Richard Coupland, Gent., to be First Lieutenant.
Dated 10th August, 1865.

John Moore Hyde, Gent., to be First Lieutenant.
Dated 10th August, 1865.

George Christopher Clark, Gent., to be Second
Lieutenant. Dated 10th August, 1865.

Leonard Williamson, Gent., to be Second Lieu-
tenant. Dated 10th August, 1865.

*3rd Manchester or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer
Corps.*

Captain James Clark to be Major, vice Bayley,
deceased. Dated 9th August, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

The title of Captain-Commandant has been
conferred on Captain Henry Threlfall Wilson of
the 24th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland.

5th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Machell to be Ensign, vice Postlethwaite, resigned. Dated 12th August, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant Samuel James Nicholls, of the 3rd Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Durham.

3rd Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign William Lewis Dobinson to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th July, 1865.

Ensign Charles Holloway Reed to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th July, 1865.

Ensign Robert Taylor to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th July, 1865.

Ensign William Bell Harrison to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th July, 1865.

John Graham to be Ensign. Dated 8th July, 1865.

15th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign John Walter Farrow Wood to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas, resigned. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Francis Hart Chilton to be Ensign, vice Wood, promoted. Dated 8th August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh, and Liberties thereof.

1st City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Thomas Ivory to be Lieutenant, vice Bell, resigned. Dated 27th July, 1865.

Robert Kennedy to be Ensign, vice Kerr, promoted. Dated 21st July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Forfar.

9th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Hood, Esq., to be Captain, vice Barry, deceased. Dated 16th August, 1865.

15th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Peter Mathew Geekie, Esq., to be Captain. Dated 16th August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Herts.

5th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Clements to be Ensign. Dated 2nd August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

2nd Northumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps.

George Tate to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 12th August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

2nd Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Charles John Hill, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Newark, promoted. Dated 19th August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant John William Cunningham to be Captain, vice Fortnum, resigned. Dated 9th August, 1865.

26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant - General Sir Hugh Henry Rose,
G.C.B., K.S.I., to be Honorary Colonel. Dated
3rd July, 1865.

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Arthur Cope to be Ensign. Dated 2nd August,
1865.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant William George Margetts to be Cap-
tain, vice Pontifex, resigned. Dated 9th
August, 1865.

48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas George Collier to be Ensign. Dated 9th
August, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Monmouth.*

3rd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Francis Allfrey to be Captain. Dated
16th August, 1865.

John Cross to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th Au-
gust, 1865.

James Thompson to be Ensign. Dated 16th
August, 1865.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 25,
1865.

Foreign Office, August 24, 1865.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve o
Mr. James Whyte Atkins as Consul at Bridgetown

in the Island of Barbadoes, for His Majesty the King of Denmark.

(1396.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 24, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, enclosing a copy of a note from the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, together with a Project of Law concerning the general application of Conventional Tariffs and the extension of the Customs reform, of which the following are translations :—

MY LORD, *Bruxelles, August 11, 1865.*

IN the month of October last, in reply to a despatch which you did me the honour to address to me on the 14th of that month, I observed to your Excellency that the Belgian Government had modified its Tariff in a liberal sense so far as regarded the export of rags, and reserved the right to abolish totally the duty on that article as soon as the Governments of Holland, Germany, and France showed a disposition to take a similar step on their side.

To-day this Government has decided not to defer any longer the realization of this proposal, and, in the hopes that its example will be followed by the neighbouring countries, has taken the initiative in making reductions which will lead to the complete and rapid freedom of the trade in rags.

The Belgian Legislature is about to adopt a law intending to bring about new exemptions and reductions of duty by which the export duty on rags (drilles et chiffons) is modified as follows :—

Rags of wool and silk, unmixed with other substances	...	...	Free.
Ropes, old, tarred or not	...	...	Free.
Rags of every description, and pasteboard	...	...	9 frs. per 100 kils.
Ditto,	from 1st January,	1866	6 frs. do.
Ditto,	"	1867	3 frs. do.
Ditto,	"	1868	Free.

I doubt not, my Lord, that the British Government will appreciate this act, and will bear it in mind when, on our side, we may have occasion to recommend the interests of one or other of our industries to their consideration.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) C. ROGIER.

LEOPOLD, KING OF THE BELGIANS, to all present and to come, greeting :

The Chambers have adopted, and We sanction, that which follows :—

ARTICLE I.

The Government is authorised to generalize the Tariffs and Customs' Regulations established by the Treaties of Commerce and Navigation concluded on the 1st of May, 1861, and subsequently to that date.

During the three months following the publication of this present law, the Government shall have the power of altering the classification of the articles therein contained, provided that the rates of import duty are not increased.

ARTICLE II.

The import duty on the undermentioned articles is reduced as follows :—

No.	Description of Articles.	Import Duty.	
		Weights and Measures.	Money.
1	Wood :— • For Cabinet Maker's work, &c.—(The same duty as wood for building). Other various kinds (1)		frs. cts.
2	Distilled and fermented liquors (2)—(Same as those fixed by Treaties of Commerce).	per 100 frs.	5 00

- (1) Pieces of wood, unbarked, of less than 75 centimètres in circumference at the thickest end pay as "other various kinds" of wood.
- (2) The duties on distilled or fermented liquors are charged on the net quantities, without reference to the alcoholic strength.

No.	Description of Articles.	Import Duty.	
		Weights and Measures.	Money.
3	Cocoa :— Rough (beans and husks) Prepared, chocolate ...	... ... ...	frs. cts. 15 00 30 00
4	Cinnamon, common and fine...	per 100 frs.	15 00
5	Chicory ... ...	...	free
6	Cordage (1) ... ...	...	free
7	Spices, not specially tariffed ...	per 100 frs.	15 00
8	Tin, rolled in sheets ...	...	free

(1) Cords and twine of less than 2 millimètres in diameter pay as yarns, according to kind.

No.	Description of Articles.	Import Duty.	
		Weights and Measures.	Money.
13	Ready-made clothing of cotton or linen	per 100 frs.	frs. cts. 10 00
14	Lac in balls or tablets	...	free
15	Machines and Mechanical Instruments :—		In On 1st July, 1865. 1866.
	Of cast iron... ..	per 100 kils.	frs. cts. frs. cts.
	Of wrought iron or steel ...	per 100 kils.	3 00 | 2 00
16	Lead rolled or drawn	...	5 00 | 4 00
17	Fish :—	...	free
	Lobsters and oysters	per 100 kils.	1 00
	Cod and fresh fish	...	3 00 | 1 00
18	Pepper and pimento	per 100 frs.	15 00
19	Earthenware :—China ware (Faïence) ...	...	10 00

20	Chemical Products :— Acetic and hydrochloric acids Chloride of lime Sal-ammoniac	... ... ... ...	free free free
21	Various products, &c., for manufacturing purposes	per 100 frs.	5 00
22	Rice, in the husk or straw " in grain	per 100 kils. "	1 00 1 50
23	Tissues of Cotton :— Plain or twilled, weighing less than 3 kils. per 100 square mètres Blankets and counterpanes (coverlids) Gauzes and muslins for furniture or hangings Tulle, plain or embroidered Piqués and dimity, with patterns, damasked or brillianted, weighing less than 3 kils. per 100 square mètres Mixed tissues, the cotton predominating in weight Articles wholly or partly made up	per 100 frs. " " " " " " " "	10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00

No.	Description of Articles.	Import Duty.	
		Weights and Measures.	Money.
24	Woollen Tissues :—		frs. cts.
	Carpets of all kinds ...		10 00
25	Tissues of Linen, Hemp, or Jute :—		
	Tulle	"	10 00
	Tissues of all kinds, with the exception of batiste, lawn, or lace ...	"	10 00
	Mixed tissues, the linen, hemp, or jute predominating in weight ...	"	10 00
	Articles wholly or partly made up, and articles not specified ...	"	10 00
26	Bitters.—(The same duty as wine).		
27	Zinc, rolled or drawn ...	... ...	free

ARTICLE III.

The Export Duty on Rags is modified as follows :—

		frs. cts.	
Rags of wool or of silk without admixture of other materials	...	...	free
Old Cordage, tarred or not	...	...	free
Other Rags, &c., of all kinds, and paste for paper making	...	per 100 kils.	9 00
"	" on 1st January, 1866	"	6 00
"	" on 1st January, 1867	"	3 00
"	" on 1st January, 1868	...	free

ARTICLE IV.

The Law of the 6th June, 1839 (Bulletin Official, No. 262), will cease to be in effect after the 1st July, 1866.

ARTICLE V.

The present Law will come into force the day after its publication.

Brussels, 3rd August, 1865.

The Secretaries :

(Signed) VANHUMBÉCK.
L. THIEUPONT.

The President of the Chamber of Representatives,
(Signed) E. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

(1237).

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 24, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, containing a statement of certain modifications to have been recently made in the Russian Tariff, of which the following is a translation :—

(Extract from the "Journal de St. Pétersbourg.")

BY an ukase of the 21st of last June, the Senate issued the following Decree of the Imperial Council, sanctioned by His Majesty the Emperor, on the 5th April last.

I.—The under-mentioned modifications are made with a view of simplifying the General Customs' Tariff of European Russia, sanctioned by His Majesty the Emperor, on the 27th of May, 1857 :—

A.—The following articles are added to the list of merchandise admitted free of duty :—

1. Powder for bronzing.
2. Wax unmanufactured, and wax prepared for grafting trees.
3. Calamine, burnt and ground.
4. Cobalt, ore, oxide of, and in a metallic state.
5. Teeth and bones of the Walrus, Elephant, and Mammoth, and also of fish, in a rough state or ground, &c., &c.
6. Talc.
7. Skins of fish, prepared.
8. Almond bran, not perfumed.
9. Parchment, and sheets of parchment pierced with holes for mills, &c.
10. Goats' hair and Camels' hair.

11. Down and plucked feathers of birds.
12. Deers' horns and fish bones, ground or not.
13. Straw cleaned but not manufactured.
14. Mica, or muscovite glass.
15. Potatoes.
16. Hair, unmanufactured.
17. Lemon juice.
18. Spermaceti and stearine, Whale and other fish oils, also grease and fat of fish.
19. Potash and pearlash.
20. Wax, manufactured.
21. Elastic bands of cotton or linen combined with india-rubber, for manufactories.
22. Wine bottles, imported at the southern ports or by the Bessarabian frontier.
23. Shave-grass, and other similar herbs.
24. Geldings.

B.—The following articles pay the under-mentioned rates :—

1. Guaicum wood, ground, 10 copecks instead of 20 copecks per pood.
2. Odoriferous woods of all kinds, ground, 10 copecks per pood (as valuable woods, in logs or chips).
3. Plaster articles with bronze ornaments, 2 roubles per pood; and articles of marble ornamented in a similar manner, 40 copecks per pood (as similar articles not ornamented).
4. Tissues of hair, 2 roubles per pood (as hair sieves).
5. Umbrellas and parasols of all kinds, with handles of valuable materials, 1 rouble 50 copecks each (as umbrellas and parasols with handles of common materials).
6. Bass-violis and violoncellos, 1 rouble instead of 2 roubles each.

7. Harps, 10 roubles instead of 25 roubles each.
8. Fiddlesticks, 20 copecks per pood, instead of 20 copecks each.
9. Optical and burning glasses, by the Baltic and White Sea ports, 1 rouble 50 copecks per pood ; and by the southern ports and land frontier, 1 rouble per pood.
10. Strings for musical instruments, of gut or silk, 10 copecks instead of 30 copecks per pood.
11. Fishing nets, 40 copecks per pood (as cords and cables).
12. Shawls, handkerchiefs, scarfs, and Turkish and Cashmere sashes, 4 roubles per pood instead of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

C.—Cannon and cannon-balls, &c., of bronze or steel, are assimilated to those of cast or wrought iron, the importation of which is prohibited.

II.—The following Import duties are levied at the Trans-Caucasian ports of the Black Sea :—

1. On thrown silk, also when divided for warp and woof and prepared warps ; floss silk spun, and yarn of all kinds, of wool or hair, 4 roubles 50 copecks instead of 6 roubles per pood.
2. On writing paper, and paper of all kinds included in Article 202 of the tariff of 1857, 5 roubles 50 copecks instead of 6 roubles per pood.
3. On glass wares, enumerated in Article 236 of the same tariff, 9 roubles 50 copecks instead of 10 roubles per pood.
4. On articles of porcelain, painted, gilt, or bronzed, intended as ornaments for rooms, 23 roubles 50 copecks instead of 24 roubles per pood.
5. On fox skins 12 roubles 50 copecks per pood instead of 40 copecks per pood.

6. On lucifer matches 1 rouble 50 copecks per pood, gross weight.

III. The Minister of Finance is directed to introduce the above-mentioned modifications in a new edition of the General European Customs, Tariff, and to make the necessary arrangements for the publication of the corrected tariff.

On the 31st of May last His Majesty the Emperor sanctioned the following decision of the Council of the Empire, based upon a proposition of the Minister of Finance.

1. The duty of 1 per cent. and the quarantine duty that was chargeable on merchandize exported by the Asiatic frontier, is and shall remain abolished.
2. The import and quarantine duties on the tallow, meat, raw hides, skins, and fur of the Kirghise sheep and lambs, imported from the Kirghise steppes by the frontier of Orenburg, are also abolished.

(933).

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 24, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, transmitting a return shewing the alterations of import duties in the Belgian Tariff and Treaty of May, 1865, between Belgium and the Zollverein, and applicable to British produce and manufactures by virtue of the Treaty of Commerce of 1862, between the United Kingdom and Belgium, of which the following is a translation:—

Tissues of Wool, pure or mixed (except Indian Cashmere shawls and scarfs)	...	...	...	frs. 260	cts. 00
Tissues of Silk and Cotton, in which the cotton predominates	...	...	per 100 kilogs.	300	00

Note.—The importer has the option of paying the above specific rates, in lieu of the existing ad valorem rates, provided his choice be made known immediately on the entry of such goods

Coals, from 1st July, 1865	...	...	...	per 1000 kilogs.	0 50
“ from 1st July, 1866	...	...	...	”	Free
Wrought Iron and Steel, manufactured, from 1st July, 1865	...	...	...	per 100 kilogs.	5 00
“ “ from 1st July, 1866	...	...	...	”	4 00
Seed oils	...	...	...	...	Free
Gold and Silver Leaf	...	...	...	...	Free
Paper (except Paper Hangings)	...	...	...	per 100 kilogs.	4 00
Chemical Products, not enumerated in the Tariff	...	...	...	...	Free
Hosiery, Haberdashery, and Tapes, and Ribbons of Cotton or Linen	...	...	...	10 per cent. ad valorem	

In force from the 1st July, 1865.

(1409.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 21, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Galatz, transmitting the following notice on the subject of cholera :

GALATZ.—The Moldo-Wallachian Government has ordered vessels arriving from Constantinople, and passengers coming from thence direct by way of Tchernavoda, to be subjected in the ports of these principalities to three days quarantine. Vessels with clean bills of health, from other Turkish ports, are also to be put in quarantine for twenty-four hours, and then admitted to free pratique, if the Medical inspection be satisfactory. Vessels, on board of which there has been cholera during the voyage, are to be dealt with specially, and passengers by such vessels are to be landed at Ismail, where quarantine buildings are being prepared for their accommodation.

(1409.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 21, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, transmitting the following translation of a notice issued by the Board of Health at Lisbon :—

The Board of Health of the Kingdom makes known that the Island of Syra is considered infected with cholera morbus. and all the other

ports of Greece suspected of infection with the same disorder.

The same Board makes known, likewise, that the port of Gibraltar is considered infected with the cholera since the 31st July last.

Lisbon, 7th August, 1865.

(Signed)

D. MARCELLINO CRAVEIRO DA SILVA.

(1409.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 21, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Venice, stating that the authorities at Venice have decreed that all vessels arriving from Marseilles at that port shall be subjected to the quarantine regulations established against cholera.

(1409.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 21, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Genoa, stating that all vessels arriving at Genoa from the French ports on the Mediterranean, and from Gibraltar, are subject to seven days quarantine from their arrival at that port.

(1409.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 21, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received,

from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Odessa, transmitting the following quarantine regulations which have been imposed by the Governor of that port upon vessels coming from Alexandria and the Bosphorus :—

Vessels having performed five days quarantine in the Dardanelles, and not having had any case of cholera on board during their voyage, will not be subject to quarantine at Odessa.

Vessels on board of which cases of cholera have taken place during the voyage will be submitted to ten days observation, and if the cholera makes its appearance in the Dardanelles or at Constantinople all ships coming through the Bosphorus will be subjected to ten days observation.

(1413.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 22, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, containing an official announcement that the reduced duty of 30 kopecks per pood on rags exported by the Custom-houses on the Western Land Frontier has been extended to the Kingdom of Poland.

Admiralty, 23rd August, 1865.

Lieutenant Godolphin James Burslem has been this day promoted to the rank of Retired Commander, under Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, and 9th July, 1864.

*Queen's Commission.**3rd Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia.*

Richard Walker Jones, Gent., late Lieutenant and Instructor of Musketry 2nd Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia, and formerly Ensign in Her Majesty's 1st Light Infantry British German Legion, to be Quartermaster, from 7th June, 1865. Dated 21st July, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester, and County of the City of Chester.

1st Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

William Walker Moore, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Ogle, resigned. Dated 25th July, 1865.
 Thomas Kelly, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Shortis, resigned. Dated 10th August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

William Charles Alston, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Woodcock, resigned. Dated 23rd August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

3rd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.

Lieutenant John Hargreaves to be Captain, vice William Gardner Bird, deceased. Dated 12th August, 1865.

11th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Daniel Sharpe, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Boyd, resigned. Dated 14th August, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant Charles Michael McCafferty, of the 1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Artillery Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 26th June, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland, and the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant William Chapman Ponsford to be Captain, vice Tweddell, resigned. Dated 27th June, 1865.

William Boyd, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice Ponsford, promoted. Dated 27th June, 1865.

Brereton Francis Augustus Todd, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 27th June, 1865.

Lewis Forsyth Ridley, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 19th July, 1865.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Captain Edward Spoor to be Major, vice Mather, deceased. Dated 4th August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

2nd Surrey Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Timothy Healey, Gent., to be Captain, vice John Bryon, resigned. Dated 29th July, 1865.

1st Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Henry James Godden to be Lieutenant, vice Irvine, resigned. Dated 4th July, 1865.

William Henry Thomas, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Godden, promoted. Dated 3rd June, 1865.

17th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Philip Secretan, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 10th August, 1865.

22nd Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Henry Townsend to be Lieutenant, vice William Weston, resigned. Dated 10th August, 1865.

24th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Archbutt Pocock, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice James Henry Wiikin, resigned. Dated 10th August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

Worcestershire Militia.

Arthur Herbert Cocks, Esq., C.B., to be Captain, vice Marriott, resigned. Dated 15th July, 1865.

FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 25,
1865.AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 25th
day of *August*, 1865.By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Secretary Cardwell.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September, 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals ; and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and

again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations ; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act ; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder has lately appeared, and now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which is generally designated as the "cattle plague :"

And whereas it is expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from extending to that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :—

1. That in this Order the word "cattle" shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf.

2. That after the date of the publication of this Order in the London Gazette, it shall not be lawful for any person to remove any cattle from any port or place within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, to any port or place within that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

And the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give such directions herein as may be necessary to ensure due obedience to this Order

Arthur Helps.

FROM THE
SECOND SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 25,
1865.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 26th
day of *August*, 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Secretary Cardwell.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September, 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins,

hides, horns, hoofs, or other part of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection ; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles ; and also for the purpose of directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of this Act, are to be disposed of ; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations ; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act ; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas several Orders, dated respectively 24th July, and 11th and 18th August, 1865, have been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, with a view to check the spreading of the cattle disease described in the two last-mentioned Orders.

And whereas it is expedient to vary the said Orders :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue of, and in exercise of the powers given by the said Acts, order as follows :—

I. That this Order shall extend to all parts of Great Britain :

II. That in this Order the word “ animal ” shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf :

III. That whenever the Mayor or other principal officer of any Corporation, or the Justices acting in and for the petty sessional division of any county, or district in the nature of a county, within England or Wales, and the Provost or other principal magistrate of any burgh or town, or the Justices of any county within Scotland, shall have reason to apprehend the approach of the said disease to the district over which his or their jurisdiction extends, it shall be lawful for such Mayor or other principal officer, and for such Justices in England or Wales, and for such Provost or other principal officer, and for such Justices in Scotland, if he or they shall think fit, from time to time to appoint one or more Veterinary Surgeon or Surgeons, or other person or persons duly qualified, to be an Inspector or Inspectors, for the purpose of carrying into effect within the district for which he or they shall have been appointed, the rules and regulations made by the said recited Orders and by this Order. And the same authority may from time to time revoke such appointment.

IV. The powers of every Inspector appointed under any of the said recited Orders or this Order, shall extend to any fair or market held within his district, and to every other place within such district, in which animals, as defined in this Order, may be found.

V. Every such Inspector shall have power within his district to order and direct that any animal which he suspects to be labouring under such disease shall be kept separate and apart from every

other animal which appears to be free from such disease. And every person having the charge of any animals shall obey every such order or direction given by any such Inspector.

VI. Every such Inspector shall have power within his district to seize and slaughter, or cause to be slaughtered, and to cause to be buried in any convenient place, any animal labouring under such disease.

VII. Every such Inspector shall have power within his district to cause to be disinfected, or, if necessary, destroyed, any fodder or manure which he deems likely to propagate the said disease; and every person within such district, upon whose premises any such fodder or manure shall be found, shall obey any order or direction given by such Inspector for that purpose.

VIII. That it shall not be lawful to send or bring to any fair or market, or to send or carry by any railway, or by any ship or vessel coastwise, or to place upon, or to drive along, any highway or the sides thereof, any animal labouring under such disease.

IX. Every person offending against this Order shall for every such offence forfeit any sum, not exceeding twenty pounds, which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

Arthur Helps.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 29,
 1865.

War Office, August 23, 1865.

THE Queen, anxious to mark Her sense of the exemplary manner in which Major John Clayton Cowell, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, has, for nine years, discharged the duties of his important and responsible situation of Governor to His Royal Highness The Prince Alfred, has been graciously pleased, on the termination of those duties in consequence of His Royal Highness having, on the 6th instant, attained his majority, to give orders for the appointment of that officer to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty, equally anxious to shew Her appreciation of the zeal and devotion of which Major Howard Craufurd Elphinstone, V.C., of the Royal Engineers, has for many years given proof as the Governor to His Royal Highness The Prince Arthur, has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of that officer to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

Foreign Office, August 14, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Edward St. John Neale, Esq., C.B., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Athens, to be Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of the Equator.

Foreign Office, August 28, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Juan Gavaron as Consul-General in the United Kingdom for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

(1422.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 25, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, reporting that vessels from the ports of the Italian Continent, which may proceed to the Italian Islands, are subjected to a quarantine of seven days.

(1430.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 25, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Naples, stating that quarantine has been established at that port on all vessels coming from Egypt and the Levant generally, with the exception of Greece; also on all vessels coming from Malta, Gibraltar, and Spanish and French ports on the Mediterranean.

(1432.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 25, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a

copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Malta, stating that he had ordered that all vessels arriving in Malta from Naples, with foul bills of health, shall be subject to a quarantine of ten full days, and in cases of cholera on board to a quarantine of twelve full days.

(1432.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 25, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Malta, containing a notice which he has issued on account of the prevalence of cholera at Marseilles, of which the following is a copy :—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Official information having been received that cases of cholera have occurred at Marseilles, his Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Board of Health, has been pleased to direct that all vessels arriving in Malta with foul bills of health from that port, shall be subject to a quarantine of ten full days, and, in cases of cholera on board, to a quarantine of twelve full days.

Palace, Valletta, August 16th, 1865.

By command,

VICTOR HOULTON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(1436.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 28, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received,

from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, transmitting a copy of a Circular which has been addressed by the Belgian Government to their Consuls abroad announcing that certificates of origin of goods exported to Belgium are no longer required.

Admiralty, 25th August, 1865.

Mr. Charles Francis Hulford has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 23rd August, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Major W. H. Harper in the 1st Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester, and County of the City of Chester.

1st Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

Captain Wilbraham Frederick Tollemache to be Major, vice Harper, resigned. Dated 25th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

1st C Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Charles Edward Strevens, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Clamp, promoted. Dated 25th August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Flint.

1st Flintshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Leacroft Cottingham, Esq., to be Captain, vice Wynne, resigned. Dated 23rd August, 1865.

Thomas Dean, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Owen, deceased. Dated 23rd August, 1865.

Nathaniel Robert Griffith, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Owen, promoted. Dated 23rd August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Orkney.

5th Orkney Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Peter Anderson Calder to be Captain. Dated 17th August, 1865.

Thomas Sinclair to be First Lieutenant. Dated 17th August, 1865.

Donald Hume to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 17th August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of the County of York, and the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

4th East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Joseph Edmund Pettingell, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bennett, resigned. Dated 8th June, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Bristol.

Royal Gloucestershire Regiment of Hussar Yeomanry.

Lieutenant John Edward Dorington to be Captain, vice Baker, resigned. Dated 24th August, 1865.

Cornet Granville Edwin Lloyd Baker to be Lieutenant, vice Dorington, promoted. Dated 24th August, 1865.

Cornet Henry James Clifford to be Lieutenant, vice Parry, resigned. Dated 24th August, 1865.

Percy Fitzhardinge Raymond Barker, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Dorington, promoted. Dated 24th August, 1865.

Lionel Edward Darell, Gent., to be Cornet, vice G. E. L. Baker, promoted. Dated 24th August, 1865.

Edward Tierney Gilkrest Darell, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Clifford, promoted. Dated 24th August, 1865.

*1st Administrative Battalion of Gloucestershire
Rifle Volunteers.*

Frederick Woodcock, Gent., to be Honorary Quartermaster. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette, by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, was adopted within the district of Consett, in the county of Durham, on the 6th day of July, 1865, and that the said Act will come into force within the aforesaid district of Consett, at the expiration of two months from the date of its adoption as aforesaid.—Dated the 24th day of August, 1865.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 1,
1865.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, August 31, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on and after Monday, the 4th of September next, until further orders.

NOTICE.

Colonial Office, Downing Street,
August 31, 1865.

An Ordinance No. 19 of 1862, entitled "An Ordinance for raising one million pounds sterling on debentures for the construction of a railway from Colombo to Kandy," having been enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, and confirmed by Her Majesty the Queen, sections 3, 5, and 7, of which Ordinance are as follows :

" 3. Each debenture shall be for a sum not less than one hundred pounds to be paid off at par, at the expiration of such period as the Governor shall deem expedient, and as shall be named in the said debenture, such period in no case being less than seven years, or more than twenty-one years. And each debenture shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six pounds per centum per annum, payable half-yearly in manner hereinafter provided, and shall be issued in the form in the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed and shall be signed on behalf of the Government

“ of Ceylon by the Agents-General for Crown
 “ Colonies in London for the time being, or by
 “ such public officer or officers as may be ap-
 “ pointed by Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of
 “ State for the Colonies for the time being for
 “ that purpose, and any public notice in the
 “ London Gazette of such appointment shall be
 “ deemed and held sufficient evidence thereof.”

“ 5. Each debenture, and all right to and in
 “ respect of the principal money secured thereby,
 “ and each coupon, and all right to the interest
 “ payable in respect thereof, shall be transferable
 “ by delivery, and the principal moneys secured
 “ by such debenture, and the interest payable in
 “ respect of such coupon shall be payable in
 “ London at the office of the Agent to be ap-
 “ pointed for that purpose by the said Secretary
 “ of State.

“ 7. It shall be lawful for the said Secretary of
 “ State for the Colonies, for and on behalf of the
 “ Government of Ceylon, to appoint any Agent to
 “ sell the debentures or any number thereof, or to
 “ contract with any person or any body politic or
 “ corporate (for a commission or a reward but free
 “ of all other costs and charges to the colony) for
 “ the issue of the debentures, or any number
 “ thereof; or if to the said Secretary of State it
 “ shall appear expedient to sell the whole or any
 “ number of such debentures to any person or
 “ any body politic or corporate for a price not
 “ below par ;”

And public notice having been given, in the
 London Gazette, under date the 11th April, 1863,
 that His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., Her
 Majesty’s then Principal Secretary of State for
 the Department of the Colonies, had appointed the
 Agents-General for Crown Colonies in London ;
 Penrose Goodchild Julyan, Esq., and William

Charles Sargeaunt, Esq., in pursuance of Section 3 of the said Ordinance, jointly to sign the Debentures to be issued under the said Ordinance on behalf of the Government of Ceylon, and, in pursuance of Section 5 of the said Ordinance, to pay at their office the principal of the said debentures, and the interest of the same, as it should become due, and, in pursuance of the 7th Section of the said Ordinance, to sell the said debentures ;

Public notice is hereby given, that the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Penrose Goodchild Julyan, Esq., and William Charles Sargeaunt, Esq., are appointed by the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, jointly to sign the debentures to be henceforth issued under the said Ordinance on behalf of the Government of Ceylon, and to pay at their office the principal and interest of the debentures already issued, or to be issued, and to sell the debentures to be henceforth issued under the said Ordinance, in the same manner as the said Penrose Goodchild Julyan, Esq., and William Charles Sargeaunt, Esq., were authorised jointly to sign debentures and to pay principal and interest, and to sell debentures, under their former designation of Agents-General for Crown Colonies.

(1448.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 29, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, announcing that quarantine for seven complete days is established in Italian

ports on vessels arriving from Spanish ports on the Mediterranean.

In cases of sickness on board the duration of quarantine is unlimited.

War Office, Pall Mall,

1st September, 1865.

83rd Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-General Edward Pery Buckley to be Colonel, vice General Sir Frederick Stovin, G.C.B., deceased. Dated 17th August, 1865.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Captain Henry Edward Hall, from half-pay late 13th Foot, to be Captain, vice Robert Garrard, who retires upon temporary half-pay, receiving the former difference between Cavalry and Infantry. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Lieutenant Thomas Yate Benyon to be Captain, by purchase, vice Henry Edward Hall, who retires. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Cornet Forster Mayers Clarke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice St. John Claud Paulet, who retires. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Cornet Robert Stickney Blaine to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Benyon. Dated 1st September, 1865.

3rd Hussars, Lieutenant Thomas Donaldson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Reginald Piffard, who retires. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Lieutenant William Perceval Maxwell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Arthur Edmund Mansel, who retires. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Cornet John Maude to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Donaldson. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Cornet Louis Rudd Stevenson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Maxwell. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Royal Artillery, Second Captain William David Forster to be Captain, vice Captain, with local rank of Major, Benjamin Campbell Hitchens, deceased. Dated 24th June, 1865.

Lieutenant Stapleton Penny to be Second Captain, vice Forster. Dated 24th June, 1865.

Lieutenant Edward Augustus Slessor to be Second Captain, vice George William Holmes, resigned. Dated 15th August, 1865.

The Christian name of Second Captain Manderson is *Wardlaw*, not *Wardlow*, as previously stated.

1st Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant William Assheton Eardley Wilmot to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant N. J. Barron, who resigns that appointment. Dated 25th May, 1865.

1st Foot, Lieutenant John William Poole to be Captain, without purchase, vice Owen Davies, deceased. Dated 7th June, 1865.

Ensign Samuel Halahan to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Poole. Dated 7th June, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet James Walker Andrews, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Halahan. Dated 1st September, 1865.

3th Foot, Lieutenant Joseph FitzGerald Lynch, from 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice A. E. Donelan, who exchanges. Dated 1st September, 1865.

5th Foot, Staff-Surgeon Chamney Graves Irwin, M.B., to be Surgeon, vice R. T. Buckle, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 1st September, 1865.

23rd Foot, Staff-Surgeon Stephen Massett Webb, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major P. S. Laing, appointed to the Staff. Dated 1st September, 1865.

33rd Foot, Ensign Richard Lewis Bird to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Charles Malan Tubbs, deceased. Dated 5th July, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Edward Nesbitt, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bird. Dated 1st September, 1865.

42nd Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Robert William Troup, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Alfred Hooper, appointed to the Staff. Dated 1st September, 1865.

The third Christian name of Ensign Brickenden is *Lambart*, not *Lambert*, as previously stated.

65th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Jocelyn Brooks Fennell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Edward McKenna, who retires. Dated 1st September, 1865.

70th Foot, Gentleman Cadet William Musgrave, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice the Honourable W. A. W. Ponsonby, transferred to the Rifle Brigade. Dated 1st September, 1865.

73rd Foot, Lieutenant George Sowley Holroyd to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Gordon, promoted. Dated 4th August, 1865.

The second Christian name of Ensign Doncaster is *Beardoe*, not *Pardoe*, as previously stated.

88th Foot, Ensign Charles Thomas Wren Penton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mortimer Neville Woodard, who retires. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Lascelles Wharton Ford, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Penton. Dated 1st September, 1865.

2nd Foot, Major Christian Monteith Hamilton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Edward Eldridge Haines, who retires. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major Arthur Wellington Cameron to be Major, by purchase, vice Hamilton. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Lieutenant Adam Clerk Rattray to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Cameron. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Ensign David Papillon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rattray. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet George Augustus Hives, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Papillon. Dated 1st September, 1865.

5th Foot, Gentleman Cadet James Nicholson Sodon Kirkwood, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice John Cuthbert Leckie, deceased. Dated 1st September, 1865.

3rd West India Regiment, Lieutenant Anthony E. Donelan, from 13th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. F. Lynch, who exchanges. Dated 1st September, 1865.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Lawrence Fyler, from half-pay, late 12th Lancers, to be Inspecting Field Officer, vice Brevet-Colonel L. S. O'Connor, C.B., who retires upon half-pay. Dated 1st September, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, which was conferred upon Staff Surgeon-Major Edward John Burton, M.D., in the Gazette of 20th December, 1864, has been cancelled.

Surgeon-Major Patrick Sinclair Laing, from 23rd Foot, to be Staff Surgeon-Major, vice Staff-Surgeon Stephen Massett Webb, M.D., appointed to 23rd Foot. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Surgeon Robert Thomas Buckle, M.D., from 15th Foot, to be Staff - Surgeon. vice C. G. Irwin, M.B., who exchanges. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon Alfred Hooper, from 42nd Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Anderson, M.B., deceased. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon William Henry Price, from 89th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice R. W. Troup, M.B., appointed to the 42nd Foot. Dated 1st September, 1865.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Clement Baillie, Royal Engineers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel. Dated 2nd August, 1865.

Captain Charles Frederick Amiel, 80th Foot, to have the local rank of Major in India. Dated 16th May, 1865.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain William Thompson, 96th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 27th July 1865.

Lieutenant Edmund Spry Tritton, 97th Foot, to have the local rank of Captain in India. Dated 22nd April, 1865.

Admiralty, 29th August, 1865.

The following promotions have this day been made :—

George Alfred Wells, Esq., to be Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 21st August, 1865.

Mr. William Henry Croxall to be Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 25th August, 1865.

Queen's Commission.

Royal Sussex Artillery Militia.

William Weston, Gent., to be Quartermaster, from the 1st August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Brecknock.

1st Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Henry Lloyd, Esq., to be Captain, vice Williams, resigned. Dated 28th August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Buckingham.

5th Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lewis Albert Way to be Lieutenant, vice Way, resigned. Dated 29th August, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Middlesex.*

*3rd or Royal Westminster Light Infantry
Regiment of Militia.*

Lieutenant Samuel John Unwin to be Captain,
vice the Viscount Chelsea, promoted. Dated
11th August, 1865.

Lieutenant John Harlowe Turner to be Captain,
vice Murray, resigned. Dated 11th August,
1865.

Assistant-Surgeon William Hurman to be Sur-
geon, vice McCann, deceased. Dated 11th
August, 1865.

18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Samuel John Blackwell to be Lieutenant, vice
C. E. Blackwell, resigned. Dated 9th August,
1865.

48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign John Alexander James Woodward to be
Lieutenant. Dated 3th August, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Northumberland.*

*Northumberland and Newcastle Regiment of
Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry.*

Clement Stephenson, Gent., to be Veterinary-
Surgeon. Dated 11th August, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Aberdeen.*

10th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign James Barron to be Lieutenant, vice
Munro, resigned. Dated 12th August, 1865.

12th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Charles Irvine to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon.
Dated 17th August, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster.*

21st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant George Paley to be Captain,
vice Wilson, resigned. Dated 14th August,
1865.

First Lieutenant Frederick Fisher Trundle to be
Captain, vice James Paley, resigned. Dated
14th August, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Richard Marsh Carr to be
First Lieutenant, vice George Paley, promoted.
Dated 14th August, 1865.

Second Lieutenant John Christopher Eccles to be
First Lieutenant, vice Trundle, promoted.
Dated 14th August, 1865.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Edmund Heagren Gibbs, Gent., to be Ensign.
Dated 16th August, 1865.

9th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Samuel Peter Edelsten to be Lieutenant,
vice Broadbent, resigned. Dated 16th August,
1865.

Thomas Joseph Cartwright, Gent., to be Ensign,
vice Edelsten, promoted. Dated 16th August,
1865.

56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Samuel Page, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 16th
August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester, and County of the City of Chester.

2nd Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

Robert Peel Floyd, Gent., to be Captain, vice Hill, resigned. Dated 25th August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Renfrew.

1st Renfrew Artillery Volunteer Corps.

William Cunningham Denniston, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 22nd August, 1865.
William Aitchison Wilson, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Allan, resigned. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

5th Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Flower to be Captain, vice Hamilton, resigned. Dated 28th August, 1865.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter 96, for the regulation of the duties of postage, power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage

according to the weight thereof and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant.

And whereas further powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by another Act of Parliament passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter 85, for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post Office.

And whereas certain powers are also given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by another Act of Parliament passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter 27, for amending the laws relating to the stamp duties on newspapers, and for providing for the transmission by post of printed periodical publications.

And whereas it is expedient that the rates of postage now payable on certain newspapers should be altered in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers vested in us in and by the said recited Acts, and every of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided, order, direct, and declare as follows :

1. On every packet consisting of a printed British, colonial, or foreign newspaper, not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in either of the Danish colonies in the West Indies, or in Mexico, Curaçoa, Costa Rica, Porto Rico, Martinique, or Guadaloupe, addressed to the United Kingdom, and transmitted by the post from such respective places to the United Kingdom, either direct or viâ St Thomas, by British packet boat, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, in lieu of

any rates of British postage now chargeable thereon, á rate of British postage of one penny; and if exceeding the weight of four ounces, but not exceeding the weight of eight ounces, a rate of British postage of two pence; and for every additional four ounces in weight of any such newspaper above the weight of eight ounces, an additional rate of one penny shall be charged; and any fractional part of such additional four ounces shall be charged as an additional four ounces in weight.

2. Every packet which shall be transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant shall be so transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions hereinafter contained, that is to say :

There shall be no word or communication printed on any newspaper after the publication thereof, or upon any cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon any such newspaper, or upon any cover thereof other than and except the name and address of the person to whom the same is sent, but the name or title of such newspaper, and the name and address of the publisher, news-vendor or agent, by whom the same is sent may be printed on the cover thereof;

There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper;

No packet which in length shall exceed two feet, or in width or depth one foot, shall be forwarded by the post under the provisions of this Warrant;

Every packet shall be sent open at the ends or sides, and either without a cover or in a cover or envelope open at the ends or sides.

3. If any packet sent or tendered, or delivered in order to be sent, by the post under this Warrant shall in length exceed two feet, or in width or depth one foot, or if any such packet, or the cover or envelope thereof, shall not be open at the ends or sides, or if any such packet shall be sent otherwise than in conformity with the terms, conditions, and regulations hereinbefore in the second clause of this Warrant contained, every such respective packet shall be chargeable and shall be treated in all respects as a letter.

4. The several terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty.

5. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by Warrant under their hands, duly made at any time hereafter, alter, repeal, or revoke any of the rates of postage hereby fixed or altered, or any of the orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereby made, and may make and establish any new or other rates, orders, directions, regulations, and conditions in lieu thereof, and from time to time appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

6. This Warrant shall come into operation on the second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, the twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

*E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen,
Luke White.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette, by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dismissing a Petition of ratepayers praying for a settlement of the boundaries of a district proposed to be called the district of Wrington. —Dated the 29th day of August, 1865.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 5,
1865.

Downing Street, September 5, 1865.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint James Robert Longden, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Dominica.

Whitehall, August 25, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Thomas Davies, of the city of Chester, Doctor in Medicine, son of John Davies, of the same city, Surgeon, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Robert Colley, of Churton Heath, in the county palatine of Chester, and sister of Hugh Colley, of the said city of Chester, and of Holmes Bank, near Tarvin, in the said county palatine, Esquire, deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that he may, in compliance with the conditions contained in the last will and testament of his maternal uncle, the said Hugh Colley, henceforth take, use, and bear the surname of Colley, in addition to and after that of Davies, and that the said surname of

Colley may, in like manner, be taken, used, and borne by his issue :

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

(933.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
September 1, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, an extract from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, containing a list of alterations in the Zollverein Tariff, by Treaty of Commerce of May, 1865, between Belgium and the Zollverein, and applicable to English produce and manufactures ; of which the following is a translation :—

(To come in force on the 1st July, 1865.)

Coal, coke, and patent fuel	...	...	Free.
Lucifer matches	...	...	Free.
Flour, pearled and shelled grain, pearl barley, grits, and malt	...	...	Free.
Single, unbleached, handspun linen or hempen yarn	...	...	Free.
Glass, white, pressed, polished, ground, cut, or cast	...	per centner	Thlr. Sgr. 2 20
Glass, coloured, painted, or gilt, of all shapes ; glasswares combined with other materials (except with precious metals, metals richly gilt or plated, tortoiseshell, fine pearls, coral, or precious stones)	...	per centner	4 00
Brussels and Danish skins, dressed for gloves, Cordovan and Morocco lea- ther, and all kinds of dyed or var- nished skins...	...	per centner	6 20

(1461.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
September 1, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Naples, transmitting the following translation of a Notice issued by the Naples Board of Health on the subject of cholera :

Naples, August 21, 1865.

By superior order, all steamers destined to carry and carrying passengers, arriving from countries with foul bills of health from cholera morbus, not having on board a medical officer who has the title and degree of Doctor in Medicine and Surgery, who can testify in the report of the interrogatory on the health of the passage, whether or not it has been in a good state, shall be subjected to a rigorous quarantine. This quarantine shall be applied as well to persons disembarking from the ship into the Lazzaretto, as to those who, forming the crew, remain on board in quarantine.

At the same time I have to inform you, that, in the ordinance imposing quarantine on arrivals from Spanish ports, the Minister has decided as follows :—

ARTICLE 1.

All arrivals from the Spanish coasts on the Mediterranean are declared to have foul bills of health for cholera morbus.

ARTICLE 2.

On their arrival on the Italian coast they shall be subjected to a rigorous examination, and a quarantine of observation of seven full days, to commence from the moment of the presentation of

the examination at the Health Office at the place of arrival.

ARTICLE 3.

If in the examination made by the Health Office any alteration in the health of any person on board, be they passengers or crew, should be ascertained, or if it should be known that during the voyage cases of death or of suspected illness have occurred, the quarantine shall have unlimited duration, in any case not less than fifteen full days, and always subject to the judgment of the medical officers attached to the Health Office, who, before giving pratique, shall declare, by written report, that, in abolishing the imposed quarantine, every suspicion of danger from communication has been entirely removed.

Finally I inform you, that by superior order, the sanitary treatment established for arrivals from Marseilles and French ports on the Mediterranean. is extended to arrivals from the Island of Corsica.

The Director,
(Signed)

GOLIN.

(1464.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
September 1, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Venice, transmitting the following Quarantine Notices :—

THE ports in the Italian coast in the Adriatic, from Romagna to Otranto, inclusively, are to be considered as suspected of cholera ; and arrivals

from such ports to be treated according to the relative prescriptions.

Trieste, the 18th August, 1865.

(Signed) CONTI.

ALL arrivals by sea from the Spanish coasts in the Mediterranean, and from all the coasts of Syria and of Asia Minor in the Mediterranean, are to be treated according to the prescriptions given for arrivals from ports infected or suspected of cholera.

Trieste, the 19th August, 1865.

(Signed) CONTI.

(1464.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
September 1, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, transmitting the following translation of a Notice issued by the Board of Health, at Lisbon:—

THE Board of Health of the Kingdom makes known that the ports of Valencia, in Spain, and Marscilles, in France, are considered infected with the cholera morbus ; and all the ports of this Empire in the Mediterranean suspected of the same disorder.

Lisbon, 18th August, 1865.

(Signed)

Dr. MARCELLINO CRAVEIRO DA SILVA.

(1475.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
September 4, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received,

from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, transmitting the following Notices issued by the Board of Health at Lisbon :—

THE Board of Health of this Kingdom makes known that the port of Barcelona is considered suspected of cholera morbus.

Lisbon, 22nd August, 1865.

(Signed)

Dr. MARCELLINO CRAVEIRO DA SILVA.

THE Board of Health of the Kingdom makes known that all the ports of Spain in the Mediterranean are considered suspected of cholera morbus, the port of Valencia continuing infected.

Lisbon, 25th August, 1865.

(Signed)

Dr. MARCELLINO CRAVEIRO DA SILVA.

War Office, Pall Mall,

5th September, 1865.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Superintendent of Stores Alexander Gun to be Superintendent of Stores, vice F. M. Cromartie, placed on the retired list. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

Assistant Superintendent of Stores John Bawden Cole to be Deputy Superintendent of Stores, vice Gun. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Stores John Bodychan Sparrow to be Assistant Superintendent of Stores, vice Cole. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

India Office, 5th September, 1865.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to, and promotions in,

the Bengal and Madras Staff Corps, made by the Government of India, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Second Captain Clement John Mead, of the Royal (Bengal) Artillery. Dated 27th August, 1858.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Hampden Acton, 2nd Native Infantry. Dated 18th February, 1861.

To be Captains.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Francis Mardall, 16th Native Infantry. Dated 3rd March, 1855.

Captain (Brevet-Major) William Cornwallis Phillips, late 44th Native Infantry. Dated 30th April, 1856.

Captain Edward Owen Leggatt, 35th Native Infantry. Dated 23rd November, 1856.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Charles Henry Coote, late 52nd Native Infantry. Dated 15th October, 1857.

Captain Osborne Morgan, 38th Native Infantry. Dated 29th April, 1858.

Captain Charles Doxat Clementson, 14th Native Infantry. Dated 24th October, 1858.

Captain (Brevet-Major) George Charles Finlay, 12th Native Infantry. Dated 8th April, 1860.

Captain Mark William Carr, 9th Native Infantry. Dated 28th August, 1861.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Thomas Wakefield, 33rd Native Infantry. Dated 5th July, 1854.

Lieutenant Alexander Burlton Irving, 13th Native Infantry. Dated 2nd October, 1855.

Lieutenant Woulfe Hay, late 44th Native Infantry. Dated 30th April, 1856.

Lieutenant Edward Francis Hunter Armstrong, 11th Native Infantry. Dated 31st May, 1856.

Lieutenant Alfred Augustus Davidson, 4th Native Infantry. Dated 10th September, 1856.

Lieutenant (Brevet - Captain) Rupert Thomas Snow, 7th Native Infantry. Dated 23rd November, 1856.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Frederick Gadsden, 5th Native Infantry. Dated 23rd November, 1856.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Richard Griffith, 2nd Native Infantry. Dated 23rd November, 1856.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) John Charles Hay, 16th Native Infantry. Dated 23rd November, 1856.

Lieutenant John Campbell Gunning, 25th Native Infantry. Dated 23rd November, 1856.

Lieutenant Hamilton Cranley Onslow, 35th Native Infantry. Dated 30th November, 1856.

Lieutenant William Stafford Bailey, late 1st Fusiliers. Dated 8th December, 1856.

Lieutenant Edmund Faunce, 27th Native Infantry. Dated 10th February, 1857.

Lieutenant John Ewing, late 45th Native Infantry. Dated 16th July, 1857.

Lieutenant Horatio Samuel Court, late 44th Native Infantry. Dated 25th August, 1857.

Lieutenant Wheatley Robertson, 5th Native Infantry. Dated 15th September, 1857.

Lieutenant George Corrie Bird, 35th Native Infantry. Dated 17th October, 1857.

Lieutenant John Picton Warlow, 5th Native Infantry. Dated 2nd December, 1857.

- Lieutenant Hugh Patrick Rolston Français Crawford, 34th Native Infantry. Dated 10th April 1858.
- Lieutenant Charles Langley Highmoor, 37th Native Infantry. Dated 14th May, 1858.
- Lieutenant Theophilus Higginson, 22nd Native Infantry. Dated 24th July, 1858.
- Lieutenant Robert Doveton Thorpe, 27th Native Infantry. Dated 4th August, 1858.
- Lieutenant James William MacDougall, Royal (Madras) Artillery. Dated 27th August 1858.
- Lieutenant Matthew Morton Bowie, Royal (Madras) Artillery. Dated 27th August 1858.
- Lieutenant Charles Dyneley Baynes, 91st Foot. Dated 1st October, 1858.
- Lieutenant Henry Glover Puckle, 28th Native Infantry. Dated 1st November, 1858.
- Lieutenant John Tod McGoun, 36th Native Infantry. Dated 20th November, 1858.
- Lieutenant Lawrence William Halsted, 16th Native Infantry. Dated 20th January, 1859.
- Lieutenant Alexander Cook, 32nd Native Infantry. Dated 2nd February, 1859.
- Lieutenant Richard Seppings Armstrong, 41st Native Infantry. Dated 14th July, 1859.
- Lieutenant Thomas Ormsby Underwood, 22nd Native Infantry. Dated 1st October, 1859.
- Lieutenant Walter Follett Wright, late 44th Native Infantry. Dated 4th October, 1859.
- Lieutenant Henry William Holmes Cox, 5th Native Infantry. Dated 31st October, 1859.
- Lieutenant Charles John Oswald Fitzgerald, 42nd Native Infantry. Dated 27th November, 1859.
- Lieutenant John Macdonald Smith, 12th Native Infantry. Dated 5th April, 1860.

- Lieutenant Michael Alexander Rowlandson, 41st Native Infantry. Dated 17th June, 1860.
- Lieutenant Edward James Watson, 23rd Native Infantry. Dated 6th July, 1860.
- Lieutenant Albert Willoughby Foord, 14th Native Infantry. Dated 12th June, 1861.
- Lieutenant Richard Charles Evanson, 3rd Native Infantry. Dated 18th July, 1861.
- Lieutenant Elliott Armstrong Bruce, 37th Native Infantry. Dated 4th August, 1861.
- Lieutenant William Octavius Foord, 20th Native Infantry. Dated 21st August, 1861.
- Lieutenant Arthur Yelverton Brooking, 20th Native Infantry. Dated 1st September, 1861.
- Lieutenant Alexander Sinclair Grove, 42nd Native Infantry. Dated 30th September, 1861.
- Lieutenant Hopton Scott Stewart, 42nd Native Infantry. Dated 30th September, 1861.
- Lieutenant Edward William Charles Hay Miller, 8th Native Infantry. Dated 31st December, 1861.
- Lieutenant Edmund Henry Eyre, 38th Native Infantry. Dated 31st December, 1861.
- Lieutenant Robert James McGhee, 6th Native Infantry. Dated 31st December, 1861.

PROMOTION.

To be Captain.

- Lieutenant Thomas Wakefield. Dated 1st November, 1863.

MEMORANDUM.

The admission of Lieutenant Charles Augustus Shortt, of the 66th Foot, to the Madras Staff Corps, as announced in the London Gazette of 2nd June last, has been cancelled.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Glamorgan.*

Royal Glamorgan Artillery Militia.

Thomas Hughes Ford Davies, Gent., to be First
Lieutenant. Dated 31st August, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Surrey.*

1st Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia.

Captain Stewart Forbes to be Major, vice Penrhyu,
resigned. Dated 26th August, 1865.

2nd Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia.

Jonas Austin Dolmage, Esq., late Lieutenant in
Her Majesty's 87th Regiment of Foot, to be
Lieutenant, vice Jones, resigned. Dated 7th
August, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to
accept the resignation of the Commission held by
Lieutenant Walter Michael Aubrey Barnes in the
2nd Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Ayr.*

Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Captain the Earl of Eglinton to be Second Major.
Dated 21st August, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Warden of the
Cinque Ports.*

5th Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign William Frederick Fry to be Lieutenant,
vice Minter, resigned. Dated 30th August,
1865.

John Wilson, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Fry, promoted. Dated 30th August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant Andrew Lang Graham to be Captain, vice W. G. Blackie, resigned. Dated 17th July, 1865.

4th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers.

Captain John Neilson, of the 32nd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Major. Dated 26th July, 1865.

3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Inglis, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice D. C. Smith, resigned. Dated 12th July, 1865.

Matthew Wilson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice H. J. Lemmich, resigned. Dated 14th July, 1865.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Robert Thom Houston, Gent., to be Ensign, vice E. C. Burton, promoted. Dated 26th June, 1865.

Thomas Farquhar Paul, Gent., to be Ensign, vice J. Hamilton, resigned. Dated 27th June, 1865.

31st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Duncan Donaldson, Esq., to be Captain, vice W. Bowstead, resigned. Dated 24th July, 1865.

1865.

99th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Towers-Clark, Esq., to be Captain.

Dated 3rd August, 1865.

John Craig, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

100th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Francis Murray, Esq., to be Captain. Dated 4th August, 1865.

Robert Young, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th August, 1865.

James Murray, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 21st August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

2nd Northumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps.

James Grey to be First Lieutenant. Dated 25th August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

19th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Henry Thomas Marsh to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, vice Fletcher, deceased. Dated 30th August, 1865.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 8,
1865.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 7th
day of *September*, 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Lord President.

Viscount Palmerston.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September, 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals; or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals; and to make any other Orders or

Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder has lately appeared, and now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which is generally designated as the "cattle plague:"

And whereas it was expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from extending to that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and whereas, for such purpose, an Order was duly made in pursuance of the authority of the said Acts, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 25th August, 1865; and whereas, by such Order, the removal to any port or place, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, from any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf was prohibited:

And whereas it is apprehended that the said disease, termed "cattle plague," may be communicated otherwise than by the removal of the above-named animals:

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the

several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows:—

That, after the date of the publication of this Order in the London Gazette, it shall not be lawful for any person to remove any skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any of the above-named animals, from any port or place within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, to any port or place within that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

And the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give such directions herein as may be necessary to insure due obedience to this Order.

Arthur Helps.

(1484.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
September 8, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy-Council for Trade have received a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Carthagena, announcing that that city has been officially declared to be infected with Asiatic cholera, and that foul bills of health will accordingly be issued.

(1486.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
September 8, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Venice, transmitting the following translation of a Notice issued at Trieste, with respect to cholera:—

Arrivals by sea from all ports of the eastern coast of Turkey in Europe, from Galatz, Ibraila,

and the other ports of the Danube, and from the Island of Rhodes, are to be treated according to existing prescriptions for arrivals from places infected with or suspected of cholera.

(Signed) CONTI.

Trieste, the 24th August, 1865.

War Office, Pall Mall.

8th September, 1865.

2nd Regiment of Dragoons, Edward George Moore Donnithorne, late Lieutenant Royal Artillery, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Samuel F. S. Cleland, who has retired. Dated 8th September, 1865.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Edward George Moore Donnithorne has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 8th September, 1865.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Michael to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Robert Cardiff Crean, deceased. Dated 8th September, 1865.

Coldstream Guards, Ensign and Lieutenant Edward Chaplin to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Hugh Granville Fortescue, who retires. Dated 8th September, 1865.

Henry Charles Adolphus Frederic William Aldenburg-Bentinck, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Chaplin. Dated 8th September, 1865.

Lieutenant and Captain Godfrey James Wigram to be Adjutant, vice Fortescue, who retires. Dated 8th September, 1865.

13th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Charles Edward Stanley Lee to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lloyd Picton Jenkins, who retires. Dated 8th September, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Hallam Parr, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lee. Dated 8th September, 1865.

17th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Thomas William Drage, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice James Mark Brooke, who retires. Dated 8th September, 1865.

61st Foot, Lieutenant Frederick John Fane to be Captain, by purchase, vice Samuel F. Sewell, who retires. Dated 8th September, 1865.

Ensign William Merrick Fowler to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fane. Dated 8th September, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Edward Henry Broderick O'Geran, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fowler. Dated 8th September, 1865.

33rd Foot, Lieutenant Alfred Fawcett, from 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson, who exchanges. Dated 8th September, 1865.

Ensign Sir Keith George Jackson, Bart., to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry Albert Fuller, who retires. Dated 8th September, 1865.

Henry William Campbell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sir Keith George Jackson, Bart. Dated 8th September, 1865.

95th Foot, Ensign Henry Bevan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Morris Robinson, who retires. Dated 8th September, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Oliver Henry Beauchamp St. John, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bevan. Dated 8th September, 1865.

1st West India Regiment, Lieutenant Henry George Wilson, from *83rd Foot*, to be Lieutenant, vice

Fawcett, who exchanges. Dated 8th September, 1865.

3rd West India Regiment, Lieutenant Philip Alfred Riley to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lewis Stevens Rooke, who retires. Dated 8th September, 1865.

Arthur Coombs, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice St. George, promoted. Dated 8th September, 1865.

4th West India Regiment, The appointment of Ensign Edward Story Hewitt, which appeared in the Gazette of the 1st July, 1865, has been cancelled.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Quartermaster Frederick Piper, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Quartermaster, vice William Watson, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 8th September, 1865.

HALF PAY.

Captain George L. W. D. Flamstead, from Adjutant of a Depot Battalion, to be Major, without purchase. Dated 23rd August, 1865.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Edward Ewing, Gent., to be Acting Veterinary-Surgeon, vice John Hanly, promoted in the Royal Artillery. Dated 8th September, 1865.

BREVET.

Quartermaster William Watson, retired upon half-pay, late Depot Battalion, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 8th September, 1865.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Major-General Terence O'Brien, who died on 27th July, 1865 :—

Brevet-Colonel Charles Hagart, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, late Cavalry Dépôt, to be Major-General. Dated 28th July, 1865.
 Major George Tito Brice, 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 28th July, 1865.
 Captain Charles Wright, Royal Artillery, to be Major. Dated 28th July, 1865.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General Sir Frederiek Stevin, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Colonel of the 83rd Foot, who died on the 16th August, 1865 :—

Lieutenant-General Edward Pery Buckley to be General. Dated 17th August, 1865.
 Major-General William N. Hutchinson, Colonel of the 33rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 17th August, 1865.
 Brevet-Colonel T. Montague Steele, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, late Coldstream Guards, to be Major-General. Dated 17th August, 1865.
 Major Matthew Jones Hayman, Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 17th August, 1865.
 Captain John Bouchier, 81st Foot, to be Major. Dated 17th August, 1865.

Admiralty, 5th September, 1865.

The following promotions have this day taken place :—

Mr. William Henry Haswell to be Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.
 Mr. George Frederick Elliott to be Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr. Raymond Harvey Carroll to be Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr. Ebenezer Edwin Lucas to be First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 2nd August, 1865.

Admiralty, 6th September, 1865.

Mr. Henry Almarus Digby, Sub-Lieutenant, has been this day promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, with seniority of 16th June, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kincardine.

The Honourable John Arbuthnott (commonly called the Master of Arbuthnott), to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 12th August, 1865.

Alexander Ramsay, Esq., younger, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 12th August, 1865.

James C. Burnett, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant, from 11th November, 1862. Dated 28th August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge.

Cambridgeshire Militia.

Francis William Wragg to be Lieutenant. Dated 25th August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon.

12th Devonshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Thomas W. Coffin to be Second Lieutenant, vice Pembroke, resigned. Dated 17th August, 1865.

1st Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

George P. Benmore to be Captain, vice Snow, removed. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

William L. Collins to be Lieutenant, vice Addams, promoted. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hereford.

5th Herefordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

George Walters, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Monmouth.

3rd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Charles Claridge Brewer, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 4th September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham.

Robin Hood Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Henry Dickinson Crompton, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Swann, resigned. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland, and the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Artillery Volunteer Corps.

James Milvain, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 15th July, 1865.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Hunter Richardson, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 12th June, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Stafford.*

*Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire
Yeomanry Cavalry.*

Alfred Charles Duncombe, Gent., to be Cornet.
Dated 22nd August, 1865.

5th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Henry Ford, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated
21st August, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of th^e
County of Norfolk, and of the City and
County of the City of Norwich.*

22nd Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps.

George Cleminson Barker to be Ensign, vice
Salter, resigned. Dated 29th August, 1865.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, for the regulation of the duties of postage, power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters, or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and to make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof.

And whereas further powers are given to the

Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by another Act passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her Majesty, for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post Office.

And whereas certain powers are also given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by another Act passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, for amending the laws relating to the stamp duties on newspapers, and for providing for the transmission by the post of printed periodical publications.

And whereas it is expedient that regulations and rates of postage should be made and fixed for the transmission by the post of the letters, printed newspapers, and other printed papers hereinafter respectively mentioned.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to us in and by the said hereinbefore-recited Acts of Parliament, and every of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, by the authority of the Statute in that case made and provided, order and direct as follows :—

1. That on every letter not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight, posted in Malta or Gibraltar, addressed to Constantinople, or posted in Constantinople addressed to Malta or Gibraltar, and transmitted by the post between Malta or Gibraltar, and Constantinople viâ Egypt (the sea conveyance being by Egyptian packet boat, or partly by Egyptian packet boat, and partly by British packet boat) there shall be charged and taken a rate of postage of fourpence, if such respective letters be

prepaid, and if such respective letters be not prepaid, a rate of postage of sixpence.

2. That on every letter transmitted as in this Warrant is before mentioned, exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, progressive and additional rates of postage as follows ; that is to say :—

On every such letter, if exceeding one quarter of an ounce, and not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, two rates of postage ;

And on every such letter, if exceeding one half of an ounce, and not exceeding three quarters of an ounce in weight, three rates of postage ;

And on every such letter, if exceeding three quarters of an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, four rates of postage ;

And for every additional quarter of an ounce in weight of any such letter above the weight of one ounce, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, one additional rate of postage, and every fractional part of such additional quarter of an ounce, shall be charged as an additional quarter of an ounce in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight.

3. That on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in Alexandria addressed to Constantinople, or posted in Constantinople addressed to Alexandria, and transmitted by the post between Alexandria and Constantinople (the sea conveyance being by Egyptian packet

boat) there shall be charged and taken a rate of postage of fourpence.

4. That on every letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in Constantinople addressed to the East Indies, China, Hong Kong, or Australia, or posted in the East Indies, China, Hong Kong, or Australia, addressed to Constantinople and transmitted by the post between Constantinople and the East Indies, China, Hong Kong, or Australia, viâ Egypt (the sea conveyance being by Egyptian packet boat, or partly by Egyptian packet boat and partly by British packet boat), there shall be charged and taken a rate of postage of one shilling and five pence.

5. That on every letter so transmitted by the post as in the third and fourth clauses of this Warrant is mentioned, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, progressive and additional rates of postage, as follows ; that is to say :—

On every such letter exceeding half an ounce in weight and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage ;

On every such letter exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage ;

On every such letter exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage ;

And on every such letter exceeding three ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of postage ;

And for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces there shall be charged and taken two additional rates of postage, and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce, and each progressive

and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

6. That on every packet consisting of printed newspapers, or other printed papers not exceeding two ounces in weight, posted in Constantinople addressed to Gibraltar, Malta, the East Indies, China, Hong Kong, or Australia, or posted in Gibraltar, Malta, the East Indies, China, Hong Kong, or Australia, addressed to Constantinople and transmitted by the post between Constantinople and Gibraltar, Malta, the East Indies, China, Hong Kong, or Australia viâ Egypt (the sea conveyance being by Egyptian packet boat, or partly by Egyptian packet boat and partly by British packet boat), there shall be charged and taken a rate of postage of one penny.

7. That on every such packet consisting of printed newspapers, or other printed papers so transmitted by the post as in this Warrant is mentioned, exceeding two ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken and paid, progressive and additional rates of postage, as follows ; that is to say :—

On every such packet if exceeding two ounces in weight and not exceeding four ounces in weight, two rates of postage ;

And on every such packet if exceeding four ounces and not exceeding one half of a pound in weight, four rates of postage ;

And on every such packet if exceeding one half of a pound and not exceeding one pound in weight, eight rates of postage ;

And on every such packet if exceeding one pound and not exceeding one pound and the

half of another pound in weight, twelve rates of postage ;

And on every such packet if exceeding one pound and the half of another pound and not exceeding two pounds in weight, sixteen rates of postage ;

And for every additional half of a pound in weight of any such packet above the weight of two pounds there shall be charged, taken, and paid, four additional rates of postage, and every fractional part of such additional half of a pound in weight shall be charged as an additional half of a pound in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such packet would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding two ounces in weight.

8. And we do further order and direct that every packet of printed newspapers, or other printed papers which shall be transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant shall be so transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to the several regulations, orders, directions and conditions hereinafter contained ; that is to say :—

Every packet shall be sent open at the ends or sides, and either without a cover or in a cover or envelope open at the ends or sides ; and there shall be no word or communication printed on the contents of any such packet after the publication thereof, or upon any cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon any such contents, or the cover thereof, other than and except the name and address of the person to whom the same is sent. But the

name or title of any newspaper, and the name and address of the publisher, newsvendor, or agent by whom the same is sent, may be printed on the cover thereof ;

No packet shall exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or depth ;

No packet shall contain any letter or communication, nor any enclosure other than printed newspapers or other printed papers ;

Upon every packet the postage thereof shall be paid at the time of the same being posted.

9. That if any packet of printed newspapers, or other printed papers transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, be sent by the post otherwise than in conformity with the conditions and regulations established by or under the authority of this Warrant, the same shall and may be detained and opened, and, at the option of the Postmaster-General, shall be either returned or given up to the sender thereof, or be given up to the person to whom the same shall be addressed, or be forwarded to the place of its destination ; and any such packet, on being so returned, given up, or forwarded, shall be chargeable with any rates of postage the Postmaster-General may think fit, not exceeding the rates that would be chargeable on such packet as an unpaid letter.

10. That the term "printed newspapers" used in this Warrant, shall include all printed newspapers, whether British, colonial, or foreign, and whether the foreign newspapers be printed in a foreign language or not ; and that the term "printed papers" used in this Warrant shall mean and include books (stitched or bound), pamphlets, Parliamentary proceedings, proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures, periodical works, prices current, commercial lists, courses of exchange, sheets of music, prints, or printed or engraved

maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements, and notices of every kind, whether British, colonial, or foreign, and whether printed, engraved, or lithographed; and shall also include any binding, mounting, or covering (whether loose or attached) of, or upon, or belonging to any printed book or publication, or any portion thereof, or of or belonging to any printed paper, and any cases or rollers of prints or printed or engraved maps, book-markers, pencils, pens, or other articles usually appertaining to any such book, publication, or printed paper, or necessary for its safe transmission; but no packet consisting of or containing any photographs, drawings, prints, or other contents which may be obviously of an obscene character, shall be transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant; and the term "East Indies" used in this Warrant shall be construed to mean every port in Her Majesty's dominions in Asia (China, Java, Borneo, and Australia excepted); and that the several other terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty.

11. That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, by Warrant under their hands duly made, at any time hereafter to alter, repeal, or revoke any of the rates of postage hereby fixed, or any of the orders, regulations, conditions and restrictions hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates, orders, regulations, conditions and restrictions in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

12. This Warrant shall come into operation on

the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Luke White.

W. P. Adam.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice to the holders of Exchequer Bills issued under the authority of the Act 24 V., c. 5, and dated the 11th March, 1862, that the Interest thereon for the half-year ending on the 11th September, 1865, will be payable at the Bank of England on and after the 11th September next; and that the Interest of such Exchequer Bills for the following half-year, to March, 1866, will be at the rate of three pounds per centum per annum.

*Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,
8th September, 1865.*

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 12,
1865.*

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 9th day of
September, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that the Right Honourable the Lord High

Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain do issue writs for further proroguing the Parliament, which was appointed to meet on Wednesday, the first day of November next, to Thursday, the twenty-third day of November next; and also for proroguing the convocations of the provinces of Canterbury and York, from Thursday, the second day of November next, to Friday, the twenty-fourth day of November next.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 9th day of
September, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS a Convention was concluded on the thirtieth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, between Her Majesty and the King of Sardinia (now the King of Italy), whereby due protection was secured within the States of His Sardinian Majesty for the benefit of authors of books, dramatic pieces, musical compositions, drawings, paintings, articles of sculpture, engravings, lithographs, and any other works of literature and of the fine arts, in which the laws of Great Britain and of the States of His Sardinian Majesty did then or might thereafter give their respective subjects the right of property or copyright, and for the benefit of the lawful representatives or assigns of such authors, with regard to any such works first published within the dominions of Her Majesty :

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty, that the stipulations of the said Convention are in force throughout all the States which form the Kingdom of Italy :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority committed to her by an Act passed in the session of Parliament, holden in the seventh and eighth years of her reign, intituled “An Act to amend the law relating to International Copyright;” and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament, holden in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of her reign, intituled “An Act to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect a Convention with France on the subject of copyright, to extend and explain the International Copyright Acts, and to explain the Acts relating to copyright in engravings,” doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the day next after the day of the publication hereof in the London Gazette, the authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of any of the following works; that is to say:—books, dramatic works, musical compositions, drawings, paintings, sculpture, engravings, lithographs, and any other works of literature and the fine arts, in which the laws of Great Britain give to British subjects the privilege of copyright, and the executors, administrators, and assigns of such authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers respectively, shall, as respects works first published within the Kingdom of Italy after the said day next after the day of publication hereof, have the privilege of copyright therein for a period equal to the term of copyright which authors, inventors, designers, engravers, and makers of the like works respectively, first published in the United Kingdom, are by law entitled to, provided such books, dramatic works, musical compositions, drawings, paintings, sculpture, engravings, lithographs, or other works of literature or the fine arts shall have been registered, and copies thereof shall have been delivered

according to the requirements of the said recited Acts within three months after the first publication thereof in any part of the Kingdom of Italy, or if such work be published in parts, then within three months after the publication of the last part thereof:

And it is hereby further ordered, that the authors of dramatic pieces and musical compositions, which shall after the day aforesaid be first publicly represented or performed within the Kingdom of Italy, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall have the sole liberty of representing or performing in any part of the British dominions such dramatic pieces or musical compositions, during a period equal to the period during which authors of dramatic pieces and musical compositions first publicly represented or performed in the United Kingdom, are entitled by law to the sole liberty of representing or performing the same, provided such dramatic pieces or musical compositions have been registered, and copies thereof have been delivered according to the requirements of the said first-recited Act, within three months after the time of their being first represented or performed in any part of the Kingdom of Italy:

And Her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, and by virtue of the authority of the said secondly hereinbefore-recited Act, doth hereby order that the authors of any works published, or of any dramatic pieces first publicly represented in the Kingdom of Italy at any time after the day next after the day of the publication hereof in the London Gazette, who may choose to reserve the right of translating such works or dramatic pieces, their executors, administrators, and assigns shall, until the expiration of five years from the date of

the first publication of the translations authorised by them respectively of such works, or from the time at which the translations authorised by them of such dramatic pieces are first published or publicly represented, be entitled, subject to the provisions mentioned in the said last-mentioned Act, to prevent the publication in the British dominions of any translation of such works or dramatic pieces, and the representation therein of any translation of such dramatic pieces not so respectively authorised by them :

And it is further ordered that the time within which any such authorized translation as aforesaid, must be registered and deposited in the United Kingdom pursuant to the last-mentioned Act, shall be three months from the publication thereof, either in the United Kingdom or the Kingdom of Italy, or if such translation be published in parts within three months of the publication of the last part thereof ; and Her Majesty by and with the advice aforesaid, and by virtue of the authority of the said secondly hereinbefore recited Act, doth further order that an Order in Council of the fourth February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to give effect to a Convention between Her Majesty and the King of Sardinia, on the subject of copyright shall be, and the said Order is hereby from henceforth, revoked, save so far as relates to any rights heretofore acquired by or vested in any persons or person under and by virtue thereof, and as to all which rights the same Order is to remain in full force and effect:

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Arthur Helps.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 9th day of
September, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify a representation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Luke, situate at Shireoaks, in the parish of Worksop, in the county of Nottingham, and in the diocese of Lincoln.

Also a scheme of the said Commissioners for making certain apportionments of income between the vicarage of Sawley and the perpetual curacy of Wilne, both in the county of Derby and diocese of Lichfield, and between the vicarage of Farndon and the vicarage of Balderton, both in the county of Nottingham and diocese of Lincoln.

Also a scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls within the parish of Garthbeibio, in the county of Montgomery, and in the diocese of Saint Asaph.

Also a scheme for authorizing a transfer of the patronage of, or right of presentation to, the vicarage and parish church of Saint Edward, Leek, in the county of Stafford and in the diocese of Lichfield.

Also a scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

Also a scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Llangwm, in the cathedral church of Llandaff, and now vested in the said Commissioners.

Also a scheme for substituting a money payment to the Archdeacon of Ely, in the cathedral church of Ely, for certain property belonging to his Archdeaconry.

Also a representation as to the assignment of a

district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Bartholomew, situate within the limits of the district chapelry of Saint Stephen, Islington, sometime part of the parish of Saint Mary, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London.

Also a scheme for assigning the right of patronage of the new parish of Christ Church, Lannarth, in the county of Cornwall and in the diocese of Exeter.

Also a scheme for assigning certain lands and hereditaments as an endowment for the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Chichester.

Also a scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

Also a representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Immanuel, situate in the parish of Saint Thomas, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, and in the diocese of Worcester, to be named "The District Chapelry of Immanuel, Birmingham."

Also a scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

Also a scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts within the original limits of the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester.

Also a scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

Also a representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Mark, situate at Cold Ash, in the parish of Thatcham, in the county of Berks, and in the diocese of Oxford.

Also a representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Paul, situate at Stratford New Town, in the

new parish of Saint John, Stratford, in the county of Essex, and in the diocese of London, to be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Paul, Stratford New Town.'

Also a representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy Saviour, situate in the parish of Hitchin, in the county of Hertford, and in the diocese of Rochester, to be named "The District Chapelry of the Holy Saviour, Hitchin."

Also a scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the bishoprick of Chester, and now vested in the said Commissioners.

Also a representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Cowgill, in the hamlet of Kirkthwaite, in the parochial chapelry of Dent, in the parish of Sedburgh, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, to be named "The District Chapelry of Kirkthwaite."

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 9th day of
September, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that powers be vested in the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Wrexham, in Council assembled, for providing requisite places of burial, under the provisions of the said first recited Act, intituled 'An Act to make further provision for the burial of the dead in England beyond the limits of the Metropolis,' or of any other Act of Parliament relating to burials, for the inhabitants of the said borough and parish of Wrexham.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 9th day of
September, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order upon the representation of the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that burials in the undermentioned parish shall be discontinued (except as is herein otherwise directed), as follows; viz:—

WITHAM, ESSEX.—Forthwith, in the Independent Burial Ground, except in now existing vaults and walled graves,—every coffin buried in which shall be enclosed by stonework properly cemented — and except in earthen graves not less than five feet deep, which can be opened without the exposure of coffins or disturbance of remains.

Also CANNINGTON, BRIDGEWATER.—On the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, wholly within the chusch (reserving, however, to the Honourable P. P. Bouverie, M.P., the right of interment for members of his family in his family vault), and in the churchyard, except in existing vaults and walled graves which are free from water, and in which each coffin shall be separately enclosed in stone or brickwork, properly cemented. LUDFORD, LUDLOW.—Forthwith within the church, and that part of the churchyard which is to the south and south-west of the church; and in the rest of the churchyard, except in graves not less than five feet deep, which can be opened without the exposure of coffins, or the disturbance of undecayed remains. LIVERPOOL.—Forthwith wholly in the churchyards of Saint John and of Saint Peter. SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR.—Forthwith in the church, and churchyard, and

in the Baptist and Wesleyan chapels and burial-grounds.

Also that the time for the discontinuance of burials in the undermentioned churchyards be postponed as follows; viz.:—

WATH-UPON-DEARNE.—In the churchyard until the thirty-first of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, on condition that no earthen grave be opened for burial within three yards of Wath Hall Garden, and that no soil which is offensive be disturbed. HOGSTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE.—In the churchyard to the first of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, September 12, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Thursday next, the 14th instant.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
12th September, 1865.*

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Charles Henry Currey, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Poppe, promoted. Dated 12th September, 1865.

4th Dragoon Guards, William Thomas Cavenish, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Alexander John McNeile, who retires. Dated 12th September, 1865.

4th Dragoon Guards, Cornet Morgan James Saurin to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Arthur Cecil Stuart Barkly, who retires. Dated 12th September, 1865.

Cornet Charles Frederick Marriott to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Walter Blachford Gifford, who retires. Dated 12th September, 1865.

Henry Hugh Atherton France, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Saurin. Dated 12th September, 1865.

1st Dragoons, Cornet Harry Leigh Townshend to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Honourable Montague H. Mostyn, who retires. Dated 12th September, 1865.

3rd Hussars, Henry Brooks Gaskell, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Maude, promoted. Dated 12th September, 1865.

9th Lancers, The Honourable Richard Wogan Talbot to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Johnston, promoted. Dated 12th September, 1865.

John Walter L'Estrange Hamilton Browne to be Cornet, by purchase, vice the Honourable O. G. P. Montagu, transferred to the Royal Horse Guards. Dated 13th September, 1865.

13th Hussars, Thomas Edward Ravis, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Charles Clarke Higgins, promoted. Dated 12th September, 1865.

15th Hussars, Lieutenant Robert Marcus Briscoe to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant James Mann, who resigns the appointment. Dated 12th September, 1865.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon David Renton, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Charles H. Browne, who exchanges. Dated 12th September, 1865.

Acting Veterinary Surgeon Michael Francis Healy to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice John Burr, whose appointment from half-pay, on 2nd May, 1865, has been cancelled. Dated 30th June, 1865.

Royal Artillery, Battery Serjeant-Major John Drummond to be Riding Master, vice Boylin, retired on half-pay. Dated 12th September, 1865.

Royal Engineers, Second Captain Edward Renouard James to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major F. H. De Vere, deceased. Dated 23rd August, 1865.

Second Captain William Bailey to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Charles Pasley, removed to the Seconded List. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Second Captain Oliver Haldane Stokes, from half-pay, to be Second Captain, vice E. R. James. Dated 23rd August, 1865.

Lieutenant Ferdinand Beckwith Mainguy to be Second Captain, vice Bailey. Dated 1st September, 1865.

The temporary Commissions of the under-mentioned Lieutenants to be made permanent:—

Albert Henry Hime. Dated 18th December, 1861.

Thomas Fraser. Dated 25th June, 1862.

Thomas Henry Anstey. Dated 25th June, 1862.

Thomas English. Dated 17th December, 1862.

William Gordon Ross. Dated 17th December, 1862.

Frederick Savile Shepherd. Dated 17th December, 1862.

Thomas Gracey. Dated 17th December, 1862.

Donatus O'Brien. Dated 17th December, 1862.

William Hans Rathborne. Dated 17th December, 1862.

William James Galwey. Dated 17th December, 1862.

Henry Hardy Cole. Dated 17th December, 1862.

Herbert Paget Knocker. Dated 24th June, 1863.
 William FitzHenry Spaight. Dated 24th June, 1863.

7th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant John Potham to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Henry Alexander Little, who resigns the appointment. Dated 3rd June, 1865.

8th Foot, Captain William Atcherley Atcherley, from 84th Foot, to be Captain, vice S. H. J. Parry, who exchanges. Dated 12th September, 1865.

10th Foot, Staff Assistant - Surgeon Charles Haines to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Robert Dunlop, who resigns. Dated 12th September, 1865.

14th Foot, Lieutenant John Wilson to be Captain, by purchase, vice George Buck, who retires. Dated 12th September, 1865.

Ensign Bertram Walter C. Firman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wilson. Dated 12th September, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet William Adams Ridgeway, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Firman. Dated 12th September, 1865.

16th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Harpur Tabb, from 44th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice R. B. Bald, who exchanges. Dated 12th September, 1865.

17th Foot, Lieutenant Edward O'Bryen Forsyth, from 75th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice St. John Clerke, who exchanges. Dated 12th September, 1865.

19th Foot, Lieutenant Thomas H. Kirby to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant C. J. F. Smith-Forbes, who resigned that appointment. Dated 3rd May, 1865.

- 20th Foot*, Captain and Brevet-Major Owen Tudor Burne, from half-pay late *20th Foot*, to be Captain, vice Joseph Cooke Cox, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- 22nd Foot*, Lieutenant William Cunliffe Powys to be Captain, by purchase, vice Harry Houlton Palmer Vivian, who retires. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- Ensign Alexander John Gordonston Bainbridge to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Powys. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- Gentleman Cadet Thomas Edward Graves Molyneux, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bainbridge. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- 26th Foot*, Captain Thomas Gethin Coote, from *83rd Foot*, to be Captain, vice G. P. Fawkes, who exchanges. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- 27th Foot*, Lieutenant Robert Knapp Barrow, from half-pay, late *4th West India Regiment*, to be Lieutenant, vice William Magenis Stafford, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- 30th Foot*, Ensign James Edward Goodwyn to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Herring, promoted to a Company, by purchase, in the *100th Foot*. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- William Ingersoll Merritt, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Goodwyn. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- 13rd Foot*, Lieutenant Spencer Perceval Talbot Nicholl to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Glover, promoted, Dated 1st May, 1864.
- 1865.

- 44th *Foot*, Lieutenant Reinhold Baker Bald, from 16th *Foot*, to be Lieutenant, vice H. H. Tabb, who exchanges. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- 46th *Foot*. The appointment of Quartermaster John Dwyer to be antedated to the 9th May, 1864.
- 57th *Foot*, Thomas Essex, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kenneth Douglas, who retires, Dated 12th September, 1865.
- 61st *Foot*, Edwin Law, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sir Gysbert Henry Stockenström, Bart., who retires. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- 65th *Foot*, Lieutenant William Byam to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant A. B. Toker, who has resigned the appointment. Dated 31st May, 1865.
- 66th *Foot*, Gentleman Cadet John Patrickson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Johnstone, transferred to 94th *Foot*. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- 69th *Foot*, Quartermaster-Serjeant James Whitcroft to be Quartermaster, vice William Bustard, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- 75th *Foot*, Lieutenant St. John Clerke, from 17th *Foot*, to be Lieutenant, vice E. O'B. Forsyth, who exchanges. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- 83rd *Foot*, Captain George Philip Fawkes, from 26th *Foot*, to be Captain, vice T. G. Coote, who exchanges. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- 84th *Foot*, Captain Sydney H. Jones Parry, from 8th *Foot*, to be Captain, vice W. A. Atcherley, who exchanges. Dated 12th September, 1865.

- 87th Foot*, Lieutenant Ernest Augustus Dundas Widdrington to be Captain, by purchase, vice Charles Edmund Goddard, who retires. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- Ensign Edward Augustin Swainson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Widdrington. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- George Lidwill O'Sullivan, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Swainson. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- 90th Foot*, Lieutenant Randall Ironside Ward to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant James Felix Haig, who resigns the appointment. Dated 12th June, 1865.
- 92nd Foot*, Lieutenant Richard James Salter Carruthers to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lawrence W. M. Lockhart, who retires. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- Ensign George Chalmer to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Carruthers. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- Gentleman Cadet Roger Francis Darvall, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Chalmer. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- 94th Foot*, Ensign Edward Smyth Mercer to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Robert Lovell Gwatkin, deceased. Dated 2nd June, 1865.
- Ensign William George Currie Johnstone, from 66th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Mercer. Dated 12th September, 1865.
- 100th Foot*, Lieutenant Henry L'Estrange Herring, from the 30th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Clery, promoted. Dated 12th September, 1865.

104th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Spalding to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 25th August, 1865.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant Albert Divett Rickman to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Egerton, who has resigned the appointment. Dated 23rd July, 1863.

4th West India Regiment, Ensign William McKean to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice James Sealy, promoted to a half-pay Company, without purchase. Dated 18th July, 1865.

William Anton Doorly, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice McKean. Dated 12th September, 1865.

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

Captain William Henry Paul, from half-pay, late Depôt Battalion, to be Adjutant, vice G. L. W. D. Flamstead, promoted to a half-pay Majority, without purchase. Dated 12th September, 1865.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Major, Charles Boyse Roche, from half-pay, late of a Depôt Battalion, to be Paymaster, vice William Summerfield, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 1st October, 1865.

HALF-PAY.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henshaw Russell, from half-pay 60th Foot, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major, without purchase. Dated 12th September, 1865.

Lieutenant Francis Charles Gavegan, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Captain, without purchase. Dated 21st September, 1865.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend E. L. Walsh, B.A., Chaplain of the 4th Class, to be Chaplain of the 3rd Class.
Dated 5th August, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Surgeon-Major James Guy Piers Moore, who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.
Dated 12th September, 1865.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Reid to be Staff Surgeon, vice Staff Surgeon-Major James Guy Piers Moore, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 12th September, 1865.

To be Staff Assistant-Surgeons.

Assistant-Surgeon Charles Henry Browne, from 15th Hussars, vice David Renton, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 12th September, 1865.

Vivian Wearne, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Robert Collins, M.B. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Thomas O'Farrell, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Schoedde Robertson, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.

William Richard Gore Hinds, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Richard Edward Hogan, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.

George Bedford Sanders, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.

George Andrew, M.B. Dated 31st March, 1865.

William Frederick Rutledge, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Frederick Powell, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.

- William Robertson, M.B. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- George Traynor, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- Joseph Eustace Fishbourne, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- Richard Tobin, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- Richard Jackson, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- John Alexander Campbell, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- James Jerome Hanrahan, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- William O'Byrne White, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- Richard Hugh Carew, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- Charles White, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- Albert John Clapp, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- George Joseph Hamilton Evatt, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- Thomas Radford King, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- James Creed, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- Arthur William Shedden, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- Robert Keith, M.B. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- Abraham William Bate, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- George Fleetwood Churchill, M.B. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- Thomas Henry Pickering, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- James Francis Hamilton Richardson, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.
- John William Purefoy, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Henry Waghorn, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.

William Wakefield, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.

George White, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Gerald Robert O'Toole, Gent. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Joseph Crosby Thorp, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Richard Poyser, Gent., to be Acting Veterinary-Surgeon, vice M. F. Healy, appointed to 15th Hussars. Dated 12th September, 1865.

BREVET.

The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Taylor, C.B., Royal Engineers, to Colonel, to bear date 31st March, 1864, not 5th August, 1864, as previously gazetted.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain, George Pollard, 66th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 17th August, 1865.

Quartermaster William Bustard, half-pay, late 69th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 12th September, 1865.

To have the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in India.

Captain and Brevet-Major Francis P. Cassidy, 34th Foot. Dated 18th February, 1861.

To have the local rank of Major in India.

Captain John Ingle Preston, 45th Foot. Dated 26th January, 1864.

Captain James George Hathorn, Royal Artillery. Dated 13th June, 1865.

Captain Alexander Cadell, Royal Engineers.
Dated 13th June, 1865.

Captain A. Richmond Fuller, Royal Artillery.
Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain Mark Edward Currie, Royal Artillery.
Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain John Hunter, Royal Artillery. Dated
14th June, 1865.

Captain Augustus Darling, Royal Artillery.
Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain W. Hawtayne Parish, Royal Artillery.
Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain John Fulton, Royal Artillery. Dated
14th June, 1865.

Captain Robert Murray, Royal Artillery. Dated
14th June, 1865.

Captain William Alexander Ross, Royal Artillery.
Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain William Dixon, Royal Artillery. Dated
14th June, 1865.

Captain George Oliver Rybot, Royal Artillery.
Dated 14th June, 1865.

To have the local rank of Captain in India.

Lieutenant (now Captain) John William Poole,
11th Foot. Dated 18th February, 1861.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General the Right Honourable Sir George Brown, G.C.B., Colonel-in-Chief Rifle Brigade, and Colonel 32nd Foot, who died on 27th August, 1865 :—

Lieutenant-General George Charles the Earl of Lucan, K.C.B., Colonel 1st Life Guards, to be General. Dated 28th August, 1865.

Major-General Simcoe Baynes, Colonel 35th Foot, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 28th August, 1865.

To have the rank of Major-General.

Brevet-Colonel William Chambré, Major half-pay,
Unattached. Dated 28th August, 1865.

Brevet-Colonel Honourable Arthur Charles Legge,
Captain, half-pay, Unattached. Dated 28th
August, 1865.

Brevet-Colonel Melville Dalyell, Major, half-pay,
Unattached. Dated 28th August, 1865.

Brevet-Colonel John Birtwhistle, Major, half-pay,
Unattached. Dated 28th August, 1865.

To be Major-General.

Brevet Colonel James Creagh, from Lieutenant-
Colonel, retired full-pay, 86th Foot. Dated
28th August, 1865.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain and Brevet-Major Jason Hassard, 57th
Foot. Dated 28th August, 1865.

To be Major.

Captain James Woods, 81st Foot. Dated 28th
August, 1865.

Admiralty, 9th September, 1865.

Staff Commander John Charles Hutchings has
this day been promoted to the rank of Retired
Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet, under the
Order in Council of the 31st March, 1865.

The following promotions have this day been
made :—

Mr. Adam Young to be Acting Engineer in Her
Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 16th May,
1865.

Mr. Robert Pattison to be First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 3rd May, 1865.

Mr. George Fabian to be First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 16th May, 1865.

Mr. Henry Watts Ross to be First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 28th July, 1865.

Queen's Commission.

Haddington, &c., Artillery Militia.

George Dare Dowell, V.C., Major half-pay Royal Marine Artillery, to be Adjutant, from the 24th May, 1865, vice Cox, deceased. Dated 16th June, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

West Suffolk Regiment of Militia.

Charles Edward Salmon, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 26th August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Bristol.

11th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Thomas Trewren Vizard to be Lieutenant. vice Cornock, resigned. Dated 4th September, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

23rd Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

The Reverend Arthur Alexander O'Neil to be Honorary Chaplain. Dated 31st August, 1865.

5th Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

John Cranke, M.R.C.S., to be Assistant-Surgeon.
Dated 31st August, 1865.

Joseph Allison, M.R.C.S., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 31st August, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant Richard Holden, of the 1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of Captain, from 17th September, 1865. Dated 1st September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

5th Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Charles Dormer Pratt, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hunt, resigned. Dated 7th September, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop.

17th Shropshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Thomas Charles Townsend to be Lieutenant, vice Patchett, resigned. Dated 6th September, 1865.

Samuel Meire Hall, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Townsend, promoted. Dated 6th September, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City and County of the City of York.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Frederick Blackburn to be Second Lieutenant, vice Clarkson, resigned. Dated 1st September, 1865.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Robert Bartlelot Streatfeild to be Honorary Quartermaster. Dated 2nd September, 1865.

2nd Administrative Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers.

Major Walter Morrison to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 25th August, 1865.

George Robinson to be Major, vice Morrison promoted. Dated 25th August, 1865.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign William Matthews to be Lieutenant, vice Wood, resigned. Dated 12th August, 1865.

Ensign Edward Vaughan Birks to be Lieutenant, vice Natorp, resigned. Dated 12th August, 1865.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Eddison to be Ensign. Dated 26th August, 1865.

35th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Henry Wright to be Captain. Dated 25th August, 1865.

Ensign Thomas Blakey to be Lieutenant, vice Wright, promoted. Dated 25th August, 1865.

Edwin Wall to be Ensign, vice Blakey, promoted. Dated 25th August, 1865.

41st West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

James Howgate, jun., to be Ensign, vice Wade resigned. Dated 1st August, 1865.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette, by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted within the district of Saint Columb, in the county of Cornwall.—Dated the 8th day of September, 1865.

FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 12,
1865.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 13th
day of *September*, 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Lord President.

Duke of Somerset.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September, 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be

lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal of or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations, and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act, and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder has lately appeared, and now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which is generally designated as the "cattle plague :"

And whereas it was expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from extending to that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, and whereas for such purpose, Orders were duly made in pursuance of the authority of the said Acts, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 25th of August, 1865, and the 7th day of September 1865 :

And whereas by the last-mentioned Order the

removal to any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, from any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, of any skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, or calf, was prohibited :

And whereas it has been represented to the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, that there is annually a large importation into Ireland of skins and hides brought from India, South America, and Australia, which countries are at present free from the disease designated as the cattle plague :—

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :—

That, after the date of the publication of this Order in the London Gazette, all hides and skins brought into Great Britain from India, South America, or Australia, and afterwards removed from Great Britain to Ireland, are hereby excepted from the operation of the said Order of the 7th day of September, 1865.

And the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give such directions herein as may be necessary to give due effect to this Order.

Arthur Helps.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of *SEPTEMBER* 15,
 1865.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 9th day of
September, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify a representation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Andrew, situate in the parish of Hillingdon, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London.

Also, a scheme of the said Commissioners for assigning certain lands and hereditaments as the permanent endowment of the see of Carlisle.

Also, a scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in the new parish of Saint James, Hill Top, West Bromwich, in the county of Stafford, and in the diocese of Lichfield.

Also, a scheme for effecting the transfer to the said Commissioners and their successors of the lands and hereditaments now forming the endowment of the sub-chanter and vicars-choral of the cathedral church of York, and for substituting in lieu thereof an annual money payment.

Also, a representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Philip and Saint James, situate at Milton, in the parish of Norton-in-the-Moors, in the county of Stafford, and in the diocese of Lichfield.

Foreign Office, September 14, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Ch. E. Rönne as Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Whitehall, September 13, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend William Henry Wright, B.A., to the vicarage of Hemingborough, in the county and diocese of York, void by the resignation of the Reverend William Theophilus Gear.

Downing Street, September 14, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Doyle, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands, and Joseph King Wattley, Esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel for the Island of Nevis.

(1514.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
September 14, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Venice, transmitting the following translation of a Notice issued at Trieste, with respect to cholera :—

With reference to Circulars of the 9th and 18th instant, No. 790 P., and 7430, it is hereby made known that arrivals by sea from all the ports in the southern coast of France, as likewise the ports in Asia Minor, situated in the Black Sea, are to be treated in conformity with pre-
1865.

scriptions published with regard to arrivals from ports infected by, or suspected of, cholera.

Trieste, the 27th August, 1865.

(Signed) CONTI.

(1520.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
September 14, 1865.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, transmitting the following translation of a Notice issued by the Portuguese Board of Health with respect to cholera :—

The Board of Health of the Kingdom makes known that the ports of Algiers are not included amongst the ports suspected of cholera morbus belonging to the French Empire, referred to in the Notice of the 18th instant. (Official Gazette, No. 185).

Lisbon, 30th August, 1865.

(Signed)

Dr. MARCELLINO CRAVEIRO DA SILVA.

(1520).

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
September 14, 1865.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Aleppo, announcing that that place has been officially declared to be infected with cholera.

Admiralty, 11th September, 1865.

Commander Henry Cholmeley Majendie,
Commander William Henry Edye,
to be Captains in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Lieutenant Edward Barkley,
Lieutenant Richard Sacheverell Bateman,
Lieutenant John Child Purvis,
Lieutenant Francis Bland Herbert,
Lieutenant Francis Rhodes Hartwell,
Lieutenant Ernest Augustus Travers Stubbs,
Lieutenant Henry Joseph Challis,
Lieutenant William Alfred Cambier,
Lieutenant George Robinson,
Lieutenant Joseph Edward Maitland Wilson,
Lieutenant Robert Peel Dennistoun,
to be Commanders in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 12th September, 1865.

In pursuance of Her Majesty's pleasure, Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, G.C.B., has this day been promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet, and, in consequence thereof, the following Flag promotions, also dated this day, have been made:—
Vice-Admirals:

Follett Walrond Pennell,
William Alexander Baillie Hamilton,
Edward Purcell,
Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B.,
Thomas Bennett,
Sir Peter Richards, K.C.B.,
Henry Gosset,
Joseph O'Brien,

on the Reserved List, to be Admirals on the same List.

Vice-Admiral Henry Smith, C.B., to be Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Rear Admirals :

The Honourable Plantagenet Pierrepont
Cary,

Robert Craigie,

John Bunch Bonnemaïson M'Hardy,

on the Reserved List, to be Admirals on the same
List

Rear-Admiral George Elliot to be Vice-Admiral
in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Captain John Cavendish Clifford, C.B., to be
Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Retired Vice-Admirals :

Theobald Jones,

Abraham Crawford,

Russell Henry Manners,

James Thorne,

to be Retired Admirals under the provisions of
Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 7th May,
1858.

Commander Richard Studdert to be Retired
Captain, under Orders in Council of 1st
August, 1860, and 9th July, 1864.

Lieutenant Richard Edward Bullen to be Retired
Commander, under Orders in Council of 1st
August, 1860, and 9th July, 1864.

Lieutenant Lord Charles Thomas Montagu
Douglas Scott to be Commander in Her Ma-
jesty's Fleet.

Sub-Lieutenants :

Swinton Colthurst Holland,

Maleolm McNeile,

Charles Vernon Anson,

to be Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 13th September, 1865.

Mr. Frank Stephenson Scott has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 6th September, 1865.

Mr. George William Underhill has this day been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

John Savile Ogle, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
Dated 9th September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

Arthur Wellesley Peel, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 8th September, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Aberdeen.

7th Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant Thomas Alexander William Andrew Youngson to be Captain Dated 19th July, 1865.

Second Lieutenant John Hay to be First Lieutenant. Dated 19th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

7th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Henry Appleby to be Ensign, vice King, resigned. Dated 11th September, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Middlesex.*

*The Customs and the Docks Rifle Volunteer
Corps.*

Captain Charles Downes Manning to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 24th August, 1865.

Lieutenant Thomas Crundwell to be Captain. Dated 24th August, 1865.

Lieutenant Samuel Joseph Ball to be Captain. Dated 24th August, 1865.

Lieutenant Edwin Hooke to be Captain. Dated 24th August, 1865.

Ensign Robert Carr to be Lieutenant. Dated 24th August, 1865.

Ensign Samuel Henry Croxton to be Lieutenant. Dated 24th August, 1865.

Ensign John Frederick Shaw to be Lieutenant. Dated 24th August, 1865.

John Henry Thurgood to be Lieutenant, vice Hooke, promoted. Dated 24th August, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Montgomery.*

3rd Montgomeryshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant John Hayward Williams to be Captain, vice Johns, resigned. Dated 11th September, 1865.

Ensign Frederick Bromley Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Williams, promoted. Dated 11th September, 1865.

4th Montgomeryshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Jerman, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Morgan, resigned. Dated 11th September, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant James Duncan Thomson in the Royal Montgomeryshire Regiment of Militia

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

12th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Charles Anderson Pelham Bullock to be Lieutenant, vice Whieldon, resigned. Dated 11th September, 1865.

17th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Avery to be Ensign. Dated 8th September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex.

1st Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant William Smith to be Captain, vice Conningham, resigned. Dated 31st August, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant Robert Paisley, of the 1st Administrative Brigade of Sussex Artillery Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 31st August, 1865.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, do come into force within such portion of the township of

Normanby, in the parish of Ormesby, in the North Riding of the county of York, as is not comprised within the boundaries of the borough of Middlesbrough, from and after the 30th day of September, 1865.—Dated the 14th day of September, 1865.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 19,
 1865.

Whitehall, September 18, 1865.

THE following Address of congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales having given Birth to a Prince, has been transmitted to the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, for presentation, and has accordingly been presented by him to Her Majesty, who has been pleased to receive the same very graciously :

To the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Ancient and Loyal Borough of New Windsor, venture to offer to your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on that providential event which has added another Prince to your Royal House and another object of affection to your Majesty and your illustrious children.

May the life of your Majesty long be spared to share the domestic happiness of your Royal chil-

ren, and to witness the sympathy and love they receive from a free and loyal people.

Given under the Common Seal of the said Borough, at a Meeting of the Council thereof, held on the 6th day of July, 1865.

William R. Harris, Mayor.

Foreign Office, September 4, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Thomas George Grosvenor, now Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation at Washington, to be a Third Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Whitehall, September, 18, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Reverend Robert Payne Smith, M.A., the office and place of Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, together with the place and dignity of a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Christ, in the said University, properly belonging to the Regius Professor of Divinity in the said University, void by the promotion of Doctor William Jacobson to the see of Chester.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
19th September, 1865.*

32nd Regiment of Foot.

Major-General William George Gold to be Colonel, vice General the Right Honourable Sir George Brown, G.C.B., deceased. Dated 28th August, 1865.

• *43rd Regiment of Foot.*

General Sir James Frederick Love, G.C.B., from the 57th Foot, to be Colonel, vice General Sir James Fergusson, G.C.B., deceased. Dated 5th September, 1865.

57th Regiment of Foot.

General Charles Richard Fox to be Colonel, vice General Sir James Frederick Love, G.C.B., transferred to the 43rd Foot. Dated 5th September, 1865.

Rifle Brigade.

Field-Marshal the Right Honourable Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B., to be Colonel-in-Chief, vice General the Right Honourable Sir George Brown, G.C.B., deceased. Dated 28th August, 1865.

BREVET.

Captain Edmund Henry Lenon, 67th Foot, to be Major. Dated 19th September, 1865.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Francis William Brathwaite Gattey, from 9th Foot, Acting Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General. Dated 15th August, 1865.

Lieutenant George Morris Street, from 37th Foot, Acting Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General. Dated 17th August, 1865.

Admiralty, 15th September, 1865.

Edward Charles Taylor Youel, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 16th September, 1865.

Sub-Lieutenant Alfred Thomas Bagge to be Lieutenant, with seniority of 16th June, 1865.

Mr. William McNaught has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 28th August, 1865.

Admiralty, 18th September, 1865.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Alan Brodrick Thomas to be Acting Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Augustus Hill Burgess Bradshaw to be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Edward Miller to be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Herbert Ward Dowding to be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Henry Eardley Maclean to be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant James Bridgeham Hays to be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Wilbraham Stopford to be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Clement La Primandaye to be Lieutenant.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant James Henry Butt to be Acting Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Richard Bate Wilkinson to be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Philip Nathaniel Tyrwhitt to be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Barton to be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Henry Studdy to be Lieutenant.

The following Notice is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 15th instant :—

Rear-Admirals :

The Honourable Plantagenet Pierrepont
Cary,
Robert Craigie,
John Bunch Bonnemaizon M'Hardy,
on the Reserved List, to be Vice-Admirals on the
same List.

Captain William John Cavendish Clifford, C.B.
to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Queen's Commission.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Rifle Volunteer Corps.
Samuel Gordon McDakin to be Adjutant, from
26th August, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Surrey.*

1st Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia.

Lieutenant Robert Henry Tighe to be Captain
vice Forbes, promoted. Dated 8th September
1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Somerset.*

North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant William Henry Miles to be Captain
vice J. W. Miles, resigned. Dated 14th September,
1865.

Cornet Henry John Mirehouse to be Lieutenant
vice W. H. Miles, promoted. Dated 14th September,
1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Derby.*

17th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign William Howe to be Lieutenant, vice Milnes, deceased. Dated 14th September, 1865.

Thomas Wilkinson to be Ensign, vice Howe, promoted. Dated 14th September, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Southampton.*

2nd Hampshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Major Edwin Galt to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 15th September, 1865.

Captain Mark Edwin Frost to be Major, vice Galt, promoted. Dated 15th September, 1865.

First Lieutenant James Griffin to be Captain, vice Frost, promoted. Dated 15th September, 1865.

First Lieutenant William Charles Redward to be Captain. Dated 15th September, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Owen Low to be First Lieutenant, vice Griffin, promoted. Dated 15th September, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Matthew George Totterdell to be First Lieutenant, vice Redward, promoted. Dated 15th September, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Richard Holbrook to be First Lieutenant. Dated 15th September, 1865.

Henry Pafoot Foster to be Second Lieutenant, vice Low, promoted. Dated 15th September, 1865.

Edward Rubie Hill to be Second Lieutenant, vice Totterdell, promoted. Dated 15th September, 1865.

William Henry Hatch to be Second Lieutenant, vice Holbrook, promoted. Dated 15th September, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Pemberton Simpson to be Surgeon. Dated 15th September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Merioneth.

1st Merionethshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Robert Maurice Wynne, Esq., to be Captain, vice Williams, resigned. Dated 9th September, 1865.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 20,
1865.

Foreign Office, September 11, 1865.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Frank Cavendish Lascelles, Esq., to be Attaché to Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, and a Third Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

War Office, September 20, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the City and Garrison of Gibraltar.

Whitehall, September 15, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to George Merrikin Lewis, of Grainthorpe, in the county of Lincoln, Farmer, the reputed son of Edward Merrikin, late of Conisholme, in the county of Lincoln, Farmer, deceased, Her Roy

licence and authority that he may discontinue to use the surname of Lowis, and in substitution hereof to take and henceforth use the surname of Merrikin :

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

War Office, Pall Mall,

22nd September, 1865.

1st Regiment of Dragoons, Edward Hanning Lee, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Townshend, promoted. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

1st Lancers, Lieutenant Charles Brome Bashford to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas Stanton Starkey, who retires. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Cornet Henry Augustus Candy to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bashford. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Royal Artillery, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Edward Joseph Crane to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Fletcher, removed to the Staff. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

1st Regiment of Foot, Ensign Montagu Fawkes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Honourable J. Wilfrid Hewitt, who retires. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Ensign Alfred St. Barbe Sladen, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fawkes. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

1st Foot, Ensign Thomas Farley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Patrick William Hackett, who retires. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

William Bowen Evans, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Farley. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

12th Foot, Gentleman Cadet John Donald Hamilton Stewart, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Robert Mitford, transferred to the 73rd Foot. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

19th Foot, Ensign William Robert Thornhill to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Arthur Westbrook Burton, who retires. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Frederick Augustus Remington, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thornhill. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

21st Foot, Lieutenant Frederick George Jackson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas Hennis Green, who retires. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Ensign Frederick Tweed to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jackson. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet James Edward Porteous, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Tweed. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

37th Foot, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Richard Heaton to be Major, by purchase, vice Raymond Richard Pelly, who retires. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Lieutenant John Everard Whitting to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Heaton. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Ensign Charles Stewart Hardy to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Whitting. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

George Lewis Leeds, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hardy. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

44th Foot, Ensign George Bain to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Henry William Heane, deceased. Dated 3rd September, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Clayton Cowell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bain. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

46th Foot, Staff Surgeon Thomas Macdougall Bleckley, M.B., to be Surgeon, vice Alexander George Montgomery, deceased. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

60th Foot, Ensign John Henry Gumbleton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Frank Sadlier Brereton, who retires. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Henry Philip Miles Wylie, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gumbleton. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

63rd Foot, Ensign Thomas Foster to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry Christopher Thomas Beadnell, who retires. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Gustavus Rae, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Foster. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

70th Foot, Ensign Edward Pearson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Robert Addison Clarke, who retires. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Frederick Harvey Maturin, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pearson. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

73rd Foot, Ensign George Stanley Orred to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Richard John Airey, deceased. Dated 4th September, 1865.

Ensign Robert Mitford, from the 12th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Orred. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

76th Foot, Staff-Surgeon Allen Bryson, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major John William Mostyn, M.D., deceased. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

86th Foot, Ensign Henry Rowland Spencer Chatfield to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thomas Yardley, who retires. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Regnier Campbell Moore, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Chatfield. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Lieutenant Henry Rowland Spencer Chatfield to be Adjutant, vice Thomas Yardley, who retires. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

91st Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Edward McCallum, from the 39th Madras Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Dyneley Baynes, transferred to the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

94th Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon William John Page to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Wallace, placed upon half-pay. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant Edward Henry Chamberlin to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant George Rogers, whose impaired state of health renders him unequal to the performance of the duties of the appointment. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Richard Hungerford to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Allen Bryson, M.D., appointed to the 76th Foot. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Rutherford, M.B., from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Charles Haines, appointed to the 10th Foot. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon William Fletcher, from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Edward J. Crane, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon William Robert Wall, from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice William J. Page, appointed to the 94th Foot. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Latham Thomson, 82nd Foot, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the Royal War-warrant of the 14th October, 1858. Dated 1st May, 1865.

Captain Henry J. Wahab, Paymaster, 94th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 8th December, 1864.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General Sir James Fergusson, G.C.B., Colonel of the 43rd Foot, who died the 4th September, 1865 :—

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., Colonel-Commandant of a Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, to be General. Dated 5th September, 1865.

Major-General Montague Cholmeley Johnstone, Colonel of the 88th Foot, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 5th September, 1865.

To have the rank of Major-General.

Brevet-Colonel Henry Sykes Stephens, Captain, half-pay, Unattached. Dated 5th September, 1865.

Brevet-Colonel James McQueen, Major, half-pay, Unattached. Dated 5th September, 1865.

Brevet-Colonel Charles Smith, Major, half-pay, Unattached. Dated 5th September, 1865.

Brevet-Colonel Francis Westenra, Major, half-pay, Unattached. Dated 5th September, 1865.

Brevet-Colonel Edgar Gibson, Major, half-pay, Unattached. Dated 5th September, 1865.

Brevet-Colonel Edward Last from Lieutenant-Colonel, retired full-pay, 21st Foot, to be Major-General. Dated 5th September, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major Charles Henry Spencer Churchill, 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 5th September, 1865.

Captain H. Lambert Fulke Greville, Royal Artillery, to be Major. Dated 5th September, 1865.

The under-mentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of

Lieutenant-General George William Aylmer Lloyd, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on the 4th June, 1865 ;

Lieutenant-General Westrop Watkins, Madras Infantry, on the 22nd July, 1865 ; and

Lieutenant-General Henry Fisher Salter, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, on the 21st August, 1865 :—

To be Lieutenant-Generals.

Major-General Francis Turnly Farrell, Bombay Infantry. Dated 5th June, 1865.

Major-General William Henry Marshall, Bengal Infantry. Dated 23rd July, 1865.

Major-General Robert Alexander, Madras Infantry. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Philip Harris, Bengal Infantry. Dated 5th June, 1865.

Colonel James Travers, V.C., Bengal Infantry. Dated 23rd July, 1865.

Colonel, with rank of Colonel Commandant, William Erskine Baker, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers, who have retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Lauchlan Macalister Mackenzie, Madras Infantry. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Major Francis Albany Brooking, Madras Infantry. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

To be Deputy Inspector-Generals of Hospitals.

Surgeon-Major George Paton, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Surgeon-Major Charles Murray Henderson, Bengal Establishment. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Surgeon-Major Alexander Charles Macrae, Bengal Establishment. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Major Joseph Brownell, upon half-pay, late 5th West India Regiment, has been permitted to retire

from the service by the sale of his Commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of 15th February, 1861. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

Admiralty, 20th September, 1865.

James Walker Hewitt, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 28th August, 1865.

Mr. Charles McKeever has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 29th August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Berks.

The Honourable Montagu Arthur Bertie (commonly called Lord Norreys) to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 14th September, 1865.

Adolphus William Young, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 15th September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bedford.

Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia.

William Spencer Beaumont, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wilts.

6th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Norris Marshall, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant - Surgeon, vice Chitty, resigned. Dated 26th August, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Suffolk Rifle Volunteers.

John Stearn Gissing, Gent., to be Surgeon, vice Bullen, resigned. Dated 13th September, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Captain K. H. Coxe and Lieutenant W. E. Bullock in the Northumberland Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

Northumberland Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

James Wilkin, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Bullock, resigned. Dated 18th September, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, and of the City and County of the City of Canterbury.

25th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign William George Barnes to be Lieutenant, vice Rogers, resigned. Dated 1st September, 1865.

29th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Beet, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, vice Maund, resigned. Dated 1st September, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Somerset.*

*2nd Administrative Battalion of Somersetshire
Rifle Volunteers.*

Edward Liddon, M.D., to be Surgeon. Dated
16th September, 1865.



FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 26,
1865.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 22nd
day of *September*, 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Lord President.

Duke of Somerset.

Earl of Clarendon.

Earl de Grey and Ripon.

Mr. Secretary Cardwell.

Mr. H. A. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and seven, intituled "An Act to prevent until the
" 1st day of September, 1850, and to the end of
" the then next session of Parliament, the spread-
" ing of contagious or infectious disorders amongst
" sheep, cattle, and other animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in

the session of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and nineteen, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other part of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection ; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles ; and also for the purpose of directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of the said Act, are to be disposed of ; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations ; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act ; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder

now prevails among the cattle of Great Britain, which is generally designated the "cattle plague," and may be recognized by the following symptoms :—

"Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw-looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhœa or dysenteric purging :"

And whereas several Orders, dated respectively the 24th of July, the 11th, 18th, and 26th of August, 1865, have been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder :

And whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the said Orders :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue of, and in exercise of the powers given by, the said Act, so continued as aforesaid, order as follows :—

1. This Order shall extend to all parts of Great Britain.

2. The said Orders dated respectively the 24th of July, the 11th, 18th, and 26th of August, 1865, are revoked, with the exception of so much of the said Order of the 24th of July, 1865, as empowers the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council to appoint Inspectors within the limits of the Metropolitan Police District, provided that such revocation shall not affect any appointment made, or any act done, or penalty recoverable, under any Order hereby revoked.

3. In this Order the word "animal" shall mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, or swine ; and the word

“Inspector” shall include any Inspector appointed under this Order, or under any of the said revoked Orders.

4. Whenever the Local Authority, as herein-after defined, shall be satisfied of the existence of the said disorder in, or have reason to apprehend its approach to, the district over which his or their jurisdiction extends, it shall be lawful for such Local Authority, if he or they shall think fit, from time to time to appoint one or more Veterinary Surgeon or Surgeons, or other duly qualified person or persons, to be an Inspector or Inspectors, for the purpose of carrying into effect, the rules and regulations made by this Order, within the district for which he or they shall have been appointed. And the same authority may, from time to time, revoke such appointment.

5. Subject to the powers herein reserved to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the Local Authority within the City of London, and the liberties thereof, shall be the Lord Mayor ; in any municipal borough in England or Wales, the Mayor ; in any Petty Sessional Division in England or Wales (exclusive so far as relates to the jurisdiction of the Inspector of so much of the said division as lies within the limits of a municipal borough for which an Inspector has been appointed), the Justices acting in and for such Petty Sessional Division. The Local Authority in any burgh or town in Scotland which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Provost or other Principal Magistrate, shall be the Provost or such Principal Magistrate ; and, in any other place in Scotland not within the jurisdiction of such Provost or other Principal Magistrate, the Justices of the County in Sessions assembled.

6. Every Inspector shall from time to time report to the Local Authority by which he is appointed, the steps taken by him for carrying

into effect the regulations prescribed by this Order ; and the Local Authority shall certify, in such manner as may be directed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the number of days that such Inspector has actually been engaged in the performance of his duty, and the number of miles travelled by him while thus engaged.

7. Every Inspector shall furnish the Lords of the Council with such information in regard to the said disorder, as their Lordships may, from time to time, require.

8. Every person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal labouring under the said disorder, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Inspector of the district within which such person resides, or if no Inspector shall have been appointed for the district within which such person resides, then to the Officers hereinafter named, according to the place of residence of the person obliged to give notice ; that is to say : within the Metropolitan Police District, to the said Clerk of the Privy Council ; within the City of London and the liberties thereof, to the Lord Mayor ; within any other borough, burgh, or town subject to the jurisdiction of a Mayor, Provost, or other Principal Magistrate, to such Mayor, Provost, or other Principal Magistrate ; elsewhere in England, to the Clerk of the Justices acting in and for the Petty Sessional Division ; and elsewhere in Scotland, to the Clerk of the Peace of the county.

9. Every Inspector shall have power to enter upon and inspect any premises or place in which any animal or animals may be found within the district for which he is appointed, and to examine and inspect, whenever and wherever he may deem it necessary, any animal within such district.

10. Every Inspector shall have power within his

district to seize and slaughter, or cause to be seized and slaughtered, and to be buried, as hereinafter directed, in any convenient place, any animal labouring under the said disorder.

11. Every Inspector shall have power within his district to cause to be cleansed and disinfected, in any manner which he may think proper, any premises in which animals labouring under the said disorder have been, or may be, and to cause to be disinfected, and if necessary destroyed, any fodder, manure, or refuse matter, which he may deem likely to propagate the said disorder. And every owner or occupier of such premises shall obey any order given by such Inspector for that purpose.

12. Every Inspector shall have power within his district to direct that any animal which he suspects to be labouring under the said disorder, shall be kept separate from animals free from the said disorder. And every person having in his possession, or under his custody, such animal shall obey any order given by such Inspector for that purpose.

13. Every person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal labouring under the said disorder, shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate from all other animals, and shall not, if the animal be within a district for which an Inspector has been appointed, remove the same from his land or premises, without the license of the Inspector.

14. No person shall send or bring to any fair or market, or expose for sale, or send or carry by any railway, or by any ship or vessel coastwise, or place upon, or drive along, any highway or the sides thereof, any animal labouring under the said disorder.

15. No person in any district for which an

Inspector has been appointed shall, without the licence of the Inspector, send or bring to or from market, or remove from his land or premises, any animal which has been in the same shed or stable, or has been in the same herd or flock, or has been in contact with any animal labouring under the said disorder.

16. No person shall place, or keep, any animal labouring under the said disorder in any common or unenclosed land, or, if the animal be in a district for which an Inspector has been appointed, in any field or pasture, where, in the judgment of the Inspector, such animal may be likely to propagate the said disorder.

17. All animals having died of the said disorder, or having been slaughtered on account thereof, shall be buried with their skins, and with a sufficient quantity of quick-lime, or other disinfectant, as soon as practicable, and shall be covered with at least five feet of earth, or shall, in districts for which an Inspector has been appointed, with the consent of the owner, be otherwise disposed of, in manner directed by the Inspector.

18. During the continuance of the "cattle plague" within the said City of London, or that part of the Metropolitan Police District which is under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, no animal shall be brought or sent to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, or any other market within the said City or the said part of the Metropolitan Police District, except for the purpose of being there sold for immediate slaughtering; and every such animal, as soon as sold, shall be marked for slaughter, in the manner in which cattle are ordinarily marked for slaughter in the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

19. Whenever any local authority, as hereinbefore defined, declares, by notice published in

any newspaper circulating within his or their jurisdiction, that it is expedient that animals, as hereinbefore defined, or some specified description thereof, shall be excluded from any specified market or fair within that jurisdiction, for a time to be specified in such notice, it is hereby ordered, that after the publication of such notice, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send such animals or description thereof into such market or fair: provided always, that this clause of this Order shall not, unless renewed by a further Order, be in force after the expiration of three calendar months from the date of this Order.

20. Every person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Act, for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

Arthur Helps.

Foreign Office, September 16, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Robert Burnett David Morier, Esq., now a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, employed in Her Majesty's Embassy at Berlin, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Athens.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Sidney Locock, Esq., now a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, employed in Her Majesty's Legation at the Hague, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation in Japan.

Foreign Office, September 22, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. P. G. Van der Byl as Consul-General in

England for the Republic of the Orange Free State in South Africa.

Whitehall, September 23, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, G.C.B., the office or place of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, G.C.B., promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto Admiral Sir William Bowles, K.C.B., the office or place of Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of the said Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour.

Downing Street, September 23, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas William Henry Dillelt, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Bahama Islands; and Robert Grimes Pedder, Augustus McCleverty, and William Bagnell, Esqrs, to be Non-Elective Members of the Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands.

(1515.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
September 26, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a French Imperial Decree, admitting pure fixed oils and soda into Corsica at the same rates

of duty as those applied to similar articles when imported into continental France.

(1554).

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
September 26, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from the Acting Consul-General at the Hanse Towns, enclosing a copy of an Order issued by the Senate of Hamburg, prohibiting the importation of cattle, hides, &c., from this country, and of which the following is a translation : —

In order to prevent the introduction of the highly contagious and dangerous cattle disease now prevailing in Great Britain, the importation of cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats, or any parts of such animals when slaughtered, especially wet hides, from Great Britain into the territory of Hamburg, is hereby forbidden until further notice.

The proper authorities are directed to carry out this measure, and in case of offence to inflict a fit punishment through fine or imprisonment, as well as the confiscation of articles imported in defiance of this prohibition.

Hamburg, the 15th of September, 1865.

(1555).

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
September 25, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister
1865.

at Washington, enclosing a copy of the following Proclamation, issued by the President of the United States, removing, from the 1st instant, all restrictions on trade with the Southern States :

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by my Proclamations of the 13th and 24th of June, 1865, removing restrictions, in part, upon internal, domestic, and coastwise intercourse and trade with those States recently declared in insurrection, certain articles were excepted from the effect of said Proclamations as contraband of war ; and whereas the necessity for restricting trade in said articles has now, in a great measure, ceased : it is hereby ordered that on and after the 1st day of September, 1865, all restrictions aforesaid be removed, so that the articles declared by the said Proclamations to be contraband of war, may be imported into and sold in said States, subject only to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 29th day of August, in year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

(1564.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
September 26, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a

copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, inclosing a copy of certain Regulations issued by the Ottoman Porte, with respect to the formalities to be complied with by applicants seeking for concessions or authorization to undertake enterprizes in the Ottoman Empire, and of which the following is a translation : —

ART. I.

From the date of the present regulation, no application for concessions or authorization having for their object any enterprizes for which such concession or authority is required, will be recognised by the Imperial Government, except in those cases where the conditions and formalities prescribed by the following Articles have been complied with.

ART. II.

Applicants of this description must state residence in Constantinople, either in their own name, or in that of their proxies, for the execution of the clauses of the act of concession or authority.

ART. III.

In cases where the applicant cannot present evidence of fortune sufficient to enable him to insure the complete execution of the conditions resulting from the authority or concession, he will be required to accompany his application with a power of attorney, in due form, emanating from capitalists who will guarantee the enterprize, and who must possess pecuniary means sufficient to guarantee the fulfilment, in every respect, of their engagements.

ART. IV.

Should the capitalists in question be foreign subjects residing without the territories of the

Empire, the power of attorney mentioned in the foregoing Article should be accompanied by a certificate delivered by the representative of the Sublime Porte in the country where the said capitalists are domiciled, and which certificate shall declare that they constitute themselves guarantors and responsible for the completion of the engagements resulting from the concession.

ART. V.

Applications which do not fulfil the conditions set forth in the foregoing Articles shall be considered as null and of no effect. Applications in conformity with the foregoing regulations will be, after examination, purely and simply admitted or rejected, as the case may be.

Admiralty, 21st September, 1865.

The following promotions have been made in consequence of the death of Commodore Peter Cracroft, C.B.; viz. :—

Commander Francis Alexander Hume to be Captain,

Lieutenant Frederick William Hallows to be Commander,

confirming Commissions given to those officers by Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the North American and West Indian Station, with seniority of 3rd August, 1865.

Admiralty, 22nd September, 1865.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

First Lieutenant Gustavus Francis Munro to be Captain, vice Donellan, retired on half-pay.

Dated 19th September, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Charles Harington Scafe to be
First Lieutenant, vice Munro. Dated 19th
September, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Westmorland.*

Royal Westmorland Regiment of Militia.

Fergus Armstrong, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon,
vice Dinwoodie, deceased. Dated 9th September,
1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Aberdeen.*

13th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Alexander Farquhar, Captain Royal Aberdeenshire Militia, to be Captain, vice Duff, resigned.
Dated 15th September, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Middlesex.*

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Richard Charles Vanscolina to be Ensign, vice
Lynch, promoted. Dated 7th September, 1865

48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Captain Thomas Pillow to be Major. Dated 30th
August, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
West Riding of the County of York and of the
City and County of the City of York.*

*2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer
Corps.*

James Willis Dixon to be Captain. Dated 12th
September, 1865.

27th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Robert Aslin to be Ensign, vice Wood, promoted.
Dated 14th August, 1865.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been duly adopted within the borough of Chipping Wycombe, in the county of Bucks, and within the parish or chapelry of Cramlington, in the county of Northumberland.—Dated the 23rd day of September, 1865.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 29,
1865.

Foreign Office, September 27, 1865.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Aaron Gregg as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for the United States of America.

Foreign Office, September 28, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Guillermo Rodger Gilmour as Consul at Liverpool for the Argentine Republic.

*War Office, Pall Mall,**29th September, 1865.*

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, The appointment of Cornet Laurence Richard Dowdall has been cancelled. Dated 29th September, 1865.

19th Hussars, Lieutenant Henry Edward Kensit, from the 20th Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice M. S. Saunders, who exchanges. Dated 9th March, 1865.

20th Hussars, Lieutenant Montagu Stuart Saunders, from the 19th Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice H. E. Kensit, who exchanges. Dated 9th March, 1865.

5th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Samuel Richards to be Captain, by purchase, vice William Erderby, who retires. Dated 29th September, 1865.

Ensign William Sanders Darley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Richards. Dated 29th September, 1865.

Arthur Chamberlayne Chichester, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Darley. Dated 29th September, 1865.

7th Foot, Ensign Reginald Broadhurst Beckett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Honourable Wyndham Percy Moreton, who retires. Dated 29th September, 1865.

William Eardley Richardson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice à Beckett. Dated 29th September, 1865.

9th Foot, Ensign Huntley Bacon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Francis William Brathwaite Gattey, who retires, having been appointed a Deputy Assistant Commissary-General. Dated 29th September, 1865.

Septimus Charles Welch, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bacon. Dated 29th September, 1865.

13th Foot, Ensign Charles Bowerbank Campbell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thomas McNeille Gill, who retires. Dated 29th September, 1865.

Ralph Edmondstone Buchanan, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell. Dated 29th September, 1865.

15th Foot, Ensign Frederick Henry Grenall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Onslow Churchill, who retires. Dated 29th September, 1865.

Ernest Woodward Friell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Grenall. Dated 29th September, 1865.

17th Foot, Ensign Stuart Lloyd Richards to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice John Emmett, deceased. Dated 11th September, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Colwyn Williams Vullamy, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Richards. Dated 29th September, 1865.

18th Foot, Major and Brevet-Colonel Lunley Graham from the 19th Foot, to be Major, vice B. M. Deane, who exchanges. Dated 29th September, 1865.

19th Foot, Major Bonar Millett Deane from the 18th Foot, to be Major, vice Brevet-Colonel L. Graham, who exchanges. Dated 29th September, 1865.

21st Foot, Captain William John Close from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice P. H. Delamere, who exchanges. Dated 29th September, 1865.

22nd Foot, Lieutenant Henry Craster, from the 71st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice E. W. Grove, who exchanges. Dated 29th September, 1865.

26th Foot, The surname of the Ensign appointed on the 4th July, 1865, is *Higgins*, and not *Higgins*, as previously stated.

37th Foot, Ensign George Edward Parry to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Morris Street, who retires, having been appointed a Deputy Assistant Commissary-General. Dated 29th September, 1865.

Frederick Baines Dillon, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Parry. Dated 29th September, 1866.

46th Foot, Ensign John Maxwell Low to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry Whatley Estridge, who retires. Dated 29th September, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet William Farwell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Low. Dated 29th September, 1865.

59th Foot, Captain and Brevet-Major Joseph de Montmorency to be Major, by purchase, vice Mathew Pennefather Lloyd, who retires. Dated 29th September, 1865.

Lieutenant William John Frampton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major de Montmorency. Dated 29th September, 1865.

Ensign Liebert Edward Goodall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Frampton. Dated 29th September, 1865.

John Stoyte, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Goodall. Dated 29th September, 1865.

65th Foot, The second Christian name of Ensign Fennell is *Brooke*, and not *Brooks* as stated in the Gazette of the 1st September, 1865.

- 66th *Foot*, Arthur Nelson Welman, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice John Hammond, who retires. Dated 29th September, 1865.
- 71st *Foot*, Lieutenant Edward William Grove, from the 22nd *Foot*, to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Craster, who exchanges. Dated 29th September, 1865.
- 77th *Foot*, Captain Cecil Edward Leny Lyon, from the 100th *Foot*, to be Captain, vice J. Lazenby, who exchanges. Dated 29th September, 1865.
- 83rd *Foot*, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Arthur Sanderson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Caleb Sherer Wills, who has resigned. Dated 29th September, 1865.
- 100th *Foot*, Captain James Lazenby, from the 77th *Foot*, to be Captain, vice C. E. L. Lyon, who exchanges. Dated 29th September, 1865.
- 1st *West India Regiment*, Company Serjeant-Major W. Lynch to be Ensign, without purchase, vice P. Kelly, transferred to the 4th *West India Regiment*. Dated 29th September, 1865.
- 3rd *West India Regiment*, Captain Peter H. Delamere, from the 21st *Foot*, to be Captain, vice W. J. Close, who exchanges. Dated 29th September, 1865.
- Lieutenant Edward Douglas Jones has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 29th September, 1865.
- Ensign John Benet Thornton Newbury to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Frederic Benthall, deceased. Dated 29th July, 1865.
- Quartermaster - Serjeant George Smith to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Newbury. Dated 29th September, 1865.

BREVET.

The under-mentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Burton Roe, 60th Foot.

Dated 18th September, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Charles Hill Jones, 54th Foot. Dated 21st September, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Granville George Chetwynd Stapylton, 32nd Foot. Dated 25th September, 1865.

Lieutenant, with the honorary rank of Captain, Henry William Sibley, Paymaster, 46th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 27th October, 1864.

Captain John Holland, Paymaster, Dépôt Battalion, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 14th August, 1865.

Sub-Assistant-Surgeon Henry Wilmot Smith, 6th Regiment Hyderabad Contingent, to have the local and honorary rank of Assistant-Surgeon in India. Dated 29th September, 1865.

Admiralty, 26th September, 1865.

William Roche (B), Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 18th September, 1865.

Mr. Hugh Loudon has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 8th September, 1865.

Admiralty, 28th September, 1865.

Edwin Daniels, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 4th September, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Durham.

North Durham Regiment of Militia.

John Hutchinson Keough to be Captain, vice Clay, resigned. Dated 23rd September, 1865.

15th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Harrison, jun., to be Ensign, vice Brady, promoted. Dated 23rd September, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

2nd Lancashire Light Horse Volunteer Corps.

Benjamin Biram, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 7th September, 1865.

4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant Charles Birch Bean to be Captain. Dated 15th September, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Fletcher to be Captain. Dated 15th September, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Barned Mozley to be First Lieutenant. Dated 15th September, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Napier to be First Lieutenant. Dated 15th September, 1865.

Smith Byrom Royds, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 15th September, 1865.

William McIver, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 15th September, 1865.

22nd Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Richard Clayton, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 5th September, 1865.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps.

Edward Robert Robson, Esq., to be Captain, vice Hayman, resigned. Dated 14th September, 1865.

1st Manchester or 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant James Abraham Wilson Teale to be Captain, vice Cook, resigned. Dated 15th September, 1865.

Edward Alfred Butterfield, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Higginbotham, resigned. Dated 15th September, 1865.

8th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Battersby Hartley, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 15th September, 1865.

9th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Thomas Litton to be Captain. Dated 18th September, 1865.

Edward Bolton, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th September, 1865.

William Robinson, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 18th September, 1865.

Liverpool Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant James Perronett Aspinall to be Captain, vice Veitch, resigned. Dated 8th September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

15th Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Sturmey Cave to be Ensign, vice Wetherall, resigned. Dated 25th September, 1865.

Commissions signed by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London.

London Rifle Volunteer Brigade.

Lieutenant Edmund Penning Rowsell to be Captain, vice Walter William Bainbridge, resigned. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Lieutenant George Webb to be Captain, vice Walter Lord, resigned. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Lieutenant Francis Gimber Goodliffe to be Captain. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

7th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Willis Pountney, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Tuson, resigned. Dated 23rd September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

18th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Cordy Manby, Gent., to be Captain. Dated 15th September, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Surrey.*

*2nd Administrative Battalion of Surrey Rifle
Volunteers.*

Captain Octavius Ommanney to be Major. Dated
14th September, 1865. Retaining at the same
time the command of the 9th Surrey Rifle
Volunteer Corps.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed
in the fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty,
chapter 96, for the regulation of the duties of
postage, power is given to the Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by
Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any
of the rates of British postage payable by law on
the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial
letters or newspapers, or of any other printed
papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage
according to the weight thereof, and a scale of
weight to be contained in such Warrant.

And whereas further powers are given to the
Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by
another Act, passed in the eleventh year of the
reign of Her Majesty, chapter 85, for giving
further facilities for the transmission of letters by
post, and for the regulating the duties of postage
thereon, and for other purposes relating to the
Post Office.

And whereas certain powers are also given to
the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by
another Act, passed in the eighteenth year of the
reign of Her Majesty, chapter 27, for amending
the laws relating to the stamp duties on news-

papers, and for providing for the transmission by post of printed periodical publications.

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by a certain Warrant in writing under their hands, bearing date at Whitehall Treasury Chambers, the 20th day of December, 1856, did, in exercise of the powers reserved to them in and by the said hereinbefore recited Acts of Parliament and every of them, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, order and direct that certain letters therein respectively mentioned, and also certain packets consisting of printed newspapers, and certain other packets consisting of printed papers other than newspapers, therein respectively mentioned, might be respectively transmitted by the post in conformity with, and under and subject to certain regulations, orders, directions, and conditions, and at certain rates of postage therein respectively mentioned, contained, and specified.

And whereas it is expedient that certain further and other regulations should be made in the manner hereinafter mentioned :—

Now, we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to us in and by the said hereinbefore recited Acts of Parliament, and every or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided, order and direct as follows ; that is to say :—

1. On every packet consisting of a printed newspaper, not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Switzerland, and forwarded viâ France, there shall be charged, taken, and paid for the transmission

thereof, respectively, as aforesaid, the uniform single rate of postage of two pence, and on every packet consisting of printed papers, other than newspapers, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Switzerland, and forwarded via France, if not exceeding four ounces in weight there shall be charged, taken, and paid for the transmission thereof respectively, as aforesaid, the uniform single rate of postage of four pence ; and on every such packet, respectively chargeable with postage under this clause, which shall exceed four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid on, and in respect of, the said several and respective packets such progressive and additional rates of postage as are hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto.

2. All such respective packets, chargeable with postage under the first clause of this Warrant, shall be subject to the same or the like several progressive and additional rates of postage as are mentioned and contained in the 7th clause of the said recited Warrant, bearing date the 20th day of December, 1856, with respect to the several and respective packets in the said 7th clause of the said last-mentioned Warrant mentioned and referred to.

3. For the purposes of this Warrant every printed newspaper transmitted by the post under this Warrant shall be deemed and considered a packet, and shall be charged and chargeable with a separate and distinct single rate or separate and distinct progressive and additional rates of postage according to the weight thereof, as hereinbefore mentioned, notwithstanding two or more newspapers shall be enclosed and transmitted in one and the same cover, wrapper, envelope, or bundle, and form only one parcel or bundle of newspapers,

and every printed supplement or additional sheet to any newspaper shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this Warrant, be deemed a distinct newspaper, unless sent in the same cover, or together with the newspaper to which it is a supplement or addition.

4. No packet which shall exceed two feet in length, depth, or width, shall be transmitted by the post under the first clause of this Warrant.

5. The said recited Warrant, bearing date the 20th day of December, 1856, shall remain in force, except so far as the same, or any of the provisions thereof, have been altered or revoked by any Warrant or Warrants of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or by any regulations since made by the Postmaster-General; which Warrant or Warrants and regulations, and also the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions in the said recited Warrant, bearing date the 20th day of December, 1856, and now in force, shall (except as provided by the 4th clause of this Warrant, and so far as the same are not inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this Warrant), be applicable thereto, and to the several provisions thereof, in like manner as if the same (not being inconsistent therewith or repugnant thereto) were herein respectively inserted, expressed, and repeated, with respect to all packets mentioned and contained in, and intended to be regulated by, the preceding clauses of this Warrant.

6. All packets consisting of patterns or samples of merchandize, of no intrinsic value, posted in any part of the United Kingdom, addressed to Switzerland, may be transmitted by the post from the United Kingdom to Switzerland, via France,

subject to the several rates of postage hereinafter mentioned ; that is to say :—

On every such packet, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, an uniform single rate of postage of four pence ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, progressive and additional rates of postage as follows ; that is to say :—

On every such packet, if exceeding four ounces and not exceeding one half of a pound in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid two rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one half of a pound and not exceeding one pound in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid four rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound and not exceeding one pound and one half of another pound in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid six rates of postage ;

And for every additional half of a pound in weight of any such packet, above the weight of one pound and one half of another pound, there shall be charged, taken, and paid two additional rates of postage ; and every fractional part of such additional half of a pound in weight shall be charged as an additional half of a pound in weight ; and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such packet would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding four ounces in weight.

7. All packets consisting of patterns or samples of merchandize, of no intrinsic value, posted in Malta, addressed to Switzerland, may be transmitted by the post from Malta to Switzerland, viâ France (the sea conveyance in the Mediterranean being by British or by French packet boat), subject to the several rates of postage hereinafter mentioned (that is to say):

On every such packet, if not exceeding two ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid an uniform single rate of postage of two pence ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding two ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid progressive and additional rates of postage as follows (that is to say) :

On every such packet, if exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid two rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding four ounces and not exceeding one half of a pound in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid four rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one half of a pound and not exceeding one pound in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid eight rates of postage ;

And for every additional half of a pound in weight of any such packet above the weight of one pound, there shall be charged, taken, and paid four additional rates of postage, and every fractional part of such additional half of a pound in weight shall be charged as an additional half of a pound in weight, and each progressive and additional rate, chargeable under this clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such packet

would be charged with, under this Warrant, if not exceeding two ounces in weight.

8. Every packet which shall be transmitted by the post, under the authority of the 6th and 7th clauses of this Warrant, shall be so transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereinafter contained (that is to say) :

No such packet which shall in length, width, or depth exceed two feet shall be transmitted by the post, under the provisions of this Warrant ;

No pattern or sample, being of any intrinsic value, or being an article or thing of a saleable nature, or having a value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample, shall be transmitted by the post, under the provisions of this Warrant ;

There shall be no enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor any other enclosure, not authorized by this Warrant, sent in or with any such packet ;

There shall be no writing or printing in or upon any such packet, or on the cover thereof, except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender thereof, and a manufacturer's or trade mark, and number and price of the pattern or sample ; and every such manufacturer's or trade mark, number, and price shall be written or printed on labels attached to such patterns or samples, or to the bags or boxes containing the same, and not on loose pieces of paper or other material ;

All such packets shall be sent in covers open at the ends so as to be easy of examination ; nevertheless, samples of seeds, drugs, and

such other articles and things as cannot be sent in open covers may be enclosed in boxes or in bags of linen, or other material which, shall be tied with a string, or otherwise fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, but bags so closed that they cannot be readily opened, even although they be transparent, shall not be used for that purpose ;

Every such packet posted in the United Kingdom, or in Malta, shall be put into the Post Office at such hours in the day, and under all such regulations, as the Postmaster-General may appoint ;

The postage of every such packet posted in the United Kingdom, or in Malta, shall in every case be paid at the time of the same being posted by being duly stamped with the proper postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto, which stamp or stamps shall in every case be affixed or appear on the outside of every such packet near the address or direction, and shall be of the value or amount of the postage duty payable thereon under or by virtue of this Warrant.

9. If any packet authorized to be transmitted by the post under the provisions of the 6th and 7th clauses of this Warrant be sent otherwise than in conformity with the conditions and regulations established by or under the authority of this Warrant in relation thereto, the same shall and may be detained and opened, and at the option of the Postmaster-General shall be either returned or be given up to the sender thereof, or be given up to the person to whom the same shall be addressed, or be forwarded to the place of its destination ; and any such packet on being so returned, given up, or forwarded, shall be chargeable with any

rates of postage the Postmaster-General may think fit, not exceeding the rates that would be chargeable on such packet as an unpaid letter.

10. In order to prevent any obstacles to the due and regular transmission of letters by the post, any officer of the Post Office may delay the transmission of any packet posted or forwarded by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, for the space of twenty-four hours after the time at which the same ought to be despatched in due course of the post, whenever it may be necessary so to do, or (at his option) until the despatch of the mail next after that by which the same ought in due course of the post to be forwarded by him.

11. In all cases in which any question shall hereafter arise whether any packet, or any pattern or sample contained therein, transmitted under or by virtue of the 6th and 7th clauses of this Warrant, is entitled to the privileges of this Warrant, and to be so transmitted within the intent and meaning thereof, such question shall be referred to the determination of the Postmaster-General, whose decision thereupon shall be final and conclusive upon all parties.

12. The several terms and expressions used in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th clauses of this Warrant, shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as the like terms and expressions used in the said recited Warrant, unless the contrary shall be made to appear by the context. And the several other terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter 96.

13. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by Warrant under their hands, duly made at any time hereafter, alter,

repeal, revoke, or modify any of the rates of postage hereby fixed, or any of the regulations hereby made, and may make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time may appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

14. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, the twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Luke White

E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen.

FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT

TO THE
LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 29,
1865.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 29th
day of *September*, 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourab^{le}
Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Duke of Somerset.

Mr. Secretary Cardwell.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to

“prevent until the 1st day of September, 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals,” and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty’s Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals. or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals ; and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations ; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid, in any such Order or Orders contained, shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act ; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty’s Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder has lately appeared, and now prevails, among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which is generally designated as the “cattle plague :”

And whereas it was expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from extending to that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland ;

and whereas, for such purpose, Orders were duly made in pursuance of the authority of the said Acts, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated 25th August and 7th and 13th September, 1865 ; and whereas, by such Orders, the removal to any port or place, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, from any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox. or calf, and, with certain exceptions, of the skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any of those animals, was prohibited :

And whereas there is reason to believe that the said disorder has made its appearance among sheep and lambs :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :—

That it shall not be lawful for any person to remove any sheep or lamb, or the skin, or any other part, of any sheep or lamb, from any port or place within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, to any port or place within that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland : provided, that this Order shall not extend to skins brought into Great Britain from India, South America, or Australia, and afterwards removed from Great Britain to Ireland :

And the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give such directions herein as may be necessary to insure due obedience to this Order.

Arthur Helps.

FROM THE
SECOND SUPPLEMENT

TO THE
LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 29.
1865.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 29th
day of *September*, 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Duke of Somerset.

Mr. Secretary Cardwell.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September, 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle and other animals," and which has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals; and to make any

other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid, in any such Order or Orders contained, shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the said Act shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas it is expedient to take measures for preventing the spreading to the Island and Barony of Lewis, in the county of Ross, of a contagious or infectious disorder generally designated "the cattle plague," now prevailing in many other parts of Great Britain.

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :—

1. In this Order the word "cattle" shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf, sheep, or lamb.

2. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any cattle to any port or place within that part of Great Britain called the Island and Barony of Lewis, in the county of Ross, from any other port or place in Great Britain :

And the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give such directions herein as may be necessary to ensure due obedience to this Order.

Arthur Helps.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 3,
1865.

(1595.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
October 2, 1865.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas, enclosing the following translation of a Decree recently issued by the Government of Venezuela, relative to the opening of certain Ports of that Republic :—

ART. 1.—Ciudad Bolivar, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo are declared open to importation and exportation. The ports of Ciudad Bolivar and Maracaibo will also be open for the transit commerce with the United States of Columbia, in conformity with the existing rules regulating the same.

ART. 2. The ports of Cumana, Barcelona, La Vela, Carupano, Guiria, Maturin, Juan Griego, and Pampatar, are open to trade for the importation of their consumption, and for exportation.

ART. 3. The Fluvial ports of Las Tablas, Soledad, and Barrancas, in the Orinoco, are open for the exportation of cattle and their products ; the ports of Cumarebo, Adicora, and Zazarida solely for exportation.

ART. 4. The Custom-houses of the ports open for the importation of their consumption cannot carry on the coasting trade in foreign goods, &c.,

with other ports of the Republic whether they be opened to trade or not.

Are excepted, the ports of Cumana, Carúpano, Guiria, Juan Griego, and Pampatar, which can grant permits (coasting trade), the first to Cariaco, the second to Rio Caribe, the third to Irapa, Yaguarapora, and other places having communication by river with the Gulf of Paria; and the fourth and fifth, for all the Island Margarita.

ART. 5. The customs of San Antonio del Tachira is open for the importations made for the United States of Columbia, and for other purposes defined by law.

India Office, 3rd October, 1865.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following Promotions and Alterations of Rank amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

The undermentioned Officer having completed five years' service as Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and as Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army, under the operation of clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant, dated 31st January, 1859:—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Samuel Montgomery,
Bombay Infantry. Dated 20th December,
1864.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Jackson, late 39th Native Infantry.
Dated 11th December, 1864.

Major Henry Larkins Robertson, late 65th Native
Infantry. Dated 11th December, 1864.

Major Wredenhall Queiros Pogson, late 43rd
Native Infantry. Dated 12th December, 1864.

Major Folliott Walker Baugh, late 26th Native Infantry. Dtd 13th January, 1865.

Major Henry Richard Shelton, late 38th Native Infantry. Dated 13th January, 1865.

Major Alexander Sutton Osborn Donaldson, late 45th Native Infantry. Dated 24th January, 1865.

Major William Claye Watson, late 45th Native Infantry. Dated 24th February, 1865.

Major Henry Elliott Young, late 64th Native Infantry. Dated 9th March, 1865.

To be Majors.

Captain Archibald Cumine, late 4th Native Infantry. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Captain Frederick John Ellis, late 58th Native Infantry. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Captain Montague James White, late 26th Native Infantry. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Captain Frederick Charles Innes, of the late 60th Native Infantry. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Captain Frederick Ernest Laing, of the late 17th Native Infantry. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Captain Samuel Dewe White, of the late 3rd European Regiment. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Captain William Conrad Hamilton, of the late 2nd European Regiment. Dated 5th January, 1865.

Captain John Mackillop Mackenzie, Staff Corps. Dated 28th January, 1865.

Captain Gordon Cavanagh, late 39th Native Infantry. Dated 18th January, 1865.

Captain Robert Stothert, of the late 4th Native Infantry. Dated 18th January, 1865.

Captain Richard Chaloner Lindsey, of the late 24th Native Infantry. Dated 11th February, 1865.

Captain Richard Jenkins, late 5th Cavalry. Dated 20th February, 1865.

Captain Abraham Charles Bunbury, late 34th Native Infantry. Dated 1st January, 1864.

Captain Francis Henry Hanmer, late 34th Native Infantry. Dated 9th December, 1864.

Captain Henry John Allan, late 9th Native Infantry. Dated 19th March, 1865.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant William Henry Joseph Lance, Staff Corps. Dated 18th September, 1861.

Lieutenant William Frederick Edwards, late 45th Native Infantry. Dated 9th December, 1864.

Lieutenant Alexander Cockburn, late 52nd Native Infantry, Dated 20th January, 1865.

Lieutenant Lancaster Byron James Davies, late 5th European Regiment. Dated 13th February, 1865.

MADRAS ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major George Francis Luard, 37th Native Infantry. Dated 15th January, 1865.

Major John Curtis, 8th Native Infantry. Dated 19th January, 1865.

Major Edwin Yates, 28th Native Infantry. Dated 24th January, 1865.

Major Ezekiel Gage, 15th Native Infantry. Dated 2nd March, 1865.

Major George Paxton, late 44th Native Infantry. Dated 10th March, 1865.

To be Majors.

Captain William Barber, 33rd Native Infantry. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Captain Farquhar Marshall Davis, late 44th Native Infantry. Dated 10th December, 1864.

- Captain Arthur Child, 8th Native Infantry. Dated 10th December, 1864.
- Captain William Blount, 7th Native Infantry. Dated 29th December, 1864.
- Captain Robert Griffith Lewis, 31st Native Infantry. Dated 29th December, 1864.
- Captain Edward Lloyd Malcolm Evans, late 51st Native Infantry. Dated 3rd January, 1865.
- Captain Edward Owen Leggatt, Staff Corps. Dated 3rd January, 1865.
- Captain George Arehimesdes Searle, 35th Native Infantry. Dated 12th January, 1865.
- Captain Francis John Wilson, late 51st Native Infantry. Dated 12th January, 1865.
- Captain William Boardman, 13th Native Infantry. Dated 12th January, 1865.
- Captain Walter Weldon, late 47th Native Infantry. Dated 18th January, 1865.
- Captain Charles Louis Combe, 23rd Native Infantry. Dated 18th January, 1865.
- Captain Charles Edward Bates, 16th Native Infantry. Dated 18th January, 1865.
- Captain Henry John Thomas Neild, 2nd Native Infantry. Dated 18th January, 1865.
- Captain George William Playfair, Staff Corps. Dated 18th January, 1865.
- Captain Thomas Sweet, 21st Native Infantry. Dated 20th January, 1865.
- Captain William Alexander Deey, 41st Native Infantry. Dated 20th January, 1865.
- Captain Nathaniel Frederick Bayley, 12th Native Infantry. Dated 20th January, 1865.
- Captain William Charles Peachey Haines, 35th Native Infantry. Dated 11th February, 1865.
- Captain Robert John Baker, Staff Corps. Dated 11th February, 1865.
- Captain William Barelay, 25th Native Infantry. Dated 11th February, 1865.

Captain Henry Charles Zachary Claridge, 37th Native Infantry. Dated 2nd March, 1865.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Henry Glover Puckle, 28th Native Infantry. Dated 9th December, 1864.

Lieutenant Alexander Temple Cox, 35th Native Infantry. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Lieutenant Sidney Herbert Williams, 2nd Native Infantry. Dated 12th December, 1864.

Lieutenant John Hugh Edward Johnson, 2nd European Infantry. Dated 20th December, 1864.

Lieutenant John Charles Hay, Staff Corps. Dated 20th December, 1864.

Lieutenant George Edward Fryer, 21st Native Infantry. Dated 20th January, 1865.

Lieutenant Thomas Stewart Moore Robinson, 21st Native Infantry. Dated 26th January, 1865.

Lieutenant Alexander Boulton Irving, Staff Corps. Dated 10th February, 1865.

Lieutenant Peter Burgess, 33rd Native Infantry. Dated 20th February, 1865.

Lieutenant George Cunard Foord, 7th Native Infantry. Dated 20th February, 1865.

BOMBAY ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Ross Balfour Moore, late 3rd Cavalry. Dated 10th February, 1865.

To be Majors.

Captain Herbert Henderson James, 10th Native Infantry. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Captain John Mingaye Holt, 20th Native Infantry. Dated 26th December, 1864.

Captain Thomas Smith Warden, 4th Native Infantry. Dated 3rd January, 1865.

Captain Roderick William Richardes, 10th Native Infantry. Dated 3rd February, 1865.

Captain Joseph Miles, Staff Corps. Dated 3rd February, 1865.

Captain John Miles, late 3rd European Regiment. Dated 3rd February, 1865.

Captain James Turner Hill, 14th Native Infantry. Dated 18th February, 1865.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant John Crippin Dawson Sidney Moray, 7th Native Infantry. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Lieutenant Thomas Prendergast Boles Walsh, late 1st Native Infantry. Dated 20th January, 1865.

Lieutenant George Maughan Lyons, 24th Native Infantry. Dated 20th January, 1865.

Lieutenant Frederick Prescott Fortreath, 12th Native Infantry. Dated 20th February, 1865.

Lieutenant Arundel Thomas Spens, Staff Corps. Dated 20th March, 1865.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major (Brevet-Colonel) Albert Fytche. Dated 11th December, 1864.

Major Edward Lascelles Dennys. Dated 11th December, 1864.

Major George Cliffe Hatch. Dated 12th December, 1864.

Major Henry Charles Adlam. Dated 13th January, 1865.

Major William Agnew. Dated 14th January, 1865.

Major Edwin Alexander Rowlatt. Dated 14th February, 1865.

To be Majors.

— Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Robinson. Dated 3rd December, 1864.

Captain William Elliot Marshall. Dated 9th December, 1864.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Thomas James. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Captain John Adam Tytler, V.C. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Captain Richard Joseph Dickson Ferris. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Captain Frederic James Stephenson. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Alexander Walshman Owen. Dated 20th December, 1864.

Captain Samuel Black. Dated 29th December, 1864.

Captain Edward Pryse Lloyd. Dated 29th December, 1864.

Captain Charles Henry Hall. Dated 29th December, 1864.

Captain John Crawford Millar. Dated 29th December, 1864.

Captain Alexander Thomas Armstrong. Dated 3rd January, 1865.

Captain (Brevet-Major) John Francis Stafford. Dated 12th January, 1865.

Captain Charles Chester Dandridge. Dated 18th January, 1865.

Captain Hugh Pigot Williams. Dated 18th January, 1865.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Robert Cogan Cross. Dated 18th January, 1865.

Captain Henry Ramsay Wroughton. Dated 20th January, 1865.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Huntley Rothery Garden. Dated 20th January, 1865.

Captain James Williamson. Dated 20th January, 1865.

Captain William Paske. Dated 11th February, 1865.

Captain Patrick Maxwell. Dated 11th February 1865.

Captain John Leven. Dated 11th February, 1865.

Captain William Reveley. Dated 11th February, 1865.

Captain William Charles Robert Mylne. Dated 20th February, 1865.

Captain Herbert Taylor Macpherson, V.C. Dated 28th February, 1865.

Captain (Brevet - Major) Edward Ham Langmore. Dated 1st March, 1865.

Captain Edward Bertie Clay. Dated 2nd March, 1865.

Captain Francis Kenrick Bacon. Dated 19th March, 1865.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant James William Hope Johnstone. Dated 20th December, 1864.

Lieutenant George Baring Stainforth. Dated 20th January, 1865.

Lieutenant Alfred Tulloch. Dated 20th January, 1865.

Lieutenant Charles Ward Hawes. Dated 13th February, 1865.

Lieutenant Gerard Noel Money. Dated 4th March, 1865.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Brooke Rynd Chambers. Dated 23rd March, 1865.

BENGAL ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.

Infantry.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) George Remington Cookson, from late 4th Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Garrett, deceased. Dated 4th August, 1864.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Boyd, from late 2nd European Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Chamberlain, promoted to Major-General. Dated 5th August, 1864.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry Richard Shelton, from late 38th Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Remy (Staff Corps), removed from List of Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 12th March, 1865.

Late 4th European Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Henry Boileau Lockwood to be Captain, vice Caulfield, deceased. Dated 6th October, 1864.

Late 11th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Thomas Martin Shelly to be Captain, vice Safe, retired. Dated 31st March, 1864.

Late 12th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant William Astell Franks to be Captain. Dated 16th July, 1864.

Captain Patrick George Scott to be Major.

Lieutenant Roderick Boyd Mackenzie to be Captain, vice Adams (Staff Corps) deceased. Dated 23rd January, 1865.

Late 31st Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Henry Finch to be Major,

Lieutenant Thomas Norris Baker to be Captain, in succession to Tickell (Staff Corps) retired. Dated 15th January, 1865.

40th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Hardress Edmund Waller to be Captain, vice Stone, deceased. Dated 6th November, 1864.

47th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) William Gordon to be Captain, in succession to Walker, deceased. Dated 12th March, 1864.

51st Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Edward Pitches Wilson Ripley to be Captain, in succession to Abbott, retired. Dated 27th October, 1864.

Late 74th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Robarts William Elton to be Captain, vice Mew, retired. Dated 24th October, 1864.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Late 2nd Cavalry.

Captain Ambrose Dawson Jennings to take rank from 12th October, 1863, vice Clifford (20th Hussars), retired.

Late 12th Native Infantry.

Captain Philip Sydney Yorke to take rank from 24th December, 1863, vice Hall, retired.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons Major.

Surgeon George Ranken Playfair, M.D. Dated 3rd November, 1864.

Surgeon William Fullarton Mactier, M.D. Dated 3rd December, 1864.

Surgeon James Lee, M.D. Dated 10th January, 1865.

Surgeon George Banister. Dated 12th January, 1865.

Surgeon Francis Douglas, M.D. Dated 18th January, 1865.

Surgeon Robert James Atkinson. Dated 24th January, 1865.

Surgeon Francis Turnbull, M.D. Dated 11th February, 1865.

Surgeon John Nicholas Tresider. Dated 1st March, 1865.

Surgeon St. George Wade Tucker, M.D. Dated 14th March, 1865.

Surgeon Charles Manners Smith. Dated 19th March, 1865.

To be Surgeons.

Assistant-Surgeon William Peskett, vice Wilson, retired. Dated 1st April, 1863.

Assistant-Surgeon Stewart Clark, vice Balfour, retired. Dated 28th May, 1863.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Francis Williams, M.D., vice Faithfull, deceased. Dated 10th September, 1863.

Assistant-Surgeon James Bedford Allen, vice White, retired. Dated 8th March, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeon Francis Nottidge Macnamara, M.D. Dated 15th June, 1864.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The undermentioned Officers to rank from the dates specified, viz. :—

Surgeon Frederick Corbyn, from the 16th May, 1863.

Surgeon Charles Lowdell, from the 25th May, 1863.

Surgeon John Hooper, from the 10th June, 1863.

Surgeon David Young, M.D., from the 24th July, 1863.

Surgeon Joseph Fayrer, M.D., from the 28th July, 1863.

Surgeon William Henry Adley, from the 24th August, 1863.

Surgeon Edward John Vivian, from the 16th September, 1863.

Surgeon James Alexander Caldwell Hutchins, from the 25th September, 1863.

Surgeon John Barclay Scriven, from the 12th October, 1863.

Surgeon Joseph Walter Raleigh Amesbury, from the 18th December, 1863.

Surgeon Charles Stewart, M.D. (deceased), from the 20th December, 1863.

Surgeon Edward McKellar, from the 20th December, 1863.

Surgeon Annesley Charles Castriot De Renzy, from the 12th March, 1864.

Surgeon Alexander Christian, M.D., from the 24th March, 1864.

Surgeon James Macnabb Cunningham, M.D., from the 1st April, 1864.

Surgeon Joseph Christian Corbyn, M.D., from the 8th April, 1864.

Surgeon George Moncrieff Govan, M.D., from the 15th June, 1864.

Surgeon Richard Henry Perkins, from the 15th June, 1864.

Surgeon Stephen Chapman Townsend, from the 15th June, 1864.

Surgeon William Burns Beatson, M.D., from the 15th June, 1864.

Surgeon Charles Thomas Paske, from the 15th June, 1864.

Surgeon Frederick Blyth Dalzel, M.D., from the 15th June, 1864.

Surgeon Samuel Bowen Partridge, from the 15th June, 1864.

Surgeon Edward Taylor, from the 7th August, 1864.

Surgeon Henry William Spey, from the 26th September, 1864.

Surgeon Alfred James Dale, M.D., from the 1st November, 1864.

Surgeon Arthur Young, from the 15th November, 1864.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Willoughby Crewe. Dated 12th December, 1864.

Major Thomas Peyton. Dated 12th December, 1864.

Major (Brevet-Colonel) Alfred Thomas Wilde, C.B. Dated 12th December, 1864.

Major Charles Maxton Shakespear. Dated 12th December, 1864.

Major Sweedland Mainwaring. Dated 15th January, 1865.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) James Edmund Mayne. Dated 24th January, 1865.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Frederick John Goldsmid. Dated 24th January, 1865.

To be Majors.

Captain Arthur Jacob Macan Rainey. Dated 3rd December, 1864.

Captain James Michael. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Captain Christopher Sullivan Fagan. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Captain Andrew Robert Clephane. Dated 29th December, 1864.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Henry Imlach Bett. Dated 5th January, 1865.

Captain John Collins Macdonald. Dated 11th January, 1865.

Captain Richard Alexander Moore. Dated 18th January, 1865.

Captain John Richard Gason Magrath. Dated 3rd February, 1865.

Captain William FitzWilliam Read. Dated 11th February, 1865.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Robert Henry Bolton. Dated 20th February, 1865.

Captain John Wood Rideout. Dated 2nd March, 1865.

Captain William Rose. Dated 2nd March, 1865.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant James Lidderdale. Dated 9th December, 1864.

Lieutenant John Lampen. Dated 20th December, 1864.

Lieutenant George Briggs. Dated 20th January, 1865.

Lieutenant Tredway George Clarke. Dated 26th January, 1865.

Lieutenant Henry Glover Puckle. Dated 19th February, 1865.

Lieutenant Walter Rawlins. Dated 4th March, 1865.

Lieutenant Archibald Acheson Johnson. Dated 14th March, 1865.

MADRAS ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.

Cavalry.

Major Charles Raper Stainforth from the 4th Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Barrow (Staff Corps) removed from list of Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 30th November, 1864.

2nd Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Arthur Farrer to be Captain. Dated 16th July, 1864.

4th Light Cavalry.

Captain Edward Melville Lawford to be Major in succession to Barrow (Staff Corps), removed from list of Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 30th November, 1864.

Late 5th Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Thomas Harrison Tod Chalon to be Captain in succession to Mayne (Staff Corps), removed from list of Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 30th November, 1864.

Late 6th Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Thomas Munro Mc Donell to be Captain, vice Wood, deceased. Dated 30th November, 1864.

Late 8th Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet-Major) James Gashorne Cookson to be Major, Lieutenant Archibald Ernest Arbuthnot to be Captain, vice Kelso, retired. Dated 30th November, 1864.

General List of Cavalry Officers.

Lieutenant Arthur Kenney to be Captain, in suc-

cession to Barrow (Staff Corps), removed from list of Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 30th November, 1864.

Infantry.

Major Charles Philip Yorke Triscott, from the 43rd Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in succession to Babington, promoted to Major-General. Dated 17th August, 1864.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) James Douglas Dale, from the 40th Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in succession to Freeman, promoted to Major-General. Dated 21st October, 1864.

10th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Edward George Dixon to be Captain, vice Harness, retired. Dated 20th March, 1864.

26th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Francis Drummond Gordon (deceased), to be Captain, vice Somerville, deceased. Dated 29th September, 1863.

43rd Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Astell William Drayner to be Major, in succession to Babington, promoted to Major-General. Dated 17th August, 1864.

Late 44th Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet-Major) George Paxton to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet - Captain) Henry Crosby Barry Barnett, to be Captain, vice Western, retired. Dated 3rd July, 1863.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

2nd Light Cavalry.

Captain Philip Durham Henderson to take rank
from 28th April, 1864, vice Carey, retired.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Lieutenant Evelyn Swinton Skinner, to take rank
from 28th July, 1862, in succession to Jones,
51st Native Infantry (Staff Corps), resigned.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeon-Major.

Surgeon Henry Carnegie (deceased). Dated 19th
June, 1862.

To be Surgeons.

Assistant-Surgeon James Edward Dickinson.
Dated 7th October, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeon Colvin Smith. Dated 14th
December, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeon Edward D'Arcy Evezard.
Dated 14th December, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeon Francis Day. Dated 14th
December, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeon Howard Benjamin Montgomery.
Dated 14th December, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Marcus Joseph. Dated
14th December, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeon Edward Somerset Cleveland.
Dated 14th December, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeon William Henry Harris, M.D.
Dated 13th February, 1865.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colovels.

Major John Shaw Kemball. Dated 11th December, 1864.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Phayre. Dated 26th January, 1865.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Edward Charles Marston. Dated 18th February, 1865.

To be Majors.

Captain Arthur Frederick Battye. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Captain William Young Herries Shortt. Dated 10th December, 1864.

Captain William Wilson. Dated 20th December, 1864.

Captain Samuel Crozier Law. Dated 28th December, 1864.

Captain (Brevet - Major) Malcolm Scrimshire Green, C.B. Dated 3rd January, 1865.

Captain Frederick Laing Mackeson. Dated 3rd January, 1865.

Captain George Edward Thomas. Dated 3rd February, 1865.

Captain William Creagh. Dated 3rd February, 1865.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant - Colonel) John Augustus Wood, V.C. Dated 12th February, 1865.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) James Fairbrother. Dated 18th February, 1861.

Lieutenant George William Hanson. Dated 18th February, 1861.

Lieutenant Edward Michell Smith. Dated 20th December, 1864.

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Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) William Henry Ross. Dated 19th February, 1865.

BOMBAY ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.

1st Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Frederick Stephens to be Captain vice Heath, transferred to 20th Hussars. Dated 31st May, 1864.

3rd Cavalry.

Lieutenant Arthur Thomas Moore, V.C., to be Captain, vice Buckle, retired. Dated 24th November, 1864.

Infantry.

Major Cadman Hodgkinson, from 28th Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Coley, retired. Dated 21st November, 1864.

18th Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) James John Combe to be Major, vice Taylor, retired. Dated 30th January, 1865.

28th Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet-Major) John Daniel Williams to be Major, in succession to Coley, retired. Dated 21st November, 1864.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

2nd Native Infantry.

Captain Charles Renny Blair to take rank from 18th July, 1864, vice Newall, retired.

General List of Infantry Officers.

The undermentioned Officers to take rank from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant Henry Stratford Tandy. Dated 12th August, 1862.

Lieutenant Reginald Hennell. Dated 23rd August, 1862.

Lieutenant James Eyles Gordon. Dated 30th September, 1862.

Lieutenant Walter Stuart Hore. Dated 5th October, 1862.

Lieutenant George Robinson Bridge Drummond. Dated 27th January, 1863.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following appointments to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service :—

To be Assistant-Surgeons.

BENGAL.

Kenneth McLeod, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.

James Cleghorn, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Robert Harvey, M.B. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Robert Reid. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Benjamin Knowles, M.B. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Andrew Skeen, M.B. Dated 31st March, 1865.

John Bennett, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Robert Bremner Thomson, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.

James Robertson MacIver, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Edward Barton Gardner. Dated 31st March, 1865.

James Kelly, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Lionel Dixon Spencer, M.D. Dated 31st March,
1865.

MADRAS.

Alexander Porter, M.D. Dated 31st March,
1865.

Thomas Edward Ffrench. Dated 31st March,
1865.

Samuel Bradshaw Hunt. Dated 31st March,
1865.

William Smyth Fox. Dated 31st March, 1865.

David John McCarthy, M.D. Dated 31st March,
1865.

Wynne Staton Rawson, M.D. Dated 31st
March, 1865.

James Atkinson West Spence. Dated 31st
March, 1865.

Albert McDiarmid, M.D. Dated 31st March,
1865.

BOMBAY.

Henry Cook, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Isidore Bernadotte Lyon. Dated 31st March,
1865.

Samuel Duckering. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Andrew Brown, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.

John Thomson Welsh, M.D. Dated 31st March,
1865.

John Williams, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Andrew Barrie, M.D. Dated 31st March, 1865.

Admiralty, 2nd October, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers have been this
day promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her
Majesty's Fleet :—

Mr. Henry Johnson.

Mr. William Henry Nicholson.

Mr. James Meiklejohn.

Mr. Alfred Long.
 Mr. James Rogers.
 Mr. Alfred Henry Rogers.
 Mr. Henry Onions.
 Mr. Thomas Scarrott Grice.
 Mr. Walter Horace Brimfield (Acting).
 Mr. William Nicholson.
 Mr. Joseph Minhinnick.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
 County Palatine of Durham.*

1st Durham Regiment of Militia.

Alfred Clay, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Briggs,
 promoted. Dated 27th September, 1865.

4th Durham Artillery Volunteer Corps.

William Joseph Young, Esq., to be Captain, vice
 Mackenzie, resigned. Dated 25th September,
 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
 County of Glamorgan.*

2nd Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Philip William Flower to be First Lieutenant,
 vice Tuttle, promoted. Dated 27th September,
 1865.

George Henry Davey to be Second Lieutenant,
 vice Young, deceased. Dated 27th September,
 1865.

4th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Robert Langdon Lidgely to be Lieutenant.
 Dated 27th September, 1865.

John Lewis, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 27th
 September, 1865.

Edward Player, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Lidgely,
 promoted. Dated 27th September, 1865.

David Howell Thomas, Gent., to be Surgeon,
vice Essery, deceased. Dated 27th September,
1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster.*

21st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Frank Goodricke Hunt to be Second Lieutenant.
Dated 20th September, 1865.

23rd Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

John Yates, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant.
Dated 22nd September, 1865.

44th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Thomas Barton Pye to be Lieutenant,
vice McKean, promoted. Dated 18th August,
1865.

47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Thomas Windus to be Captain, vice
Gaskell, resigned. Dated 20th September,
1865.

49th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Hope Clarke, Gent., to be Ensign, vice
Stephenson, deceased. Dated 25th September,
1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Somerset.*

18th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Henry Hiron, Gent., to be Ensign, vice de Bla
quiere, resigned. Dated 16th September, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Sussex.*

1st Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Maunder Reed to be Ensign. Dated 12th
September, 1865.

10th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

George Gatehouse to be Ensign, vice Gruggen,
resigned. Dated 23rd September, 1865.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 6,
1865.*

Foreign Office, October 4, 1865.

THE two following Despatches have been received by Earl Russell from Her Majesty's Consul at Rome, upon the subject of a Sanitary Notice issued by the Roman Government :—

MY LORD, *Rome, September 20, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that a sanitary notice has been issued by the Papal Government which may influence the plans of British subjects visiting Rome. Enclosed is a translation and a correct copy of the original.

Anticipating difficulties in the carrying out of this measure I am now in communication with Monsignor Berardi, Under Secretary of State, and I hope he will modify these difficulties as they may chance to arise.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH SEVERN.

*The Earl Russell, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.*

[Inclosure in preceding Despatch.]

Special Board of Health. Sanitary Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the travellers, who are not provided with official documents showing they have resided the fifteen previous entire days in a place free from Asiatic Cholera, that their baggage will be conveyed to the "Papa Giulio Palace," outside the Roman Gate called "Porta del Populo," for the purpose of disinfecting the objects contained.

(Signed) SAGRETTI,
Vice-President.

Rome, September 9.

MY LORD, *Rome, September 23, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Monsignor Sagretti has answered my questions about the sanitary notice contained in my last Despatch.

He now explains that the sojourning cities exempt from cholera, which will insure travellers against their baggage being taken at Rome for disinfection, are Leghorn, Florence, Perugia, or Naples, and any of the intermediate towns free of infection. And, further, he makes me the concession that he will be satisfied with any documents proving the fifteen previous days residence—even hotel bills.

Yet withal I can see clearly that this sanitary measure must soon fall into disuse from its very inconclusiveness.

Persons arriving from Ancona are not permitted to enter the Papal States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH SEVERN.

The Earl Russell, K.G.,

&c., &c., &c.

Foreign Office, October 5, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Braouczec as Consul at Sierra Leone for His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Don Juan Pico y Villanueva as Consul at Liverpool for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Edwin Lander as Consul at Birmingham for the United States of Colombia.

Foreign Office, October 6, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Francisco Acuña as Consul at Newcastle for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

Whitehall, October 4, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, K.G.; Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Cranbourne); the Right Honourable Robert Lowe; Lyon Playfair, Esq., C.B.; Clare Sewell Read, Esq.; Henry Bence Jones, Esq., M.D.; Richard Quain, Esq., M.D.; Edmund Alexander Parkes, Esq., M.D.; John Robinson McClean, Esq.; Thomas Wormald, Esq.; Robert Ceeley, Esq.; and Charles Spooner, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners fully to investigate the origin and nature of a contagious or infectious disorder, which is generally designated the Cattle Plague, now prevalent among the cattle of Great Britain, and to ascertain, as far as possible, the mode of treatment best adapted for the cure of the affected animals, and the regulations which may, with the greatest advantage, be made with

a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, and to avert any future outbreak of it.

*Science and Art Department of the
Committee of Council on Education,
South Kensington.*

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION IN 1866.

THE Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have determined to hold a National Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington, in the Arcades overlooking the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, which will be opened in April, 1866.

This Exhibition is based upon the suggestions made by the Earl of Derby, in a letter dated 6th May, 1865, from which the following extracts are made :—

“ I have long thought that a National Portrait Exhibition, chronologically arranged, might not only possess great historical interest, by bringing together portraits of all the most eminent contemporaries of their respective eras, but might also serve to illustrate the progress and condition, at various periods, of British Art. My idea, therefore, would be to admit either portraits of eminent men, though by inferior or unknown artists, or portraits by eminent artists, though of obscure or unknown individuals. I have, of course, no means of knowing, or estimating, the number of such portraits which may exist in the country; but I am persuaded that, exclusive of the large collections in many great houses, there are very many scattered about by ones and twos and threes in private families, the owners of which, though they could not be persuaded to part with them, would

willingly spare them for a few months for a public object."

"The question of one, two, or three exhibitions in consecutive years, would, I apprehend, be mainly decided by the result of future inquiries as to the probable number of pictures which could be obtained, and the space which could be found for their exhibition. But whether the period over which each exhibition (if more than one) should range, be longer or shorter, the point on which I should set the greatest value, in an historical, if not in an artistic point of view, would be the strict maintenance of the chronological series. I shall be very happy if any suggestion of mine should lead the Committee of Council to take up seriously, and carry out, with such alterations of detail as experience might suggest, a scheme which I think could hardly fail of being generally interesting: and I should have much pleasure in placing temporarily at their disposal any portraits from my collection at Knowsley which they might think suitable for their purpose."

My Lords have constituted a Committee of Advice, consisting of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, and other noblemen and gentlemen, as follows:—

COMMITTEE.

THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G., President.

*The Lord President of the Council.

The Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

The Duke of Marlborough.

The Duke of Leinster.

The Duke of Wellington, K.G.

The Duke of Cleveland.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.

- The Marquis Camden, K.G.
- The Marquis of Hertford, K.G.
- The Marquis of Exeter, K.G.
- The Earl Perey.
- The Earl Cowper, K.G.
- *The Earl Stanhope.
- The Earl of Darnley.
- The Earl of Warwick.
- The Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G.
- The Earl of Hardwieke.
- The Earl Delawarr.
- The Earl of Charlemont.
- The Earl Speneer, K.G.
- The Earl of Clarendon, K.G.
- The Earl of Verulam.
- The Earl Brownlow.
- *The Earl Somers.
- *The Earl of Dudley.
- *The Viscount Cranborne, M.P.
- The Viscount Sydney, G.C.B.
- *The Lord Stanley, M.P.
- *The Lord Elcho, M.P.
- *The Lord Bishop of Oxford.
- The Lord Wharnccliffe.
- The Lord De L'Isle and Dudley.
- The Lord Talbot de Malahide.
- The Lord Taunton.
- The Lord Houghton.
- The Master of the Rolls.
- The Hon. R. Curzon.
- The Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P.
- The Hon. Speneer C. B. Ponsonby.
- *The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P.
- *The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.
- The Right Hon. Speneer Walpole, M.P.
- The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.
- The Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.
- The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.

- The Right Hon. Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart.
 The Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue, M.P.
 Sir Percyvall Hart Dyke, Bart.
 Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart.
 Sir John S. Hippisley, Bart.
 Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, Bart., M.P.
 *Sir Charles L. Eastlake, P.R.A.
 Sir Frederick Madden.
 The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford for the time
 being.
 The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge for the
 time being.
 The Dean of Westminster.
 The Dean of St. Paul's.
 The Dean of Windsor.
 The Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.
 The Provost of Eton.
 Mr. W. R. Baker.
 Mr. C. Sackville Bale.
 Mr. A. Barker.
 Rev. J. Beck.
 Mr. E. A. Bowring, C.B.
 *Mr. Thomas Carlyle.
 *Mr. W. H. Carpenter.
 Mr. Reginald Cholmondeley.
 Mr. H. Cole, C.B.
 Mr. Dominic Colnaghi.
 Mr. J. T. Gibson Craig.
 Mr. G. W. Dasent.
 Mr. H. Doyle.
 Mr. Richard Fisher.
 Mr. John Forster.
 Mr. A. Fountaine.
 Mr. A. W. Franks.
 Mr. J. A. Froude.
 Mr. F. Grant, R.A.
 Mr. W. H. Gregory, M.P.
 The Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt.

Mr. Thomas Duffus Hardy.
 Mr. George Harvey, P.R.S.A.
 Mr. J. Heywood Hawkins.
 Mr. A. Helps.
 Mr. M. J. Higgins.
 Mr. George Hogge.
 Mr. R. S. Holford, M.P.
 Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, M.P.
 Mr. F. Y. Hurlstone.
 Professor the Rev. Charles Kingsley.
 Mr. Charles Knight.
 Mr. J. P. Knight, R.A.
 Mr. David Laing.
 Mr. A. H. Layard, M.P.
 Mr. William Longman.
 Mr. Norman MacLeod.
 Mr. Alfred Morrison.
 Mr. John Murray.
 Mr. A. Panizzi.
 Mr. J. R. Planché.
 Mr. J. H. Pollen.
 Lieutenant-General Rawdon.
 Mr. R. Redgrave, R.A.
 Mr. S. Redgrave.
 Mr. H. Reeve.
 Mr. Richmond, A.R.A.
 The Very Rev. Dr. Rock.
 Mr. J. C. Robinson.
 Mr. W. Russell.
 †Mr. G. Scharf.
 Mr. H. D. Seymour, M.P.
 Mr. R. F. Sketchley.
 Mr. Catterson Smith, P.R.H.A.
 Professor Goldwin Smith.
 Mr. R. Soden Smith.
 *Mr. W. Smith.
 Mr. R. Sneyd.
 Mr. James Spedding.

*Mr. W. Stirling, M.P.
 Mr. Tom Taylor.
 Mr. W. J. Thoms.
 Mr. Henry Vaughan.
 Mr. Edmund Waterton.
 Mr. G. F. Watts.
 Mr. J. Webb.
 Rev. Dr. Wellesley.
 Mr. B. B. Woodward.
 Mr. R. N. Wornum.

* Are Trustees and † Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery.

Mr. Samuel Redgrave, to whose valuable labours the successful formation of the Collection of Portrait Miniatures is chiefly due, has undertaken the special charge of directing the Exhibition, and Mr. Sketchley will act as Secretary.

By order of the Lords of the
 Committee of Council on Education.

Arrangements approved for the Exhibition.

1. The exhibition is specially designed to illustrate English history, and the progress of art in England. It may be divided into two or three sections representing distinct historic periods exhibited in successive years, depending upon the number of the portraits received and the space available for their proper exhibition.

2. It will comprise the portraits of persons of every class who have in any way attained eminence or distinction in England, from the date of the earliest authentic portraits to the present time ; but will not include the portraits of living persons, or portraits of a miniature character.

3. In regard to art, the works of inferior painters representing distinguished persons will be

admitted ; while the acknowledged works of eminent artists will be received, though the portrait is unknown or does not represent a distinguished person.

4. The portraits of foreigners who have attained eminence or distinction in England will also be included, with portraits by foreign artists which represent persons so distinguished.

5. The exhibition will be held at South Kensington in the spacious brick building used for the Refreshment Rooms of the International Exhibition in 1862 ; and these galleries, which are perfectly dry, will be fitted up especially for the exhibition, and patrolled day and night by the police.

6. All charges for the conveyance of pictures accepted for exhibition by the Committee will be defrayed by the Department of Science and Art.

7. The exhibition will be opened early in April, 1866. The portraits, for the purpose of proper arranging and cataloguing, will be received not later than the second week in February ; and will be returned at the end of August at the latest ; but though the exhibition will continue open till that time, any owner who requires the return of his contributions at the end of July, will have them forwarded to him at once.

8. In accordance with the usual practice, the Science and Art Department, unless the owner objects, will take photographs of such portraits as may be useful for instruction in the Schools of Art, and allow them to be sold in the Museum ; but no permission will be granted to any private person to photograph, without the owner's express sanction. Two copies of each photograph taken will be presented to the owner of the picture photographed.

9. As was the case at the Exhibitions of 1851

and 1862 (and as is usual at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions), the Department cannot be responsible for loss or damage, but every possible care will be taken of works lent ; and it may be added that the numerous paintings lent for exhibition in 1862 were collected and returned by the same agency as will be now employed, free from any injury or damage of any kind.

10. All correspondence marked on the cover "National Portrait Exhibition," should be addressed to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum, London, W.

Admiralty, 3rd October, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers have been this day promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet :—

William F. Hains, Esq.

Edwin Rowe, Esq.

Admiralty, 4th October, 1865.

Mr. William B. Cleverly has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 25th September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

*3rd or Royal Westminster Light Infantry
Regiment of Militia.*

David Anderson Moxey, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hurman, promoted. Dated 19th September, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon.

1st Administrative Brigade of Devonshire Artillery Volunteers.

Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Mansfield, resigned. Dated 2nd September, 1865.

1st Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Right Honourable Lord Poltimore to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 27th September, 1865.

Commissions signed by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London.

London Rifle Volunteer Brigade.

Ensign William Senior Dean to be Lieutenant, vice Rowsell, promoted. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Ensign Christopher Lethbridge to be Lieutenant, vice Hammond, resigned. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Ensign James Charles Rogers to be Lieutenant, vice Webb, promoted. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Ensign James Miller to be Lieutenant, vice Goodliffe, promoted. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Ensign Francis Cotton to be Lieutenant. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Ensign Abraham Rhodes to be Lieutenant. Dated 20th September, 1865.

John Jackson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Dean, promoted. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Edward Charles Perugini, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Price, resigned. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Henry Chatterton Rush, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Lethbridge, promoted. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Monmouth.

9th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Richard Baker Gabb to be Ensign, vice Watkins, resigned. Dated 30th September, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

1st Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Lynn Bristowe, Esq., to be Captain, vice George Phare, resigned. Dated 30th September, 1865.

Ensign Walter Jecken Stride to be Lieutenant, vice Foster Mortimore, resigned. Dated 30th September, 1865.

Albert Samuel Fletcher, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Stride, promoted. Dated 30th September, 1865.

9th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant James Burrington Bull to be Captain, vice Morgan Yeatman, resigned. Dated 27th September, 1865.

Ensign Robert Ware Coleman to be Lieutenant, vice Bull, promoted. Dated 27th September, 1865.

1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City and County of the City of York.

1st Administrative Brigade of West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers.

Major William Marshall Selwyn to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Wood, resigned. Dated 29th September, 1865.

Daniel George Atcheson to be Major, vice Selwyn, promoted. Dated 29th September, 1865.

John Green to be Honorary Quartermaster. Dated 25th September, 1865.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF ACT BY THE BOROUGH OF REIGATE, IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

WHEREAS the Local Government Act, 1858, was adopted by the borough of Reigate, in the county of Surrey, on the 21st day of August, 1865, and notice of such adoption has been duly given, and the other requirements of the Act have been complied with, in relation thereto.

Now, therefore, I, as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby give notice that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted in the said borough of Reigate; and that the said Act will have the force of law within such borough from and after the expiration of two months from the date of the resolution adopting the said Act therein.

Given under my hand this 4th day of October, 1865.

(Signed) G. Grey.

Home Office, Whitehall.

1819

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 10,
1865.

AT the Court at *Balmoral*, the 5th day of *October*,
1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer to Almighty God, for Relief from the Plague now existing amongst Cattle, and for Protection against the Cholera; and that such form of Prayer be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the eighth day of October instant, and whenever Divine Service is celebrated, until further order.

And it is hereby further ordered, that Her Majesty's Printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said Form of Prayer, in order that the same may be forthwith sent round, and used in the several churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Arthur Helps.

1820

At the Court at *Balmoral*, the 5th day of *October*,
1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that all Ministers and Preachers, as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as of the Episcopal Communion, protected and allowed by an Act, passed in the tenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Anne, chapter seven, do, at some time, during the exercise of Divine Service in their Churches, Congregations, or Assemblies, on Sunday, the eighth day of October instant, and subsequently during the exercise of Divine Service, until further order, put up a Prayer to Almighty God for Relief from the Plague now existing amongst Cattle, and for protection against the Cholera.

Arthur Helps.

At the Court at *Balmoral*, the 5th day of *October*,
1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify the scheme duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

At the Court at *Balmoral*, the 5th day of *October*,
1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order upon the representation of the Right Honourable Sir George Grey,

Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that burials in the undermentioned parishes shall be discontinued (except as is herein otherwise directed), as follows; viz:—

TOWYN.—From and after the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the churchyard, except for the interment of the parishioners, and of the widowers, widows, parents, children, brothers, and sisters of those already buried therein. **HAVERHILL.**—Forthwith, wholly, in the church; and also after the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the churchyard, except in now existing vaults and graves in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal and separately enclosed by brickwork or stone properly cemented. **LIVERSEDGE.**—Forthwith in the churchyard, except so far as is compatible with the observance of the Regulations for new burial-grounds, omitting No. III. **HERNE BAY.**—From and after the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the churchyard, except in now existing vaults and walled graves, in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal and separately enclosed by brickwork or stone properly cemented; and, forthwith, except in such vaults and walled graves or earthen graves, not less than five feet deep and free from water or remains.

Also that the churchyard of Christ Church, Denton, be drained so that water shall not accumulate in any vault or grave therein.

Also, that the time for the discontinuance of burials in the under-mentioned churchyards be postponed as follows, viz.:

PRESCOT.—In the churchyard of St. Thomas, Eccleston, in the parish of Prescot, at St.

Helen's, to the first December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, on condition that one body only be buried in each grave, and that no grave be re-opened. CUMBERWORTH, YORKSHIRE.—In the churchyard to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

At the Court at *Balmoral*, the 5th day of *October*,
1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the representation of the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that, for the protection of the public health, no new burial-ground should be opened in the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that interments in the same should be discontinued, with the following modifications, viz.:

STANWELL.—Forthwith wholly in the church, and in that part of the churchyard which is to the north-west of the church. SHEFFIELD.—On the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the churchyard of St. John, and in the meantime burials to be limited to the burials of members of the families of owners of private graves or vaults, purchased before the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, which can be opened without the exposure of coffins or the disturbance of remains. No coffin in an earthen grave to be buried less than four feet below the surface; and each coffin buried in a vault or walled grave to be embedded in charcoal and separately entombed,—that is, enclosed by stone

or brickwork properly cemented, or by concrete not less than six inches thick. **EAST GRINSTEAD.**—After the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the churchyard, except in vaults and walled graves existing on the first of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal and separately entombed by stone or brickwork properly cemented. **ST. GEORGE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—Forthwith, wholly in the churches of St. George, St. Michael, and St. Mark ; and also in the churchyards, except in vaults and walled graves which are free from water, in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal and separately entombed,—that is, enclosed by stone or brickwork properly cemented, and, except in earthen graves, not less than five feet deep, which are free from water : no coffins to be exposed or bones disturbed. **FORDINGTON, DORSETSHIRE.**—After the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, except in now existing vaults and walled graves in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal, and separately enclosed by stone or brickwork properly cemented. **BISHOP'S CLEVE.**—Forthwith, wholly in the church of the parish ; and also in the churchyard, except in earthen graves not less than five feet deep, which can be opened without the exposure of coffins or the disturbance of entire bones, and except in vaults and walled graves, in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal and separately entombed,—that is, enclosed by stone or brickwork, properly cemented. **WESTON-SUPER-MARE.**—Forthwith wholly in the churchyard. **OVER DARWEN.**—Forthwith in the churchyard of Holy Trinity, except in family graves and vaults, to be used only by the

owners, their parents, unmarried children, and the members of their family usually resident with them. HULME, MANCHESTER.—Forthwith in the burial-ground of St. Wilfred Roman Catholic Chapel.

should be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the twenty-seventh day of November next.

War Office, October 9, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, G.C.M.G., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Malta and its dependencies, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and of Brevet-Colonel Harry St. George Ord, of the Royal Engineers, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Bermudas or Somers' Islands, in America, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

Downing Street, October 9, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Bernard Gustavus Norton, Esq., to be Puisne Judge, and William Frederick Haynes Smith, Esq., to be Solicitor-General, for the Colony of British Guiana.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Alfred John Duncombe, Esq., to be Assistant Justice of the General Court of the Bahama Islands.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Henry Wakeford, Esq., to be Auditor for the Island of Vancouver.

Whitehall, October 10, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Archibald Davidson, Esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of the Shire or Sheriffdom of Edinburgh, in the room of John Thomson Gordon, Esq., deceased.

Whitehall, September 29, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Reverend Roger Dawson Dawson Duffield, of Coverham, in the North Riding of the county of York, and of Cray, in the parish of Arncliffe, in the West Riding of the said county, Doctor of Laws, and Rector of Sephton, in the county palatine of Lancaster, formerly Chaplain to His Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, out of respect to the memory of his great uncle Roger Dawson, late of Carlton, in the parish of Coverham aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, continue to use the surname of Dawson before that of Duffield :

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

War Office, Pall Mall.

10th October, 1865.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Major-General Thomas Gordon Higgins to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Lieutenant-General Henry William Gordon, deceased. Dated 20th September, 1865.

11th Regiment of Hussars, Cornet Algernon Edward Sheppard Preston to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Somerset Saunderson, who retires. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Ensign John Donald Hamill Stewart, from the 12th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Preston. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Edward Price, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Robert FitzGerald Crawford, removed as a General Officer. Dated 31st August, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel James William Domville to be Colonel, vice John St. George, C.B., removed as a General Officer. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major Henry Augustus Smyth to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Price. Dated 31st August, 1865.

Captain Herbert Bruce Sandford to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thomas Biggs, retired upon full-pay. Dated 14th September, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major Paul Winslowe Philipps to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Domville. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Second Captain and Adjutant Edwin Markham to be Captain, vice Smyth. Dated 31st August, 1865.

Second Captain William de Vitre to be Captain, vice Sandford. Dated 14th September, 1865.

Second Captain Henry Richard Porter to be Captain, vice Phillipps. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Lieutenant Louis Charles Augustus Adrian de Cetto to be Second Captain, vice Markham. Dated 31st August, 1865.

Lieutenant Thomas Carr Fletcher to be Second Captain, vice de Vitre. Dated 14th September, 1865.

Lieutenant Henry Anderson to be Second Captain, vice Porter. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Lieutenant Francis Brinkley, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Hart Pickering, promoted. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Second Captain Frederick George Ravenhill to be Adjutant, vice Markham. Dated 31st August, 1865.

Military Train, Gentleman Cadet Frederick Luttmann - Johnson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Kennett, transferred to the 4th Dragoon Guards. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Coldstream Guards, Ensign and Lieutenant Sir Edward Archibald Hamilton, Bart., to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Henry Robert Brand, who retires. Dated 10th October, 1865.

The Honourable Lewis Payn Dawnay to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sir E. A. Hamilton, Bart. Dated 10th October, 1865.

1st Regiment of Foot, Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain, Grahame Craig, from half-pay, late of the Military Train, to be Paymaster, vice James Deacon, placed upon half-pay. Dated 10th October, 1865.

1st Foot, Lieutenant Percival Walsh Jordan to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas Lindsay Stack, who retires. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Ensign George Vincent Meredith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jordan. Dated 10th October, 1865.

George Nunn Thomas, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Meredith. Dated 10th October, 1865.

12th Foot, Charles James Elphinstone Rhenins, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice J. D. H. Stewart, transferred to the 11th Hussars. Dated 10th October, 1865.

16th Foot, Ensign John Rae Reid to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Arthur Ewen Stabb, deceased. Dated 29th August, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Alexander Martin Paterson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Reid. Dated 10th October, 1865.

25th Foot, Ensign J. F. Curtis Hayward to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William Henry Hale, who retires. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Edward Law Durand, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hayward. Dated 10th October, 1865.

33rd Foot, Staff-Surgeon James Sinclair, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice William Hanbury, appointed to the Staff. Dated 10th October, 1865.

39th Foot, Lieutenant Augustus Frederic Raper to be Captain, without purchase, vice Edward John Stokes, deceased. Dated 18th September, 1865.

Ensign Cowper Rochfort to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Raper. Dated 18th September, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Maurice Baptist Luby, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Rochfort. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Henry Alfred Austen, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wilson, transferred to the 49th Foot. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Lieutenant Copner Francis Oldfield to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Raper, promoted. Dated 10th October, 1865.

49th Foot, Lieutenant William John Gillespie to be Captain, by purchase, vice John Hopkins, who retires. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Ensign George Charles Cockburn to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gillespie. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Ensign Edward Hales Wilson, from the 39th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Cockburn. Dated 10th October, 1865.

53rd Foot, Lieutenant Henry Douglas Rooke to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant H. J. Beckwith, promoted. Dated 1st August, 1865.

56th Foot, Captain John William Huskisson, from half pay, late 56th Foot, to be Captain, vice William Watkin Bassett, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 10th October, 1865.

59th Foot, Lieutenant Richard Dane to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant W. J. Frampton, promoted. Dated 29th September, 1865.

60th Foot, Lieutenant Neil Dogherty, from half-pay, late Turkish Contingent, to be Lieutenant, vice Moodie, promoted to a Half-pay Company, without purchase. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Ensign Charles Mosley Turner to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Neil Dogherty, who retires. Dated 10th October, 1865.

James Nugent Blackwood Price, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Turner. Dated 10th October, 1865.

1st Foot, Ensign Charles Wyndham Murray to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Herbert Lee Hall, who retires. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Thomas Francis O'Grady, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Murray. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Samuel Wesley Handy to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Alfred Hoyte, placed upon half-pay. Dated 10th October, 1865.

66th Foot, Captain Charles Perrin to be Major, by purchase, vice Charles William Aylmer, who retires. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Lieutenant Harry A. F. Merewether to be Captain, by purchase, vice Perrin. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Ensign Edward John Johnston to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Merewether. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Dudley Davison Batty, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Johnston. Dated 10th October, 1865.

68th Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Oliver Codrington to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice A. O. Applin, who exchanges. Dated 10th October, 1865.

85th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Williamson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel John William Grey, who retires upon full-pay. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major George Thompson to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Lieutenant Finch White to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Thompson. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Ensign Gilbert Joshua Spencer Smith to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice White. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Francis Wingfield Robinson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign,

without purchase, vice Smith. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Rifle Brigade, Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Major, Thomas Hanson Ratcliff, from half-pay, late of the Military Train, to be Paymaster, vice Thomas Gough, deceased. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, The second Christian name of Quartermaster Cook is *Bell*.

HALF-PAY.

Lieutenant John William Huskisson, from the 56th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase. Dated 10th October, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon William Hanbury, from the 33rd Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice James Sinclair, M.D., appointed to the 33rd Foot. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon Augustus Oliver Applin, from the 68th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice O. Codrington, who exchanges. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon Clement Williams, from the 68th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Arthur Sanderson, appointed to the 83rd Foot, Dated 10th October, 1865.

The surname of the Staff Assistant-Surgeon gazetted on the 12th September, 1865, with date of the 31st March, 1865, is *Haurahan*, and not *Hanrahan*.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General Henry William

Gordon, Royal Regiment of Artillery, who died 19th September, 1865 :—

Major-General Edward Sabine to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Colonel, with the local rank of Major-General, John St. George, C.B., to be Major-General. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Major George Francis Coventry Pocock, Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Captain Robert Broome Baker, 39th Foot, to be Major. Dated 20th September, 1865.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Major-General William Cochrane Anderson, Royal Regiment of Artillery, who died 30th August, 1865 :—

Colonel Robert FitzGerald Crawford, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major-General. Dated 31st August, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major George Cecil Henry, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 31st August, 1865.

Captain Charles James Skerry, 81st Foot, to be Major. Dated 31st August, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bernard Collinson, of the Royal Engineers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Major Robert William Harley, 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John William Grey, retired upon full-pay, late 85th

Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Biggs, on the retired full-pay list of Royal Artillery, to be Colonel, the rank being honorary only. Dated 14th September, 1865.

Admiralty, 7th October, 1865.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 30th January, 1856, Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral on the Reserved List of Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority from the 1st instant, from which date he ceased to be Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Royal South Lincoln Militia.

John Bradfield, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Croxford, resigned. Dated 4th October, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

1st Tower Hamlets Engineer Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant Thomas Ross Comyn to be Captain. Dated 4th October, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Lionel Benjamin Cohen to be First Lieutenant, vice Comyn, promoted. Dated 4th October, 1865.

The Reverend George Henry McGill, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain. Dated 31st August, 1865.

*1st Administrative Battalion of Tower Hamlets
Rifle Volunteers.*

George Bennett to be Honorary Assistant-Quartermaster. Dated 18th August, 1865.

3rd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant William Lowry to be Captain, vice Blackman, resigned. Dated 5th October, 1865.

7th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Robert Jones Tucker to be Ensign, vice Burnett, promoted. Dated 18th August, 1865.

William Walter Brofield to be Ensign, vice Buxton, resigned. Dated 18th August, 1865.

Robert Edward Swyer, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 18th August, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Wilts.*

10th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Isaac Flower, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bleek, resigned. Dated 16th September, 1865.

15th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Howard Hinton Mackness, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Warman, resigned. Dated 16th September, 1865.

1835

FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 10,
1865.

Foreign Office, October 10, 1865.

THE following correspondence has passed between Mr. Adams, the United States Minister at this Court, and Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

No. 1.

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.—(Received April 8.)

*Legation of the United States, London,
April 7, 1865.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary of State at Washington by the Consul of the United States at Rio Janeiro, Mr. Monroe, making a report of the depredations committed upon the commerce of the United States by the vessel known in the port of London as the "Sea King," but since transformed into the "Shenandoah" by a process already fully explained in a note which I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 18th November last.

I regret to be obliged to add that this same vessel has been, since the date of Mr. Monroe's letter, heard of at Melbourne, from which place further details of similar outrages have been received. The particulars have been communicated

to my Government, but there has not yet been sufficient time for me to obtain its instructions in regard to them. I cannot doubt, however, that they will be the same in substance as those embraced in the last despatch.

Were there any reasons to believe that the operations carried on in the ports of Her Majesty's Kingdom and its dependencies to maintain and extend this systematic depredation upon the commerce of a friendly people had been materially relaxed or prevented, I should not be under the painful necessity of announcing to your Lordship the fact that my Government cannot avoid entailing upon the Government of Great Britain the responsibility for this damage. It is impossible to be insensible to the injury that may yet be impending from the part which the British steamer "City of Richmond" has had in being suffered to transport with impunity from the port of London men and supplies, to place them on board of the French-built steam-ram "Olinthe," alias "Stoerkodder," alias "Stonewall," which has through a continuously fraudulent process succeeded in deluding several Governments of Europe, and in escaping from this hemisphere on its errand of mischief in the other.

I am by no means insensible to the efforts which have already been made, and are yet making, by Her Majesty's Government to put a stop to such outrages in this kingdom and its dependencies. Neither can I permit myself to doubt the favourable disposition of her Ministers to maintain amicable relations with the Government which I represent.

Whilst perfectly ready to bear testimony to the promptness with which all the numerous remonstrances and representations which it has been my painful duty heretofore to submit have been

met and attended to by your Lordship, it is, at the same time impossible for me to dispute the fact that the hostile policy which it is the object of all this labour to prevent has not only not been checked, but is even now going into execution with more and more complete success.

That policy, I trust I need not point out to your Lordship, is substantially the destruction of the whole mercantile navigation belonging to the people of the United States. The nature of the process by which this is coming about may readily be appreciated by a brief examination of the Returns of the registered tonnage of Her Majesty's Kingdom for the last six years. I have the honour to append to this note a tabular statement of the number of merchant-ships built, and of the tonnage owned in the United States, which have been transferred to British owners in the successive years beginning with 1858 and ending in 1864, so far as the materials at hand from the official reports of the two Governments can supply the information.

I trust that it will be needless for me to do more than to point out to your Lordship the inference deducible from this statement, to wit:—That the United States' commerce is rapidly vanishing from the face of the ocean, and that that of Great Britain is multiplying in nearly the same ratio. Furthermore, it is my painful duty to suggest that this process is going on by reason of the action of British subjects, in co-operation with emissaries of the insurgents, who have supplied from the ports of Her Majesty's Kingdom all the materials, such as vessels, armament, supplies, and men, indispensable to the effective prosecution of this result on the ocean. So far as I am aware, not a single vessel has been engaged in these depredations excepting such as have been so furnished.

Unless, indeed, I might except one or two passenger steamers belonging to persons in New York, forcibly taken possession of whilst at Charleston in the beginning of the war, feebly armed and very quickly rendered useless for any aggressive purpose. It may then, on the face of this evidence, be fairly assumed as true that Great Britain, as a national Power, is in point of fact fast acquiring the entire maritime commerce of the United States by reason of the acts of a portion of Her Majesty's subjects engaged in carrying on war against them on the ocean during a time of peace between the two countries. I deeply regret to be constrained to add that every well-meant effort of Her Majesty's Government to put a stop to this extraordinary state of things down to this time has proved almost entirely fruitless.

I would most respectfully invite your Lordship to produce in the history of the world a parallel case to this of endurance of one nation of injury done to it by another, without bringing on the gravest of complications. That in this case no such event has followed, has been owing, in the main, to a full conviction that Her Majesty's Government has never been animated by any aggressive disposition towards the United States; but, on the contrary, that it has steadily endeavoured to discountenance and, in a measure, to check the injurious and malevolent operations of many of her subjects. But whilst anxious to do full justice to the amicable intentions of Her Majesty's Ministers, and on that account to forbear from recourse to any but the most friendly and earnest appeals to reason and to their sense of justice for the rectification of these wrongs, it is impossible to resist the conviction that heretofore their measures, however well in-

tended, have never proved effective to remedy the evil complained of. Prompt to acquit them of any design, I am reluctantly compelled to acknowledge the belief that practically this evil had its origin in the first step taken, which never can be regarded by my Government in any other light than as precipitate, of acknowledging persons as a belligerent Power on the ocean before they had a single vessel of their own to show floating upon it. The result of that proceeding has been that the Power in question, so far as it can be entitled to the name of a belligerent on the ocean at all, was actually created in consequence of the recognition, and not before; and all that it has subsequently attained of such a position has been through the labour of the subjects of the very country which gave it the shelter of that title in advance. Neither is the whole case stated even now. The results equally show that the ability to continue these operations with success during the whole term of four years that the war has continued, has been exclusively owing to the opportunity to make use of this granted right of a belligerent in the Courts and the ports and harbours of the very power that furnished the elements of its existence in the outset. In other words, the Kingdom of Great Britain cannot but be regarded by the Government I have the honour to represent as not only having given birth to this naval belligerent, but also as having nursed and maintained it to the present hour.

In view of all these circumstances I am instructed, whilst insisting on the protest heretofore solemnly entered against that proceeding, further respectfully to represent to your Lordship that, in the opinion of my Government, the grounds on which Her Majesty's Government have rested their defence against the responsibility incurred

in the manner hereinbefore stated, for the evils that have followed, however strong they might have heretofore been considered, have now failed by a practical reduction of all the ports heretofore temporarily held by the insurgents. Hence the President looks with confidence to Her Majesty's Government for an early and an effectual removal of all existing causes of complaint on this score whereby the foreign commerce of the United States may be again placed in a situation to enjoy the rights to which it is entitled on the ocean in peace and safety, free from annoyance from the injurious acts of any of Her Majesty's subjects, perpetrated under the semblance of belligerent rights.

I am further instructed to invite the attention of your Lordship to another subject in this immediate connection. From the beginning of this war the armed vessels of Her Majesty have continued to enjoy full and free pratique in the waters of the United States. They have been welcomed in just the same friendly manner as has been heretofore customary when there was no exclusion of the same class of ships of the United States from the waters of Great Britain. It is the opinion of the President that the time has come when it may be asked, not only with strict right, but also with entire comity, when the reciprocity in these hospitalities is to be restored. It is the expectation that the naval-force of the United States in European waters will be augmented on or about the beginning of next month, when this question may become one of some interest, I am therefore directed to solicit information from your Lordship as to the reception which those vessels may expect in the ports of this kingdom.

I pray, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

• Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Seward.

Consulate of the United States, Rio de Janeiro, November 29, 1864.

SIR,

I AM pained to be compelled to report to the Department that a new piratical steamer called the "Shenandoah," commanded by James W. Waddell, is engaged in destroying our merchant vessels near the Equator, on the highway of communication between the United States and the ports of South America. The facts presented below were obtained in part from protests recorded at this office by the masters of the "Alina" and the "D. Godfroy," and in part from statements published in the Brazilian newspapers, and believed to be reliable.

The barque "Alina," Staples master, of 573 tons burden, sailed from Newport, England, on the 6th October, with a cargo of railroad iron, bound for Buenos Ayres. Having reached latitude $16^{\circ} 40'$ north and longitude $26^{\circ} 45'$ west, she was captured and sunk on the 29th October by the "Shenandoah." The schooner "Charter Oak," from Boston, bound for San Francisco, was captured and destroyed by the same pirate on the 5th of November in latitude 7° north, longitude $27^{\circ} 3'$ west.

On the 7th November the barque "D. Godfroy," Hallett master, from Boston, of 300 tons burden, bound for Valparaiso with general cargo, was captured and burnt by the "Shenandoah," in latitude $6^{\circ} 25'$ north and longitude $27^{\circ} 15'$ west. On the 10th of November, in latitude $4^{\circ} 30'$ north and longitude $26^{\circ} 40'$ west, the brig "Susan," of New York, bound from Cardiff to Rio Grande, was also destroyed by the same steamer.

On the 12th November the "Shenandoah"

captured the ship "Kate Prince," of 995 tons burden, Libbey master. The "Kate Prince" belongs in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and was on her passage from Cardiff to Bahia with a cargo of coal. She was captured in latitude $2^{\circ} 30'$ north and longitude $28^{\circ} 30'$ west, and having been compelled to give bonds in the sum of 40,000 dollars, was allowed to continue her voyage. These five vessels were all American. The officers and crews were at first transferred to the "Shenandoah;" afterwards, as opportunity offered, a part were sent to Bahia on the "Kate Prince," a part to this port on the Danish brig "Anna Jans," from New York, and the rest, so far as heard from, had been retained on the "Shenandoah;" of these last, some by threats and promises had been induced to engage in the piratical service.

In another instance a vessel not under our flag narrowly escaped destruction. The Argentine barque "Adelaide," Williams master, bound from Baltimore to this city, was boarded by officers of the "Shenandoah" on the 12th November in latitude $1^{\circ} 46'$ and longitude 29° west. The "Adelaide" was consigned to Phipps, Brothers, and Co., of this city. It was at first decided to burn her, and straw and tar had been brought for this object: this purpose, however, was finally abandoned, and the pirates after having opened letters, destroyed furniture, and committed other outrages, retired on board the "Shenandoah," carrying a part of the provisions of the barque with them. Captain Williams states that the commander of the "Shenandoah" declared he would hereafter burn all cargoes belonging to American owners, by whatever flag they might be covered.

The following statement in regard to the "Shenandoah" is made by ship-masters who have been prisoners on board of her:—

"The 'Shenandoah' is a steamship of 1,100 tons burden and 250 horse-power. She carries a battery of four 68-pounders and two 12-pounders, all smooth-bore, and two 32-pounders, rifled.

"She was formerly called the 'Sea King,' and belonged to the Steam Company trading between London and Bombay and Calcutta. She was built by Stevens and Sons, of Glasgow, in 1863, and makes eleven miles an hour. She has forty-three men, nearly all English, besides the officers. She cleared from London for Bombay in September of this year."

On the 27th instant the "Anna Jans" brought into this port the following officers and seamen of the "Alina" and "D. Godfroy," who, being in a very destitute condition, applied to this Consulate for assistance :—

From the "Alina."—Everett Staples, master ; J. F. Peterson, first officer ; M. H. Staples, second officer ; G. A. Stinson, seaman.

From the "D. Godfroy."—Samuel W. Hallett, master ; R. L. Taylor, first officer ; Chas. F. Brown, second officer ; Joseph James, seaman.

I offered assistance to the officers simply as seamen, in accordance with section 211 of my instructions.

As this despatch will be retained until the sailing of the English packet on the 9th of December, it will be supplemented by any further information which I may obtain in regard to the movements of the "Shenandoah."

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

P.S., *December 8.*—I have no further information in regard to the "Shenandoah." J. M.

Inclosure 2 in No. I.

STATEMENT of American Vessels sold to British Subjects, from 1858 to 1864, inclusive.

Year.	UNITED STATES' OFFICIAL REPORT.		BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
<i>Before the War.</i>				
1858	33	12,684	—	—
1859	49	21,308	—	—
1860	41	13,683	Not given.	11,716
	123	47,675	...	11,716
<i>During the War.</i>				
1861	126	71,673	Not given.	66,757
1862	135	64,578	"	59,103
1863	348	252,379	608	328,665
1864	106	92,052	—	—
	715	480,682	608	454,525

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 4, 1865.*

I HAVE had the honour to receive your note of the 7th April, forwarding a copy of a letter addressed by the Consul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro to his Government upon the proceedings of a vessel called the "Sea King," or "Shenandoah," which vessel you state has since been heard of at Melbourne, whence details have been received of outrages committed by her on the commerce of the United States. You then proceed to say, "Were there any reasons to believe that the operations carried on in the ports of Her Majesty's kingdom and its dependencies to maintain and extend this systematic depredation upon the commerce of a friendly people had been materially relaxed or prevented," you would not to have had to announce to me "the fact that your Government cannot avoid entailing upon the Government of Great Britain the responsibility for this damage."

A British steamer, the "City of Richmond," is next alluded to as having been allowed to take supplies from the port of London, and to place them on board a French-built steam-ram, known as the "Stonewall," and you found, upon the circumstances to which you have thus alluded, a charge against Great Britain, of not only not checking improper depredations on United States' commerce, but of aiming at the destruction of the whole mercantile navigation belonging to the people of the United States; and while giving credit to Her Majesty's Government for endeavouring to check illicit proceedings of British subjects, you allege that the measures adopted in this respect by Her Majesty's Government have

never proved effective, and that the evil of which you complain has its origin in the fact that Her Majesty's Government recognized the persons in arms against the United States as belligerents, and thereby improperly gave them a status which has led to a long continuance of hostilities ; but as the ports held by them have fallen into the power of the United States, the President looked with confidence to a removal by Her Majesty's Government of this ground of complaint.

You conclude by expressing a hope that the ships of war of the United States will be welcomed in British waters in the same friendly manner as has been heretofore customary.

Allow me to observe, in the first place, that I can never admit that the duties of Great Britain towards the United States are to be measured by the losses which the trade and commerce of the United States may have sustained. The question is not what losses the United States have sustained by the war, but whether in difficult and extraordinary circumstances the Government of Her Majesty have performed faithfully and honestly the duties which international law and their own municipal law imposed upon them.

Let me remind you that when the civil war in America broke out so suddenly, so violently, and so extensively, that event, in the preparation of which Great Britain had no share, caused nothing but detriment and injury to Her Majesty's subjects. Great Britain had previously carried on a large commerce with the Southern States of the Union, and had procured there the staple which furnished materials for the industry of millions of her people.

Had there been no war the existing Treaties with the United States would have secured the continuance of a commerce mutually advantageous and desirable. But what was the first act of the Pre-

ident of the United States? He proclaimed on the 19th of April, 1861, the blockade of the ports of seven States of the Union. But he could lawfully interrupt the trade of neutrals with the Southern States upon one ground only, namely, that the Southern States were carrying on war against the Government of the United States; in other words, that they were belligerents.

Her Majesty's Government, on hearing of these events, had only two courses to pursue, namely, that of acknowledging the blockade, and proclaiming the neutrality of Her Majesty, or that of refusing to acknowledge the blockade, and insisting upon the rights of Her Majesty's subjects to trade with the ports of the South.

Her Majesty's Government pursued the former course as at once the most just and the most friendly to the United States.

It is obvious, indeed, that the course of treating the vessels of the Southern States as piratical vessels, and their crews as pirates, would have been to renounce the character of neutrals, and to take part in the war. Nay, it would have been doing more than the United States themselves, who have never treated the prisoners they have made, either by land or sea, as rebels and pirates, but as prisoners of war, to be detained until regularly exchanged.

So much as to the step which you say your Government can never regard "as otherwise than precipitate" of acknowledging the Southern States as belligerents.

It was, on the contrary, your own Government which, in assuming the belligerent right of blockade, recognized the Southern States as belligerents. Had they not been belligerents, the armed ships of the United States would have had no right to stop a single British ship upon the high seas.

The next complaint (often repeated, I must admit), is, that vessels built in British ports, and afterwards equipped with an armament sent from the British coast, have injured, and, according to your account, almost destroyed the mercantile marine of the United States.

Now, the only question that can be put on this subject is, whether Great Britain has performed faithfully the duties incumbent upon her. I must here ask you to recollect that our Foreign Enlistment Act, as well as your Foreign Enlistment Act, requires proof that the vessel has been or is about to be equipped or armed within our dominions for the purpose of assisting a State or a body of men making war on a State in amity with Her Majesty. In the case of the "Alabama," which is always referred to as affording the strongest ground of complaint against Her Majesty's Government, the papers affording evidence of a design to equip the ship for the Confederate service were furnished to me by you on the 22nd, and more completely on the 24th of July, 1862. They were reported upon by the Law Officers on the 29th of that month. But on that very morning the "Alabama" was taken to sea on the false pretence of a trial trip.

I contend that in that case, as in all others, Her Majesty's Government faithfully performed their obligations as neutrals. It must be recollected that the Foreign Enlistment Act though passed in the year 1819, had never been actually put in force, and that it is still doubtful whether the evidence furnished by you on the 22nd and 24th of July, though it was deemed a sufficient ground for detaining the "Alabama," would have been found sufficient to procure a conviction from a jury, or even a charge in favour of condemnation of the vessel from a Judge. Again, I repeat, the whole

question resolves itself into this, whether the British Government faithfully and conscientiously performed their duties as neutrals, or whether they, from any motives whatever, were guilty of a grave neglect of those duties.

Upon this point it might be sufficient for me to appeal to the unprejudiced judgment formed and expressed at the time by Mr. Seward, after every material fact had been communicated to him by your despatches of the 25th and 31st of July and the 1st of August, 1862.* Writing to yourself on the 13th of August, 1863, he expressed the President's approval of the action which you had taken with respect to the "Oreto" and the "Alabama" (then called "No. 290"); and added, "You will on proper occasion make known to Earl Russell the satisfaction which the President has derived from the just and friendly proceedings and language of the British Government in regard to these subjects."

In maintaining this view of our duties, I have the satisfaction of thinking that Her Majesty's Government are supported by some of the highest authorities of the United States. In 1815 a correspondence began between the Ministers representing Spain and Portugal and the United States Government respecting the practice of fitting out privateers in the ports of the United States, and putting them under a foreign flag, and cruising against Spanish commerce. In January, 1817, Señor Onís, Spanish Minister at Washington, says:—

"It is notorious that although the speculative system of fitting out privateers and putting them under a foreign flag, one disavowed by all nations,

* Papers presented to Congress, December 1862, Nos 196, 199, 201, and 323.

for the purpose of destroying the Spanish commerce, has been more or less pursued in all the ports of the Union, it is more especially to those of New Orleans and Baltimore, where the greatest violations of the respect due to a friendly nation, and, if I may say so, of that due to themselves, have been committed ; whole squadrons of pirates having been out from thence in violation of the solemn Treaty existing between the two nations, and bringing back to them the fruits of their piracies, without being yet checked in these courses, either by the reclamations I have made, those of His Majesty's Consuls, or the decisive and judicious orders issued by the President for that purpose."

It does not appear that any compensation was ever made for any of these seizures.

But the remonstrances of Portugal are still more applicable.

On the 8th of March, 1818, Senhor T. Correa de Serra brought to the knowledge of the United States' Government the case of three Portuguese ships which had been captured by privateers fitted out in the United States, manned by American crews, and commanded by American captains, though under insurgent colours, and he demanded satisfaction and indemnification for the injury which had been done to Portuguese subjects, as well as to the insult which had been offered to the Portuguese flag. To this letter the American Secretary of State, after reciting the complaint of the Portuguese Minister, replies as follows : —

"The Government of the United States having used all the means in its power to prevent the fitting out and arming of vessels in their ports to cruise against any nation with whom they are at peace, and having faithfully carried into execution the laws enacted to preserve inviolate the neutral and pacific obligations of this Union, cannot con-

sider itself bound to indemnify individual foreigners for losses by capture over which the United States have neither control nor jurisdiction. For such events no nation can in principle, nor does in practice, hold itself responsible." The Secretary of State who signed this despatch bore a name most honourably known in the annals of the United States, the name of Adams.

The remaining events to be noticed in the history of the answer given by the United States to the complaints of Portugal during the wars of South America, and by Great Britain to the United States in the present war, may be recorded without any fear of comparison on the part of the Government of Her Majesty.

On the 20th April, 1818, the amended Act, known as the "American Foreign Enlistment Act," was passed.

On the 24th of November of that year, the Portuguese Minister being asked by Mr. Adams to "furnish a list of the names of the persons chargeable with a violation of the laws of the United States, in fitting out and arming a vessel within the United States for the purpose of cruizing against the subjects of his Sovereign, and of the witnesses by whose testimony the charge could be substantiated," replied to the following effect:—

He had found with sorrow multiplied proofs that many of the armed ships which had committed depredations on the property of Portuguese subjects were owned by citizens of the United States, had been fitted in ports of the Union, and had entered in several ports of the Union, captured ships and cargoes by unlawful means. Many of these citizens of the United States had the misfortune of believing that they did a meritorious action in supporting foreign insurrections, and

offered great difficulties in the way of every prosecution instituted by a foreign minister. Prosecutions were ordered by the Government of the United States, but did not appear to have had much effect in checking the depredations complained of.

In March, 1819, the Portuguese Minister alleges that, in contrast to the Spanish insurgents who had ports and a long line of coast at their disposal, Artigas, the Chief whose flag was borne by United States' privateers, was wandering with his followers in the inland mountains of Corrientes. The "Artigan flag," he continues, "which has not a foot length of sea-shore in South America where it can show itself, is freely and frequently waving in the port of Baltimore: Artigan cockades were frequently met with in that city in the hats of American citizens unworthy of that name."

In another note dated the 23rd of November, 1819, the Portuguese Minister says, "I do justice to, and am grateful for, the proceedings of the Executive in order to put a stop to these depredations, but the evil is rather increasing. I can present to you, if required, a list of fifty Portuguese ships almost all richly laden, some of them East Indiamen, which have been taken by these people during the period of full peace. This is not the whole loss we have sustained, this list comprehending only those captures of which I have received official complaints. The victims have been many more, besides violations of territory by landing and plundering ashore with shocking circumstances.

"One city alone on this coast," he says, "has armed twenty-six ships which prey on our vitals, and a week ago three armed ships of this nature were in that port waiting for a favourable occasion of sailing for a cruize.

In July, 1820, the Portuguese Minister proposed that the United States should appoint Commissioners to confer and agree with Commissioners of the Queen of Portugal in what reason and justice might demand.

But Mr. Adams again says that for wrongs committed in the United States' territory, Portuguese subjects have a remedy in the Courts of Justice, but "for any acts of the citizens of the United States committed out of their jurisdiction and beyond their control, the Government of the United States is not responsible."

To this most just principle, which was again referred to by Mr. Secretary Clayton, and maintained against the Government of Portugal to this hour, the United States must be held still to adhere. No matter how many rich Portuguese ships were taken; no matter even what flag was borne by the vessels which took them, for these acts of the citizens of the United States acting as the captains, officers, and crews of those cruisers, the United States' Government declared itself not responsible. Nor was that Government induced to depart from that ground by the urgent representations of the Portuguese Minister in his letter to Mr. Webster of the 7th of November, 1850, that "by due diligence on the part of the Government and the officers of the United States, the evil might have been prevented," and that "the fitting out of these vessels was not checked by all the means in the power of the Government, but that there was a neglect of the necessary means of suppressing these expeditions. With regard to Spain the case was somewhat different, as the United States had many outstanding claims against the Government of Spain; and, on the other hand, the claims of Spain were rested upon the interpretation placed by her on her Treaty with

the United States. The claims of the United States were used as a set off against the claims of Spain, on account of the depredations committed by the United States' cruizers commanded by United States' captains, and in respect of other matters; and both orders of claims were renounced and abandoned by a Treaty between Spain and the United States, concluded on the 22nd of February, 1819.

Before I refer to the conduct of Great Britain during the present civil war, I must for a moment allude to an address of President Monroe in regard to the South American insurrection:—"The revolutionary movement in the Spanish provinces in this hemisphere attracted the attention and excited the sympathy of our fellow-citizens from its commencement." Such is the statement of President Monroe in his special Message of the 8th of March, 1822. It must be acknowledged that in this country the gallantry of the people of the Southern States, in their endeavours to give those States an independent position in the world, excited a large amount of sympathy. It must be acknowledged also that the desire of large profits from the sale of cargoes induced many of the Queen's subjects to engage in blockade running. But, on the other hand, it must be said that no British subject appears to have commanded a Confederate cruizer, while United States' citizens seem frequently to have acted as captains of the privateers which, under the flag of Buenos Ayres, or some other South American State, committed depredations on Spanish and Portuguese commerce. Nor was the vigilance of Her Majesty's Government at fault when, as in the case of the steam-rams built at Birkenhead for a Confederate agent, they were fully convinced that vessels of war were being constructed for purposes hostile

to the United States. Indeed, so decided and so effective was the action of the Government in detaining the vessels called the "El Tousson" and "El Monassir," that it appears by the published Parliamentary Reports that a Member of Parliament charged the Government with having done, and with having done on their own confession, what was illegal and unconstitutional, without law, without justification, and without excuse. Unfounded as that charge was, yet, coming as it appears from high authority, it is obvious that nothing but the intimate conviction that those vessels were intended for Confederate vessels of war, that unless detained they would attempt to break the blockade of the United States' squadrons, and that such an act might have produced the gravest complications, could have sustained the Government under the weight of charges thus urged.

Let us compare this case, in which Her Majesty's Government detained and seized the ships with that of the "Shenandoah," to which you refer in which they did not interfere.

The "Shenandoah" was formerly the "Sea King," a merchant or passage steam-ship, belonging to a mercantile company. She was sold to a merchant, and soon afterwards cleared for China as a merchant-ship; not a tittle of evidence was ever brought before Her Majesty's Government by you or any one else to show that she was intended for the service of the Confederates. Had it been alleged even that her decks were stronger than usual, apparently for the purpose of carrying guns, it might have been plausibly answered that the China seas abounded with pirates, and that guns were necessary in order to drive them off.

But it is said that guns and men were sent to meet a Confederate vessel at sea. So far as guns are concerned, this is not an offence against our laws; nor am I aware of any authority of international law according to which the British Government could be bound to prevent it. So far as men are concerned they could not be interfered with, without evidence of an intention or engagement to serve as Confederate seamen, and no such evidence was ever offered to Her Majesty's Government. What if these guns and men were sent in a vessel which cleared for Bombay? Would it have been right for Her Majesty's Government, without evidence, to seize such a vessel? Would not proceedings thus unauthorised by law or by any legal grounds of suspicion have been loudly and universally condemned? It is true that arms were sent out to the "Olinde," a French vessel, and that the "Sea King," having changed its character at sea, appeared afterwards as a Confederate ship of war. But in the words of Mr. Adams in 1818, "For such events no nation can in principle, nor does in practice, hold itself responsible." With regard to the export of arms sent by individuals in this country to vessels on the high seas, it must not be forgotten that the Government and Courts of the United States have always upheld the legality of this traffic. On the subject of certain memorials of British subjects sent to the Secretary of State of the United States during the Revolutionary war, Mr. Jefferson says, "We have answered that our citizens have always been free to make, send, or export arms; that it is the constant occupation and livelihood of some of them. To suppress their callings, the only means, perhaps, of their subsistence, because a war exists in foreign and distant countries with

which we have no concern, would hardly be expected. It would be hard in principle and impossible in practice."

This, be it recollected, was not the opinion of Mr. Jefferson alone ; he wrote by the direction of General, then President, Washington.

With respect to the alleged destruction of the mercantile navigation of the United States, it must be noted that it has been common to transfer American merchant-ships, without change of cargo or of crew, nominally to British owners in order to avoid the higher rates of insurance payable during war. With peace the mercantile marine of the United States will, I have no doubt, be at least as numerous as before.

I am happy to see that you declare yourself by no means insensible to the efforts which Her Majesty's Government have made, and are still making, to put a stop to such outrages on this kingdom and its dependencies, and that you cannot permit yourself to doubt the favourable disposition of the Queen's Ministers to maintain amicable relations with the Government of the United States ; nay, further, you state that the avoidance of the gravest of complications "has been owing in the main to a full conviction that Her Majesty's Government has never been animated by any aggressive disposition towards the United States, but, on the contrary, that it has steadily endeavoured to discountenance, and in a measure to check, the injurious and malevolent operations of many of her subjects." The question then really comes to this : Is Her Majesty's Government to assume or be liable to a responsibility for conduct which Her Majesty's Government did all in their power to prevent and to punish ? A responsibility which Mr. Adams on the part of the United States' Government in

the case of Portugal positively, firmly, and justly declined.

Have you considered to what this responsibility would amount ?

Great Britain would become thereby answerable for every ship that may have left a British port and have been found afterwards used by the Confederates as a ship of war : nay, more, for every cannon and every musket used by the Confederates on board any ship of war if manufactured in a British workshop.

I now come to that part of your letter which relates to the future.

The late successes of the United States' armies give us every reason to hope for a speedy termination of the war. In such case the restrictions which have been imposed upon the vessels of the United States as belligerents will of course cease. In such case also it is to be presumed the cruizers and privateers of the Confederates will be at once sold and converted into merchant-vessels. But the present state of affairs does not allow me to speak with certainty upon this point.

The questions remain however, first, whether the United States' vessels of war will be now allowed to come into the harbours of Her Majesty's dominions without other restrictions than those usual in times of peace ; and another question closely connected with it, namely, whether the Confederates are still to be treated as belligerents.

My answers are the following :—

In regard to the first question, Her Majesty's Government are quite willing that vessels of war of the United States shall be treated in the ports of Her Majesty in the same manner as Her Majesty's vessels of war are treated in the ports of the United States, with this single exception,

that if an enemy's vessel of war should come into the same port, the vessel which shall first leave the port shall not be pursued by its enemy till twenty-four hours shall have elapsed.

Before answering the second question, I wish to know whether the United States are prepared to put an end to the belligerent rights of search and capture of British vessels on the high seas? Upon the answer to this question depends the course which Her Majesty's Government will pursue.

All that I can do further is to assure you that Her Majesty's Government, who have lamented so sincerely the continuance of this painful and destructive contest, will hail with the utmost pleasure its termination, and will view with joy the restoration of peace and prosperity in a country whose well-being and happiness must always be a source of satisfaction to the Sovereign and people of these realms.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 3.

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.—(Received May 21.)

Legation of the United States, London.

My Lord, *May 20th, 1865.*

I HAVE had the honour to receive your note of the 4th instant, in reply to mine of the 7th of last month. I have already taken the earliest opportunity to transmit a copy to my Government. If it should not so happen that the course of events dispose of the matter beforehand, I shall probably receive instructions which will enable me to give the information which your lordship appears to desire.

Pending the receipt of these, however, I must ask pardon for observing that in the notice which you have been pleased to take of the arguments submitted in my note, you have so far extended the field of discussion as to make it my duty to proceed in it still farther.

And here I would beg leave to remark that if I am to judge of the general statement made of my position by the abstract of it presented to me by your Lordship, I must have very grievously failed in offering the logical sequence of my propositions as distinctly as I had desired to do. This will render necessary another effort to place them before you in the following brief recapitulation :—

It was my wish to maintain—

1. That the act of recognition by Her Majesty's Government of insurgents as belligerents on the high seas before they had a single vessel afloat, was precipitate and unprecedented.

2. That it had the effect of creating these parties belligerents after the recognition, instead of merely acknowledging an existing fact.

3. That this creation has been since effected exclusively from the ports of Her Majesty's kingdom and its dependencies, with the aid and co-operation of Her Majesty's subjects.

4. That during the whole course of the struggle in America, of nearly four years in duration, there has been no appearance of the insurgents as a belligerent on the ocean, excepting in the shape of British vessels, constructed, equipped, supplied, manned, and armed in British ports.

5. That during the same period it has been the constant and persistent endeavour of my Government to remonstrate in every possible form against this abuse of the neutrality of this kingdom, and to call upon Her Majesty's Government to exer-

cise the necessary powers to put an effective stop to it.

6. That, although the desire of Her Majesty's Ministers to exert themselves in the suppression of these abuses is freely acknowledged, the efforts which they made proved in a great degree powerless, from the inefficiency of the law on which they relied, and from their absolute refusal, when solicited, to procure additional powers to attain the object.

7. That by reason of the failure to check this flagrant abuse of neutrality the issue from British ports of a number of British vessels, with the aid of the recognition of their belligerent character in all the ports of Her Majesty's dependencies around the globe, has resulted in the burning and destroying on the ocean a large number of merchant-vessels and a very large amount of property belonging to the people of the United States.

8. That, in addition to this direct injury, the action of these British-built, manned, and armed vessels has had the indirect effect of driving from the sea a large portion of the commercial marine of the United States, and to a corresponding extent enlarging that of Great Britain, thus enabling one portion of the British people to derive an unjust advantage from the wrong committed on a friendly nation by another portion.

9. That the injuries thus received by a country which has meanwhile sedulously endeavoured to perform all its obligations, owing to the imperfection of the legal means at hand to prevent them, as well as the unwillingness to seek for more stringent powers, are of so grave a nature as in reason and justice to constitute a valid claim for reparation and indemnification.

In making this recapitulation it is no part of

my design to go over any of the reasoning which has already been exhausted in the correspondence which I have had the honour heretofore to hold with your Lordship. I shall endeavour to confine myself to such points as may have been raised by the new matter embodied in the note to which I now have the honour to reply.

With regard to my first proposition, I have ventured to affirm that the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents on the 13th of May was precipitate and unprecedented. That it was precipitate is clear from the fact that not a single vessel entitled to the character was at that moment afloat on the ocean, and that even on the land the war itself had barely commenced in the bloodless capture of Fort Sumter. That it was unprecedented I must infer that your Lordship does not design to dispute, since it appears that you have not availed yourself of my invitation to furnish me with any examples.

Nevertheless, I have endeavoured, so far as I was able myself, to investigate the matter in order that I might be fully satisfied in regard to the solidity of the reasons which your Lordship has done me the favour to offer for so suddenly taking this step. I have found in history an abundance of instances of insurrection, either temporarily or ultimately successful; in most of them there was much more of necessity pressing upon neutral Powers for deciding the points to which your Lordship has referred in your note; but I have failed to discover a single occasion upon which any of the Powers made a decision in anticipation of a case of immediate necessity presenting itself to their attention.

In this connection I may, perhaps, be pardoned for reminding your Lordship of the circumstances connected with the breaking out of the revolution

in the British Colonies in America. It could not, then, be said that cruizers and merchant-vessels did not at once swarm on the ocean. Neither was the other contingency absent of the decision of Her Majesty's Government to close some ports and to blockade others. Yet I do not perceive that France, however well inclined to do so, did actually take a single step to declare, by Proclamation, these insurgents as belligerents at any time. The course which it did take, the same which I find to have been usual, was to await the arrival of an insurgent vessel in her ports. When that event did happen, a decision was made. It was received as belonging to a belligerent. The same course was likewise taken in Holland. But I must beg leave to remind your Lordship that even this quiet proceeding was instantly denounced by His Majesty's Government in both cases as a wrong demanding reparation, and was made one of several grounds for which, in the end, Great Britain made war successively against each nation. But the immediate recognition of the insurgents by a Proclamation was not the only unprecedented proceeding resorted to by Her Majesty's Government to create a status which had no actual existence. In advance of that step it now appears that measures were taken and overtures were made to effect a species of diplomatic negotiation with the so-called authorities at Richmond, for the purpose of gaining their adhesion to the four points of the celebrated Treaty of 1856. Considering that the party applied to had not then, and has not at any moment since ever been able to boast of sailing a single vessel of its own construction, equipment, and manning this might very naturally have been construed by it as equivalent to offering to create for it a status in the ports of the proposing party, applying in advance of any idea of profiting

by such a privilege. I do not intend to affirm that Her Majesty's Government, in taking this extraordinary step, had any design to hold forth an invitation. On the contrary, I disclaim any such idea. But it must be obvious to your Lordship that some responsibility is often incurred for the injurious consequences naturally flowing from human action, even though there may not be the presence of evil intention. From the evidence already before the public it does not admit of a doubt that these proceedings, taken together, did have the effect of encouraging the insurgents to a degree which led to the prosecution of their subsequent audacious policy.

The insurgents ultimately became a belligerent on the ocean solely by reason of the facilities furnished them in Her Majesty's ports. The fact appears to me to be indisputable. For down to the close of the war, with the exception mentioned in my former note, of two passenger steamers stolen from the citizens of New York, not a single effective vessel of theirs has been seen on the ocean, excepting the six or seven which have been wholly supplied in and from this kingdom. Of the preparation of these steamers for the purpose indicated, I have endeavoured from time to time to furnish your Lordship with such evidence as I had it in my power to obtain. For a considerable time I found myself unable to stem the combined effect of the secret sympathy of Her Majesty's officers in the port of Liverpool, and of your Lordship's very natural incredulity based on their reports, in procuring more than formal attention to my representations. Thus it was that the gunboat "Oreto" got away, and soon after became the armed privateer the "Florida." All the statements I had the honour to submit proved true to the letter, but nevertheless the facility with which

the evasion had been accomplished furnished the strongest encouragement to the subsequent great extension of the field of operations.

It was at that moment that a deliberate policy was adopted by the insurgents, under which a base was made in this kingdom for all the extensive warlike operations since conducted by them. The officers were then established, and all the ramifications of a bureau regularly organized.

The next example was that of gun-boat No 290, afterwards well known as the cruizer the "Alabama." I refer to this case once more only because it has been particularly referred to by your Lordship. I do so for the purpose of expressing my dissent from the statement made in your note in regard to certain important particulars. Your Lordship is pleased to state that the papers affording evidence of a design to equip this ship for the Confederate service were furnished to you on the 22nd and on the 24th of July. This is certainly true. But your Lordship will be kind enough to remember that my first note, giving information as to the character of that vessel, was dated on the 23rd June, that is, one month preceding. On the 4th of July, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, to whom that representation was referred, made a report admitting the fact that the vessel was certainly built for a ship of war, but affirming that the evidence presented of her being intended for the so-called Confederate Government was not sufficient to justify a detention. The concluding sentence in their letter was in these words. I pray permission to ask your Lordship's particular attention to them :—

"We beg to add that the officers at Liverpool will keep a strict watch upon the vessel, and that any further information that may be obtained concerning her will be forthwith reported."

Here was a distinct pledge on the part of two of Her Majesty's officers that "they would keep a strict watch on this vessel," which pledge was sent to me with your Lordship's note of the 4th of July, requesting me to obtain such further evidence as might tend to show the destination of the vessel. Considering this as a distinct engagement, sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, to keep faithful watch over that vessel so long as it might be necessary to obtain more evidence as to her character, the precise date of the receipt of that evidence becomes a question of secondary importance. The true question appears to be how that pledge was actually redeemed. This will appear clearly enough in the sequel.

On the 9th of July, the Consul made a statement to the Collector of facts as they had become known to him. He entered into a number of details in respect to the persons engaged in connection with this vessel, naming individuals with a particularity certainly deserving of some investigation by Her Majesty's officers at Liverpool, if they really meant to satisfy themselves that she ought to be detained. But it does not appear that they considered it their duty to initiate or even to carry on any inquiry. The Board of Customs contented themselves with a formal reply on the 15th instant, denying that there was sufficient *primâ facie* evidence to justify a seizure of the vessel.

On the other hand, my Lord, I must take the liberty to remark, after a calm re-examination of the substance of that letter, that if there was not *primâ facie* evidence enough in it to justify the seizure, there was matter enough in it to make it the bounden duty of Her Majesty's officers to lose no time and omit no effort to obtain the evidence on their own account to verify or to disprove the allegations.

They do not so appear to have read their duty. The consequence was that more time was necessary for me to procure the information which as officers of the Crown, they admit in their own letter, they ought to have procured themselves. I did obtain evidence, though the process naturally consumed time. That evidence was submitted on the 21st of July by the Consul at Liverpool to the Collector of that port, and by him referred to the Board of Customs. The deliberate answer of that body was made on the 23rd of July, and it was to the effect that it was not sufficient to justify any steps being taken against the vessel under the law.

Thus far it appears that although Her Majesty's officers had pledged the Government to keep faithful watch over the vessel and report any further information they might obtain, no one of them seems to have been disposed to pay the smallest attention to any representations or any evidence offered by myself or any agent of the United States, even so far as to stimulate his own action in any way whatever. A change now took place, to the nature of which I beg most particularly to call your Lordship's attention.

On the next day after this decision of the Customs Board, I had the honour of sending to your Lordship copies of six of the very same depositions which had been already sent to them. Whether these would by themselves have met with a better fate I cannot venture to pronounce. But on the 24th I transmitted two additional ones, to which was appended a professional opinion by a British subject, distinguished as a Queen's Counsel, which had been given to me after a careful examination of all these papers. It was to the following effect:—

“1. That if the Collector of Liverpool did not detain the vessel he would incur a heavy responsi-

bility, of which the Board of Customs must take their share.

“2. That if the vessel was allowed to escape, it deserved consideration whether the Federal Government would not have serious grounds of remonstrance.”

These were ominous words. They laid the responsibility distinctly upon the very parties who had given the original pledge of vigilance and attention. And yet during the very interval in which Her Majesty's Government was deliberating upon their purport, the vessel was permitted to escape. Neither did this event occur without most explicit warning of the danger having been given by a person acting on behalf of the United States. As early as the 23rd of July, six days before that escape, Mr. Squarry, the Solicitor employed in the case, addressed a note to the Secretary of the Customs Board warning them most distinctly of the fact that the vessel was ready for sea, had fifty men on board, and could sail at any time. On the 26th he wrote another letter, repeating the warning once more ; yet in spite of the promise to keep a strict watch, and in spite of these repeated warnings, the vessel was permitted to steam out of Liverpool just as if no cause of suspicion of her destination had ever been excited. And as if to crown the extraordinary character of the transaction, after receiving from Mr. Squarry notice on the 29th that the vessel was actually gone, it was not until the 31st that telegrams were issued to Liverpool ordering her detention. I must respectfully represent to your Lordship that this proceeding, so far from appearing to do any justice to the demand of the United States, looks almost as if it were intended as a positive insult.

It is true that on the same day telegrams

ordering a detention were sent to Cork ; likewise, on the 1st of August, to Beaumaris and Holyhead ; and on the 2nd of August a letter was sent to the Collector at Cork to the same effect. For all practical purposes, they might have been sent just as well at this moment that I am addressing these lines to your Lordship. It further appears that instructions were sent to the Governor of the Bahamas in case the vessel should visit Nassau. The vessel did not visit that place ; but the next time she visited a port within Her Majesty's dominions was after she had entered upon her career of depredation, and then instead of being detained, she was politely received and acknowledged as the vessel of a *bonâ fide* belligerent.

It now appears that from the day when, by the flagrant negligence of Her Majesty's Board of Customs, this vessel, admitted to be intended for war purposes, was suffered to depart from the port of Liverpool, down to the hour of her destruction by the United States steamer "Kearsage," off the coast of France, she came again and again into ports within Her Majesty's jurisdiction ; and instead of being treated as Her Majesty's Government directed if she should go to Nassau, she was everywhere hailed with joy and treated with hospitality as a legitimate cruiser.

On behalf of my Government, I respectfully protest against the whole of this proceeding as contrary to recognized principles of international law. What the obligation of Her Majesty's Government really was in this instance is so clearly laid down by a distinguished writer, notoriously disposed never to exaggerate the duties nor to undervalue the privileges of neutrals, that I will ask the liberty to lay before you his very words :—

“Le fait de construire un bâtiment de guerre

pour le compte d'un belligérant, ou de l'armer dans les Etats neutres, est une violation du territoire. Toutes les prises faites par un bâtiment de cette nature sont illégitimes, en quelque lieu qu'elles aient été faites. Le Souverain offensé a le droit de s'en emparer, même de force, si elles sont amenées dans ses ports, et d'en réclamer la restitution lorsqu'elles sont, comme cela arrive en général, conduites dans les ports hors de sa juridiction. Il peut également réclamer le désarmement du bâtiment illégalement armé sur son territoire, et même le détenir, s'il entre dans quelque lieu soumis à sa souveraineté, jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été désarmé."

It is, then, with undoubting confidence in the justice of the reasoning here presented that I take the liberty to re-affirm the validity of the claims of my Government for all the damage done by by this vessel during her career, and ask reparation therefor.

With respect to the extract from the letter of Mr. Seward to me of the 13th August, 1863 (actually written in 1862), by a clerical error in your Lordship's note that for a time misled me, which you are pleased to quote as a proof that he was perfectly satisfied with the proceedings, I can only remark that the very date itself sufficiently proves that his language never could have been intended to apply to the extent to which your Lordship appears to suppose, for at that moment he had been but very partially put in possession of all the facts connected with the case. His remark obviously pointed only to the disposition of your Lordship, which has never been brought into question. What he has thought of the whole case since, what instructions have been given to me in consequence, are matters too well known to your Lordship to render further explanation necessary.

Passing from this point to the more general question between the two countries, I proceed to the task of considering an argument of your Lordship of a widely different description ; this is one drawn entirely from the authority supplied by the previous practice of the Government which I have the honour to represent. You cite this as an example to sustain the position taken by Her Majesty's Government against the present claim. It is urged that, in at least two instances cited, where similar claims were presented by the Representatives of foreign Powers to the United States, they were replied to with substantially the same reasoning now repeated by Her Majesty's Government. These are the cases of Spain and Portugal, the commerce of which countries had suffered from depredation on the ocean committed by vessels built, armed, manned and equipped by citizens of the United States and despatched from their ports.

The first remark that I would pray permission to submit in connection with this view of the subject is this. That even if it were true that the Government of the United States had, half a century since, refused to recognize the just claims of other Powers for damage done, by reason of their omission to prevent the abuse of their neutral ports to the commerce of those Powers, it could in no degree change the nature of any subsequent omission or neglect committed by other Powers at this day. It is a principle of morals too thoroughly known to your Lordship to require my dwelling upon it for a moment, that the wrong doing of one party cannot be cited in justification of a repetition of the act by another. Surely if the United States' Government had ventured upon declaring what was once known as a paper blockade of the whole Southern coast, Her Majesty's Government

would not have been content to be told that such was the acknowledged practice of Great Britain many years ago. Neither would it have been better satisfied if the United States had resorted to the press-gangs in the outset of the war to fill their ships with British subjects forced against their will to fight their own countrymen in the "Alabamas," and "Floridas," and "Shenandoahs," and "Tallahasseees," depredating on the ocean, to be told, in answer to their remonstrances, that just such was the treatment Americans experienced at the hands of Great Britain prior to the war of 1812.

But conclusive as this reasoning may be held to be to annul at once all the authority that springs from mere precedent as its source, I am by no means disposed to resort to it in the cases cited by your Lordship. They are very familiar to me, and to my view are in themselves so far from furnishing strength to the positions which have been taken by your Lordship, that they bear directly the contrary way. The parallel attempted to be drawn is, in other words, wholly defective and inapplicable.

In regard to the injuries inflicted by citizens of the United States upon the commerce of Spain, the extract which your Lordship is pleased to quote from the Official note of the Representative of the latter country, Don Luis de Onís, certainly does show that such were actually committed. I am not aware that the Government of the United States ever denied the fact. The expedition fitted out by General Miranda against a certain portion of the coast of South America then under Spanish rule, was unquestionably a violation of the neutrality of the country which ought to have been prevented. All these cases constituted claims which the Spanish Government

held against the United States, very much in the same way that the claims for damage done by the "Alabama," &c., issued from British ports, are now held by the United States. On the other hand, however, it should be observed that out of the wars of Europe there had grown up a much larger amount of claims on behalf of the people of the United States for injuries done to their commerce by illegal seizure and condemnation of their vessels in the ports of Spain. In progress of time, the necessity became urgent on both sides to enter into a deliberate examination of the merits of these respective claims, and, if possible, to arrive at fair terms of settlement. A plan of a treaty was proposed, embracing all that was regarded as fairly to be brought forward on the two sides. It was during this process that Don Luis de Onis, the very same person whom your Lordship has been pleased to cite as making the complaint, himself, on the 24th of October, 1818, presented a project of six Articles intended to include every one of those objects.

There can be no doubt that this proposal was intended to cover the very claim which was presented in the previous note of January, 1817, an extract from which your Lordship has done me the honour to quote. If your Lordship should have any inclination to draw it into question, I shall only have to refer you to a second projet presented by the same individual on the 16th of November, 1818, in which occur these words:—

"My fourth proposal to your Government has for its object the renunciation by both Governments and nations of all claims for spoliations respectively suffered by either of the two Powers or their subjects, until the signing of the Treaty."

And as voucher for what was meant, there is attached to this paper a document containing three

separate lists : one, of the names of the Spanish vessels taken ; another, of the privateers fitted out in the American ports, by which they were taken ; and a third, of the property taken in those vessels. In other words, these constitute the very claims for injuries complained of in the note of M. Onis, to which your Lordship has been pleased to refer.

To this proposition so presented by M. Onis, the Government of the United States raised no objection. It was, therefore, so far as it went, admitted as an item *pro tanto* on the side of Spain in the settlement of the opposite questions between the two nations. As such, it was incorporated into the projet of a Treaty drawn up by Don Luis de Onis for the consideration of the United States' Government, and delivered on the 9th of February, 1819. In this paper it makes a portion of the Xth Article. The renunciation of His Majesty was made to extend to all injuries caused by the expedition of Miranda, fitted out and equipped at New York, and " to all claims of subjects of His Catholic Majesty upon the Government of the United States, in which the interposition of His Catholic Majesty's Government has been solicited before the date of this Treaty, and since the date of the Convention of 1802, or which may have been made to the Department of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty, or to his Minister in the United States."

It is not to be supposed for a moment that in making this voluntary offer, the Spanish Government did not expect to gain for it a just equivalent in settling the other and less favourable terms of the Treaty.

This offer so made was accepted by Mr. Adams for the United States, and incorporated in his counter projet offered to Don Luis de Onis on the 13th of February, 1819.

It therefore now stands *totidem verbis* as a part of the Treaty signed by the Representatives of the two countries on the 22nd of February of that year.

All the papers from which these extracts are taken have been long before the world. I trust I may therefore be pardoned if I express no small astonishment that your Lordship should have fallen into the error of affirming in the note which I have had the honour to receive, that "it does not appear that any compensation was ever made for any of these seizures."

I now ask leave to proceed to the consideration of the other case referred to in your Lordship's note, the claim of Portugal upon the United States for similar injuries to those complained of on behalf of Spain. I am the more disposed to approach the subject that, unlike the other case, it is new in the correspondence which it has been my duty to hold with your Lordship, and that it gives me an opportunity to correct some misapprehensions which appear to exist as to its true character and bearing on the present discussion.

The extracts from various public papers of the Government of the United States with which your Lordship has favoured me, sufficiently establish the fact as stated, to wit:—

"That the revolutionary movement in South America excited the sympathy of the people of the United States."

Your Lordship is pleased here to apply the parallel so far as to admit that in this Kingdom there was similar sympathy with "the people of the Southern States" in what you describe as "their endeavours to give these States an independent position in the world." This was an unfortunate illusion as to the true objects of that

struggle of which I have been aware, but which I have never ceased to regret.

Yet I would respectfully call the attention of your Lordship to the circumstance, in connection with this supposed parallel, that notwithstanding the sympathy of the people of the United States with South America, and notwithstanding that the insurgents did possess both open ports and abundant facilities for cruising on the ocean, the Government of the United States did not herald their movement by a prompt declaration recognizing these people as a belligerent Power as against Spain.

So far was this from being true, that no sooner was it known that movements were set on foot to make a few of the ports of the United States a base for the operations of the insurgents, aided by citizens of the country, than orders were given to the proper officers of the Government to apply the whole power of the existing laws to prevent it. In proof of this assertion, I pray permission to submit the reports of the prosecuting attorneys for the two districts in which the offences were most committed. Copies of these papers will be found appended to this note. They will show that seven different individuals, citizens of Spanish America, engaged in these operations against the neutrality of the country were subjected to trial for their offences in the Courts. I would here beg leave to interpose the remark that, so far as I know, in spite of all the evidence which I have presented to your Lordship as to the complicity of leading insurgents of the United States residing in this Kingdom in the violations of neutrality here committed, not a single prosecution has ever been attempted by Her Majesty's Government. They will also show that the only limit to the effort of the Government to punish the parties

concerned was the inefficacy of the provisions of the existing law passed in 1794. It was this difficulty which soon forced itself upon the attention of the President.

It is here that I beg leave to take up the case of Portugal, and to ask attention to those particular points in which the action of the United States in this case differs most materially from that of Her Majesty's Government, with which it has been attempted to make a parallel.

On the 20th of December, M. J. Correa de Serra, the diplomatic representative of Portugal, at Washington, addressed a note to Mr. Monroe, then the Secretary of State, presenting the particulars of a strong case of violation of the law which had just happened in Baltimore. He proceeded frankly to acquit the Government of any want of disposition to punish the offence, and to mention the obstacle, which he designated to be an imperfection of the Statute Law.

I pray your Lordship's permission to cite the passage which explains the nature of the request he made in consequence :—

“ I apply, therefore, to this Government in the present instance not to raise altercations or to require satisfaction, which the Constitution of the United States has not, perhaps, enabled them to give, because I know that the Supreme Executive of this nation, all powerful when supported by law, is constitutionally inactive when unsupported by it. What I solicit of him is the proposition to Congress of such provisions by law as will prevent such attempts for the future. I am persuaded that my magnanimous Sovereign will receive a more dignified satisfaction, and worthier of his high character, by the enactment of such laws by the United States which, insuring the respect due to his flag for the future, would show

their regard for His Majesty, than in the punishment of a few obscure offenders (even if attainable), who, disowned as they are by the United States, no doubt, if they take any unwarrantable liberty with the property of His Majesty's subjects, meet the fate every honest mind wishes to them, and serve as examples and warning to those who may in future feel piratical dispositions. I rely on the President's wisdom, and the wish I am sure he must feel of putting an end to these shameful practices, and he will take the proper measures to have my just requisition fulfilled."

This was on the 20th December. Only six days elapsed after the reception of this application, when Mr. Madison, then the President, addressed a Message to both Houses of Congress in the following words:—

"It is found that the existing laws have not the efficacy necessary to prevent the violations of the obligations of the United States as a nation at peace towards belligerent parties, and other unlawful acts on the high seas by armed vessels equipped within the waters of the United States.

"With a view to maintain more effectually the respect due to the laws, to the character, and to the neutral and pacific relations of the United States, I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of such further legislative provisions as may be requisite for detaining vessels actually equipped, or in course of equipment, with a warlike force, within the jurisdiction of the United States: or, as the case may be, for obtaining from the owners or commanders of such vessels adequate securities against the abuse of their armaments, with the exceptions in such provisions proper for the cases of merchant vessels furnished with the defensive armaments usual on distant and dangerous expeditions, and of a private

commerce in military stores permitted by our laws, and which the Law of Nations does not require the United States to prohibit."

The precise points which he desired to have incorporated into a Statute are specified in a note from the Secretary of State to Mr. Forsyth, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. They are these :—

"Having communicated to you verbally the information asked for by your letter of the 1st instant, except so far as it relates to the last inquiry it contains, I have now the honour to state that the provisions necessary to make the laws effectual against fitting out armed vessels in our ports for the purpose of hostile cruising, seem to be :—

"1. That they should be laid under bond not to violate the Treaties of the United States, or the obligations of the United States under the Law of Nations, in all cases where there is reason to suspect such a purpose on foot, including the cases of vessels taking on board arms and munitions of war, applicable to the equipment and armament of such vessels, subsequent to their departure.

"2. To invest the Collectors, or other Revenue Officers where there are no Collectors, with power to seize and detain vessels under circumstances indicating strong presumption of an intended breach of the law ; the detention to take place until the order of the Executive, on a full representation of the facts had thereupon, can be obtained. The Statute Book contains analogous powers to this above suggested (see particularly the 11th section of the Act of Congress of April 25, 1808).

"The existing laws do not go to this extent. They do not authorize the demand of security in any shape, or any interposition on the part of the

magistracy as a preventive, where there is reason to suspect an intention to commit the offence. They rest upon the general footing of punishing the offence merely where, if there be full evidence of the actual perpetration of the crime, the party is handed over, after the trial, to the penalty denounced."

Experience both in America and in this kingdom has united to prove that the measure of restraint here pointed out is almost the only effective one which can be resorted to in such cases. Had it been found possible to use it here, I am confident that a great portion of the difficulties experienced by Her Majesty's Government during the late war would have been avoided.

On the 3rd of March, 1817, a temporary law was passed to meet the emergency, which was received by the Portuguese Minister with the greatest satisfaction.

On the 8th of March, 1818, the Portuguese Envoy addressed a representation to the Secretary of State in regard to the capture of three vessels by one of these illegal cruizers. But it should be particularly noted that these cases appear all to have grown out of depredations committed by a single vessel which had escaped from the United States previous to the date of the enactment of the new statute. The captures themselves took place on the ocean at about the time of its passage.

With the aid of this explanation your Lordship will be better able to appreciate the force of the language of Mr. Adams, then the Secretary of State, in his reply to the Portuguese Minister, which you have done me the honour to quote in your note. The Government had not only literally done all in its power, under existing laws, to prevent these violations of neutrality, but had, at the

request of the Envoy himself, procured the adoption by Congress of a new and more stringent statute. Surely, under such circumstances, nothing more could reasonably be expected of it.

This seems to have been the opinion of the Portuguese Minister himself. So well satisfied was he with the practical operation of this law in checking these enterprises, that, at the moment when it was about to expire by its own limitation of two years, on the 4th of February, 1819, he once more came forward to express his anxiety about losing it, and addressed an earnest representation to the United States' Government to secure an extension of the term. The reply was to the effect that it had not only been incorporated into a new and improved form, but was made permanent.

This will appear from the following note of Mr. Adams :—

“ Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honour of informing you that the Act of Congress of 3rd March, 1817, to which it refers, was repealed by the Act of the 20th of April last, entitled an Act in addition to the Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the Acts therein mentioned, being the eighth chapter of the laws of the last session. On referring to this last-mentioned statute, which is not of limited duration, you will find that the provisions of the temporary Act of 3rd March, 1817, are re-enacted by it.”

From all which proceedings it distinctly appears that, although there were some violations of neutrality committed in defence of every precaution both before and afterwards, yet the position of the United States in regard to every complaint was an impregnable one. It had done

everything in its power, not only to execute existing laws, but to provide more stringent and satisfactory enactments to remedy the defects of the old ones.

Had Her Majesty's Government in its wisdom decided to do as much as this in the late war, I am not sure that I should have been able to resist the argument drawn from the example your Lordship has cited in its defence. But I regret to be obliged to remind you that so far was this from being the case, it took diametrically the opposite course. At an early period my Government, not unaware of the obstacles that were presenting themselves to the effective application of the existing statutes of Great Britain to the offences notoriously committed within this kingdom, directed me to call your Lordship's attention to the expediency of procuring for the Government more stringent provisions. I did then venture respectfully to propose to you that some steps should be taken to obtain at least such modifications of the existing Enlistment Act as might tend to make it a better preventive measure. Your Lordship was pleased in the first instance to respond favourably, at least so far as to make the adoption of such amendments conditional upon corresponding and simultaneous action on the part of the United States. But no sooner had I succeeded in obtaining from my Government its assent to a consideration of the arrangement, and communicated the result to you, than your Lordship will be so good as to recollect that I received for answer that Her Majesty's Government had in the interval reconsidered its decision, and had finally determined to rely upon the existing statutes as quite effective to answer the desired purpose.

From this survey of the two cases, it must then

be obvious, that the parallel which your Lordship has attempted is by no means to be regarded as complete. Inasmuch as in the one instance, everything that was required as security by a foreign Power was actually done to please it, whilst in the other everything required was as positively declined. Hence the responsibility for the evil consequences which was lifted by its own action from the one party, seems to have been entailed with renewed force by its refusal to act upon the other.

Your Lordship is pleased to observe that you can never admit that the duties of Great Britain towards the United States are to be measured by the losses which the trade and commerce of the United States may have sustained. To which I would ask permission to reply that no such rule was ever desired. The true standard for the measurement would seem to be framed on the basis of the clear obligations themselves, and the losses that spring from the imperfect performance of them.

With regard to the observations of your Lordship respecting the seizure by Her Majesty's Government of the two steam war-vessels constructed by Mr. Laird, at Liverpool, I have at all times endeavoured to bear my feeble testimony to the earnest desire then manifested to put a stop to that most outrageous of all the attempts that have been made to violate the neutrality of this kingdom. At the same time, however, since your Lordship has been pleased to open that subject, it is no more than my duty to observe that the proceeding does not appear to have terminated as, in accordance with Her Majesty's dignity, I am compelled to think it should have done, in fully upholding the authority of the sovereign Power, but rather in a necessity to resort to an indirect

mode of escaping the hazard of recourse to the ordinary process of the Courts for the protection due to a foreign nation. So far as the claims of the Government of the United States are concerned, it matters little by what means the end may have been reached. At the same time, it is impossible for it not to have been made painfully conscious in the process that the security of the peace of the two nations from one of the most flagrant violations of international obligations ever attempted, should have been left to hang upon a mode of proceeding wholly foreign from the recognized and established law of the land.

The fact of the extraordinary decline of the mercantile navigation of the United States simultaneously with a corresponding increase of that of Great Britain, as shown in the Tables appended to my former note, does not appear to be disputed by your Lordship ; nor yet the other fact, that it sprang from the transfer of vessels from the one side to the other by reason of the ravages committed by armed steamers fitted out from the ports of Great Britain. It is true your Lordship is pleased to avoid the natural inference which I have been compelled to draw from this state of things, by explaining the process in another way. You are pleased to affirm it as a fact that "it has been common to transfer American merchant ships, without change of cargo or of crew, nominally to British owners, in order to avoid the higher rates of insurance payable during war." But in reply to this I would remark, in the first place, that even if this statement be correct to a far greater extent than I should at present be disposed to admit, it is nothing less than a direct fraud on one of the belligerents, which, if it had had native vigour, instead of being an unthrifty offshoot from a purely British stock, would have

furnished to it just ground for general retribution upon British commerce, by subjecting it to the most annoying suspicion and severe examination ; and in the next, that the very fact of the admitted rise in the rates of insurance on American ships only brings us once more back to look at the original cause of all the trouble, to wit, the fact of the issue of all the depredating vessels from British ports, with British seamen, and with, in all respects but the presence of a few men acting as officers, a purely British character.

Thus it is that whatever may be the line of argument I pursue, I am compelled ever to return to the one conclusion : the nation that recognized a Power as a belligerent before it had built a vessel and became itself the source of all the belligerent character it has ever possessed on the ocean, must be regarded as responsible for all the damage that has ensued from that cause to the commerce of a Power with which it was under the most sacred obligations to preserve amity and peace.

There remain a few minor points in your Lordship's note which might have elicited further comments on my part, but for the consideration that the positions taken in regard to them by my Government have been already on a former occasion sufficiently set forth. I am therefore reluctant, by further extending this note, to run the risk of trespassing unnecessarily on your Lordship's patience. I trust that, in performing the task to which my sense of duty calls me, I shall not be found to have in any degree transgressed the limits of amicable discussion to which it is the earnest desire of my Government that I should ever adhere, and which it is always my own disposition to observe.

I pray, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Mr. Dick, Attorney of the United States for the District of Louisiana, to the Secretary of State.

(Extract.)

March 1, 1816:

ATTEMPTS to violate the laws by fitting out and arming, and by augmenting the force of vessels, have no doubt been frequent, but certainly, in no instance, successful, except where conducted under circumstances of concealment that eluded discovery. In every instance where it was known that these illegal acts were attempting, or where it was afterwards discovered that they had been committed, the persons engaged, as far as they were known, have been prosecuted, while the vessels fitted out, or attempted to be fitted out, have been seized and libelled under the Act of the 5th of June, 1794 ; and when captures have been made by vessels thus fitted out and armed, or in which their force was augmented or increased within our waters, where the property taken was brought within our jurisdiction, or even found upon the high seas by our cruizers, and brought in, it has been restored to the original Spanish owners, and in some instances, damages awarded against the captors.

An enumeration of the cases in which individuals have been prosecuted for infringing, or attempting to infringe, our neutrality in aid of the Governments of New Spain, in which vessels have been seized and libelled, under the Act of the 5th June, 1794, together with a list of the vessels and property restored to the original Spanish owners (confining the whole to the operations of the year commencing March, 1815, and ending February, 1816), will show more conclusively, perhaps, than anything else can, how totally without foundation are the complaints, an

how misplaced are the assertions, of the Minister of Spain on this head.

The Names of Individuals prosecuted in the District Court of the United States for the Louisiana District during the year 1815 for violating, or attempting to violate, the neutrality of the United States, in aid of the Government of the United Provinces of New Granada and of the United Provinces of Mexico.

José Alvarez Toledo.

Julius Cæsar Amigone.

Vincent Gambie.

John Robinson.

Romain Very.

Pierre Lameson.

Bernard Bourden.

List of vessels libelled for illegal outfits of the same Governments during the same period.

Brig "Flora Americana," restored.

Schooner "Presidente," condemned.

Schooner "Petit Melan," condemned.

Schooner "General Bolivar" discontinued.

Schooner "Engenen," *alias* "Indiana," condemned.

Schooner "Two Brothers," restored.

Enumeration of vessels and property brought within the Louisiana district, captured under the flags and by authority of the Governments of New Granada and of Mexico, libelled on the part of the original Spanish owners, and restored upon the ground that the capturing vessels had been fitted out and armed, or had their force augmented within the waters of the United States.

1. Schooner "Cometa," restored April 1815.

2. Schooner "Dorada," proceeds restored May 16, 1815, 3,050 dollars.

3. Schooner "Experimento," restored August 3.

5. The polacca brig "De Regla" and cargo, proceeds restored December 18, 1815, 19,209 dollars 50 cents.

6. Schooner "Alerto" and cargo, being the proceeds of the capture of about eighteen small vessels, restored December 18, 1815, 62,150 dollars 5 cents.

Damages awarded to the original owners against the captors in the two foregoing cases, 55,272 dollars 99 cents.

7. Cargo of the Schooner "Petit Melan," restored February 1, 1816, 2,444 dollars 31 cents.

8. Cargo of the Schooner "Presidente," February 1, 1816, 10,931 dollars 15 cents.

9. Schooner "Santa Ritor" and cargo, restored February 1, 1816, 37,962 dollars 94 cents.

The preceding account of Spanish property restored to the original proprietors after being in the possession of the enemies of Spain is defective, inasmuch as it does not comprehend the whole of the cases of restoration that have taken place within the period to which the detail is confined.

The very hasty manner in which I have made this communication, did not admit of a more accurate statement. The principal cases, however, are included in it.

In several other cases, where the property was claimed for the original Spanish owners, the claims were dismissed because it did not appear that any violation of our neutrality had taken place. The capturing vessels were not armed, nor was their force augmented within our jurisdiction, nor had the captures been made within a marine league of our shore. The prin-

ciples that guided the decision of the Court, as well in restoring the property captured, where our neutral means had been used, as in declining all interference where that was not the case, manifest, I think, a disposition to and an exercise of the most rigid neutrality between the parties.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Baltimore,

September 7, 1816.

SIR,

IMMEDIATELY upon the receipt of your letters of the 16th of August, I obtained from the Collector of that port an affidavit, stating that Thomas Taylor had in April last sworn that he was a citizen of the United States, and, as such, had cleared out the schooner "Romp," which vessel the Collector also declared, on oath, he believed to have cruized against the vessels of the King of Spain since that time. Upon which affidavit an intelligent Justice of the Peace of this city, well-disposed upon the score of political feeling to do as much as justice required towards the punishment of Taylor for his conduct, issued a warrant, by virtue of which Taylor was arrested. Upon its return, I appeared before the Justice (whose name is John Dougherty) and presented all the documents which were sent to me in company with your letter, which were read and received as evidence by him. I also caused a sailor who had served on board the "Romp," and who was at that time in hospital at this place, to be summoned, as also the Editor of the "American" newspaper, in which Taylor's letter had appeared, bearing date at "Baltimore, the 10th of July, 1816;" all of whom were examined on oath before the Justice. The sailor was cautioned not to any probable cause to believe he

was concerned with, or advised Squire Fisk to commit the acts of piracy which were committed by him on his late cruize, and as Taylor never was on board the "Romp" from the time she left Baltimore. Thus ended this case, as far as I have gone.

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(Signed) ELIAS GLENN.

No. 4.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

Foreign Office,

SIR,

August 30, 1865.

HAVING purposely delayed an answer to your letter of the 20th of May, I now resume our correspondence at a time when the civil war has entirely ceased; when the whole territory of the United States is subject to the Government of the Union, and the United states have not an enemy in the world. I resume it, therefore, at a time such as was foreseen in your letter of the 23rd of October, 1863, "favourable for a calm and candid examination by either party of the facts or principles involved in cases like the one in question."*

I resume it also at a time when Mr. Seward has recovered from the injuries he received from an accident, and the wounds inflicted by an assassin, and is therefore able to apply his remarkable powers of mind to the questions at issue; I take this opportunity of saying that no one rejoices more than myself at this happy recovery from injuries so serious.

In continuing, in this state of affairs, our correspondence, I must again express my satisfaction at finding that you do justice to the impartial

* Parliamentary Paper, North America, No. 1, 1864.

intentions of Her Majesty's Government. I must here repeat that you have never permitted yourself to doubt the favourable disposition of the Queen's Ministers to maintain amicable relations with the Government of the United States; and you attribute the avoidance of the gravest of complications to a full conviction of Her Majesty's Government has never been animated by any aggressive disposition towards the United States, but that, on the contrary, it has steadily endeavoured to discountenance, and in a measure to check, the injurious operations of many of Her Majesty's subjects.*

This decisive testimony from a person of your high character, who has now for four years held the confidential position of Minister of the United States accredited to Her Majesty, and has thereby been enabled to judge of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government throughout this long and destructive contest, is most gratifying to Her Majesty's Government. It is most satisfactory to know that you share in none of those suspicions and endorse none of those charges of an unfriendly and unfair disposition on the part of Her Majesty's Government, with which public writers and speakers have endeavoured to poison the public mind in the United States, and to produce ill-will and hatred between the two nations.

The question then, as I understand it, is now reduced to these terms: whether Her Majesty's Government have judged rightly the state of a friendly nation disturbed by a formidable insurrection, and whether they have correctly applied the law of nations in respect to their duties towards that friendly nation.

In recapitulating your statements on this sub-

* Mr. Adams, April 7, 1865.

ject, you say “that the injuries thus received by a country which has meanwhile sedulously endeavoured to perform all its obligations, owing to the imperfection of the legal means at hand to prevent them, as well as the unwillingness to seek for more stringent powers, are of so grave a nature as in reason and justice to constitute a valid claim for reparation and indemnification.”

Differing, as Her Majesty’s Government do, from your statement of the facts upon which the judgment of the two Governments is to be ultimately formed, I lay down with confidence the following propositions :—

1. That the history of modern nations affords no example of an insurrection against a central Government so widely extended, so immediate in its operation, so well and so long prepared, so soon and so completely furnished with the machinery of civil Government, a national representation, generals and officers of high military reputation, armies fully equipped and fortifications recently in possession of the established Government.

2. That intelligence reached Her Majesty’s Government, in the spring of 1861, that seven combined States had declared in favour of this insurrection ; that three more States, including the great and powerful State of Virginia, were preparing to join them ; that these States commanded upwards of 3,000 miles of sea-coast ; that they comprised more than 5,000,000 of people, exclusive of the negro slaves ; that the President of the insurgent Government had proclaimed his intention of issuing letters of marque and reprisal ; that the President of the United States, on the other hand, had proclaimed his intention to establish a blockade of all the ports of the Southern States ; and that in these circumstances the commander of Her Majesty’s naval forces on the North American

station earnestly solicited instructions for his guidance.

3. That in view of these extraordinary events, unexpected and undesired, Her Majesty decided to proclaim her neutrality in this contest ; to allow the belligerent blockade of more than 3,000 miles of coast, including of course the right of search, detention, and capture on the part of the United States, and on the other hand, as in duty bound, to recognize in the so-called Confederate States the rights of a belligerent Power.

4. That Her Majesty's Government put in force with fairness and impartiality the neutrality they had proclaimed.

5. That the Foreign Enlistment Act, which is intended in aid of the duties and rights of a neutral nation, can only be applied when a ship is armed or fitted out, or begun to be armed or fitted out, and even in that case only when proof can be obtained that the ship so armed or equipped, or begun to be armed or equipped, is intended for the service of a Power at war with a friend or ally of Her Majesty.

6. That in the instance of the "Oreto," the case justifying the detention of the vessel was not complete ; and in the case of the "Alabama," the proof was declared to be complete only on the very morning when the owners of the "Alabama," having by some means obtained information of what was intended, got away on a false pretence.

7. That the "Oreto" was begun to be built here, was afterwards detained and tried at Nassau, was acquitted, and was afterwards completed at Wilmington, a port of the Confederates.

8. That the iron-clad rams were detained, and afterwards seized at Birkenhead ; that the so-called "Canton" or "Pampero" was prosecuted and convicted in Scotland ; that the "Victor," afterwards

the "Rappahannock," was forced to take refuge at Calais in order to avoid seizure, and till the close of the war never appeared on the seas.

9. That it is not enough to say that the Foreign Enlistment Act might have been amended and made more efficient, unless it be shown that the amendments suggested would have been clearly efficient, and would have been consistent with the laws of a free country.

10. That nothing but the most extensive employment of spies and informers, and the most arbitrary powers of detention and seizure on the most vague and slight suspicion, could have prevented a British or American merchant, in combination with a Confederate enemy of the United States, from sending an unarmed ship to distant neutral waters, from sending arms to the same waters, and from combining the ship and the arms in a hostile cruiser against the commerce of the United States.

11. That the "Shenandoah" was dispatched and armed in this manner.

12. That there is no reason or ground whatever to accuse Her Majesty's Government of failure in the performance of their international obligations during the four years of civil war, and consequently no valid claim can be made for reparation and indemnification.

With respect to your allegation that the concession of belligerent rights to the Confederates was "precipitate and unprecedented," I answer both epithets by saying, first, that our declaration followed, and did not precede, your own declaration of the intended blockade of six or seven considerable ports, and the declaration of an intention on the part of the Confederates to issue letters of marque; and, secondly, that a sudden insurrection of such magnitude being unprecedented, our

recognition of its existence was necessarily likewise unprecedented.

But let me refer for a short time both to the law laid down by your own Courts on this subject, and the state of facts as shown by official documents. The judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States given in 1862 ("Black's Reports, Supreme Court," vol. ii, pp. 666-670) lays down with equal sense and learning the following propositions:—

"The right of prize and capture has its origin in the *jus belli*, and is governed and adjudged under the law of nations. *To legitimate the capture of a neutral vessel or property on the high seas, a war must exist de facto*, and the neutral must have a knowledge or notice of the intention of one of the parties belligerent to use this mode of coercion against a port, city, or territory, in the possession of the other."

"The parties belligerent in a public war are independent nations; but it is not necessary to constitute war that both parties should be acknowledged as independent nations or sovereign States. *A war may exist when one of the belligerents claims sovereign rights as against the other.*"

"A civil war is never solemnly declared; it becomes such by its accidents—the number, power, and organization of the persons who originate and carry it on. When the party in rebellion occupy and hold in a hostile manner a certain portion of territory; have declared their independence; have cast off their allegiance; have organized armies; have commenced hostilities against the former Sovereign, the world acknowledges them as belligerents, and the contest as a war."

"'A civil war,' says Vattel, 'breaks the bonds of society and Government, or at least suspends their force and effect; it produces in the nation

two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge. Those two parties, therefore, must necessarily be considered as constituting, at least for a time, two separate bodies—two distinct societies. Having no common superior to judge between them, they stand in precisely the same predicament as two nations who engage in a contest and have recourse to arms.’

“As a civil war is never publicly proclaimed, *eo nomine*, against insurgents, its actual existence is a fact in our domestic history which the Court is bound to notice and to know. The true test of its existence, as found in the writings of the sages of the common law, may be thus summarily stated: “When the regular course of justice is interrupted by revolt, rebellion, or insurrection, so that the Courts of Justice cannot be kept open, *civil war exists*, and hostilities may be prosecuted on the same footing as if those opposing the the Government were foreign enemies invading the land.”

“By the Constitution, Congress alone has the power to declare a national or foreign war. It cannot declare war against a State, or any number of States, by virtue of any clause in the Constitution. The Constitution confers on the President the whole executive power. He is bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He is Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. He has no power to initiate or declare a war either against a foreign nation or a domestic State. But by the Acts of Congress of the 28th February, 1795, and 3rd March, 1807, he is authorized to call out the militia, and use the military and naval forces of the United

States in case of invasion by foreign nations, and to suppress insurrection against the Government of a State or of the United States.

“If a war be made by invasion of a foreign nation, the President is not only authorized, but bound to resist force by force. He does not initiate the war, but is bound to accept the challenge without waiting for any special legislative authority. And whether the hostile party be a foreign invader, or States organized in rebellion, it is none the less a war, although the declaration of it be ‘unilateral.’ Lord Stowell (1 Dodson, 247) observes, ‘It is not the less a war on *that account*, for war may exist without a declaration on either side.’ It is so laid down by the best writers on the law of nations. A declaration of war by one country only is not a mere challenge to be accepted or refused at pleasure by the other.”

“This greatest of civil wars was not gradually developed by popular commotion, tumultuous assemblies, or local unorganized insurrections. However long may have been its previous conception, it nevertheless sprung forth suddenly from the parent brain, a Minerva in the full panoply of war. The President was bound to meet it in the shape it presented itself without waiting for Congress to baptise it with a name, and no name given to it by him or them could change the fact.

“It is not the less a civil war, with belligerent parties in hostile array, because it may be called an ‘insurrection’ by one side, and the insurgents be considered as rebels or traitors. It is not necessary that the independence of the revolted province or State be acknowledged in order to constitute it a party belligerent in a war according to the law of nations. Foreign nations acknowledge it as war by a declaration of neutrality.

The condition of neutrality cannot exist unless there be two belligerent parties. In the case of the 'Santissima Trinidad' (7 Wheaton, 337), this Court says: 'The Government of the United States has recognized the existence of a civil war between Spain and her Colonies, and has avowed her determination to remain neutral between the parties. Each party is therefore deemed by us a belligerent nation, having, so far as concerns us, the sovereign right of war.'

"The law of nations is also called the law of nature; it is founded on the common consent, as well as the common sense, of the world. It contains no such anomalous doctrine as that which this Court are now for the first time desired to pronounce, to wit, that insurgents who have risen in rebellion against their Sovereign, expelled her Courts, established a revolutionary Government, organized armies, and commenced hostilities, are not *enemies* because they are *traitors*; and a war levied on the Government by traitors, in order to dismember and destroy it, is not a *war* because it is an 'insurrection.'

"Whether the President, in fulfilling his duties as Commander-in-Chief in suppressing an insurrection, has met with such armed hostile resistance, and a civil war of such alarming proportions, as will compel him to accord to them the character of belligerents, is a question to be decided *by him*, and this Court must be governed by the decisions and acts of the political departments of the Governments to which this power was entrusted. He must determine what degree of force the crisis demands. *The proclamation of blockade is itself official and conclusive evidence to the Court that a state of war existed which demanded and authorized a recourse to such a measure under the circumstances peculiar to the case.*"

The course of Her Majesty's Government followed the course of events in America.

It appears by the "Times" of 3rd May, 1861, that I stated in the House of Commons on the preceding day (2nd May), "Her Majesty's Government heard the other day that the Confederate States have issued letters of marque, and to-day we have heard that it is intended there shall be a blockade of all the ports of the Southern States."

On the 6th of May, I stated in the House of Commons the intention of the Government, formed after due deliberation, to recognize the Southern States as belligerents.

On the 10th May, I received a despatch from Lord Lyons making the following announcement, "I have the honour to inclose copies of a proclamation of the President of the Southern Confederacy inviting application for letters of marque, and also a proclamation of the President of the United States declaring that Southern privateers will be treated as pirates, *and announcing a blockade of the Southern ports.*"

Thereupon the intention of Her Majesty's Government previously announced was carried into effect, and the Proclamation of the 13th May, 1861, was issued.

It is very remarkable that an English schooner, the "Tropic Queen," was captured for a breach of blockade, consisting in the act of lading her cargo on the 13th and 14th of May, 1861.

The offence in this case was committed on the very day that the Queen acknowledged the existence of civil war. The court in giving judgment referred to the notorious facts of the secession of the Southern States, and proceeded thus :—

"These facts, as set forth by the President, with the assertion of the right of blockade,

amount to a declaration that civil war exists. *Blockade itself is a belligerent right, and can only legally have place in a state of war," &c.*

What you contend for, I imagine, both as to commencement of the war and as to its close, is that the United States of America had a full claim to exercise all the rights of belligerents, but that Great Britain had no just claim to exercise any of the rights of neutrals.

This position, however, Great Britain never can permit.

Recognitions by the United States of belligerent rights belonging to insurgents have been frequent : Buenos Ayres, Colombia, Mexico, have been acknowledged by the United States to have belligerent rights against Spain ; Brazil and Artigas against Portugal ; Texas against Mexico. But in no case have these insurgent forces sprung up at once fully armed to the amount of five millions of men.

With respect to the " Oreto " and the " Alabama," I have only again to repeat that up to the time when the " Oreto " left these shores, and up to the day when the " Alabama " escaped on a false pretence, the Law Officers of the Crown had not by any legal opinion enabled Her Majesty's Government to give any orders for the detention of these vessels.

I entirely concur with you that there was no use in giving orders on the 31st of July for detaining a vessel which had made its escape on the 29th. But up to the 29th the Law Officers had not thought the evidence sufficient to justify detention ; but I cannot by any means admit what you seem to insinuate, that the Law Officers were deficient either in knowledge of the law or in willingness to apply it. Her Majesty's Government fully accept the responsibility of their opinions.

And it will be observed that the Law Officers, in addition to the reports of the Custom-house officers, were in possession of all the information which it was in your power to furnish.

You allude to the case of the American revolution, and the conduct of France in not recognizing the belligerent rights of the insurgents then in rebellion against the British Crown.

Let us extend our view somewhat wider. There have been, in the period beginning in 1765 and ending in 1865, three cases of a somewhat similar kind.

The first is that of the American Revolution ; the second is that of the revolt of the South American Republics ; the third is that of the civil war which from 1861 to 1865 desolated the United States of North America.

In the first case the Court of France sought only to injure Great Britain.

In this spirit, in 1776, before the declaration of independence, the French Government put itself in connexion with Arthur Lee through Caron de Beaumarchais, and with Benjamin Franklin through Dubourg, offering to the United States the supplies they needed. When, however, the news of Burgoyne's surrender reached France, the French Government took a more decided course. In February 1778 they signed two Treaties, one of commerce and one of alliance, with the United States of America. Nor were the motives of these acts on the part of Louis XVI by any means concealed.

M. Gerard was ordered to declare on the King's part to Arthur Lee and Silas Dease, the Commissioners of the United States, "that His Majesty was fixed in his determination not only to acknowledge, but to support our independence by every means in his power : that in doing this he might

probably soon be engaged in a war, with all the expenses, risks, and damages usually attending it, yet he should not expect any compensation from us on that account, nor pretend that he acted wholly for our sakes ; *since besides his real goodwill, it was manifestly the interest of France that the power of England should be diminished by our separation from it.*"*

I am not arguing whether this conduct was justifiable ; I am only showing that France in the American war took a part hostile to Great Britain, in order to promote her own interests.

In the same spirit, in order to promote the interests of France, and injure those of Great Britain, the Government of Louis XVI, two years after the declaration of independence, made an alliance offensive and defensive with the United States.

Such conduct, however it may be excused or even admired in Europe or in America, could not form a precedent for Great Britain in the late civil war. Her Majesty's Government had no wish to favour the separation of the Southern States, with a view to injure the power or check the progress of the United States. It has been the wish of Her Majesty's Government, who had received no injury from either the Northern or the Southern States, and was living in amity with both, when hostilities of the most violent character commenced between them, to preserve an honest and impartial neutrality.

The next case to which we have looked has been the insurrection of the South American Republics against Spain, and of the Empire of Brazil against Portugal.

* See "Diplomacy of the Revolution." By William Henry Trescott; New York, 1852.

This insurrection began slowly and partially at Buenos Ayres on the 14th of May, 1810, by the formation of a Junta and the deposition of the Viceroy; the Government, however, being carried on in the name of the King of Spain until January, 1813, when a provisional Government was established. On the 9th of July, 1816, the provinces of the Rio de la Plata issued a declaration of independence, and on the 20th of April, 1819, a Constitution was published by the Congress.

In 1811 the insurrection commenced in Paraguay, the Spanish Governor was deposed, and a Government established under the direction of Dr. Francia. On the 12th of October, 1813, a Constitution was proclaimed.

In 1811, civil war commenced in Chile, but the Declaration of Independence was not issued until the 12th of February, 1818, and the war continued until 1820.

The revolution in Peru commenced in 1821, a Declaration of Independence being issued on the 15th of July, 1821, and the war continuing until 1824.

On the 15th of September, 1821, Guatemala declared her independence, which, however, was not finally established until the 1st of July, 1823.

The revolution in Columbia (including Venezuela, Equator, and New Grenada) commenced April 19, 1810, at Caracas. On the 5th of July, 1811, the Congress declared Colombia an independent State, but the war with Spain continued until November, 1823.

In 1815 the President of the United States allowed belligerent rights to the South American States, and proclaimed a strict neutrality. This Proclamation was recognized by the Supreme Court and other Tribunals of the United States as the guide for their decisions.

It is here that Her Majesty's Government have looked for precedents. The United States had been from 1793 to 1815, with the exception of two years, neutrals amid the great wars of Europe. Their wisest Statesmen and their most learned Judges had studied the Law of Nations profoundly with a view to extract from that law the rules for their own conduct, and the elements of their judgment on the conduct of others.

In 1794 the United States' Government had admitted the principle that, if after prohibiting the equipment and armament of cruizers in American ports, they abstained from using the means in their power to restore prizes captured and brought into United States' ports by cruizers subsequently equipped or armed in those ports in violation of the prohibition, they were bound to give compensation for such prizes; but they appear to have limited their admission of liability to that particular class of cases.

When, therefore, the Continent upon which they have erected a free and powerful State was convulsed with civil war, the President, Secretaries of State, Chief Justices, and other Judges of the United States, doubtless considered maturely the course they were bound to pursue.

You seem to have supposed that my meaning in reference to Portugal was that the United States in that case had been in the wrong, and therefore if Great Britain had been wrong in the present instance, the United States could not reproach us. But no such argument entered into my conception. My argument was this:—

Portugal, during the war of South American independence, complained of captures by American vessels of war built in the United States, which had not been detained and seized and condemned in the ports of the United States.

The answer of Mr. Adams to these complaints was, as I conceived, valid and conclusive. He said in effect, "Had you been able to prosecute and convict in the United States, our Courts were open to you, and every facility was afforded you. But you cannot make the Government of the United States responsible for the acts of men on the high seas over whom the United States exercise no jurisdiction."

Having repeated the very terms used by Mr. Adams, I say, "To this most just principle, which was again referred to by Mr. Secretary Clayton, and maintained against the Government of Portugal to this hour, the Government of the United States must be held still to adhere." In fact, there was no motive to bias their judgment on this bloody controversy. Spain and Portugal, weakened by bad Government, and exhausted by recent struggles for existence, could inspire no apprehension, and offer no temptation to the rising and vigorous power of the Great Western Republic. The conduct of the United States Government, therefore, is eminently deserving of our study, and, I may add, of our respect.

But as you have commented at some length on the treatment of Portugal by the United States during the war of South American independence, I will enter more fully than I had before done into that question.

The correspondence to which I refer began in December 1816, and closed with a letter of the Portuguese Minister in November 1850. It cannot be pretended that the reclamations of a friendly Power extending over thirty-four years did not receive the gravest attention of the American Government.

In his first letter the Portuguese Envoy at Washington complains that Mr. Taylor of Balti-

more, an American citizen, had directed Captain Fish, of the "Romp," an American ship, to cruise as a privateer under the insurgent colours of Buenos Ayres against the subjects of Portugal.

He adds, "The 18th of last month (November) the frigate 'Clifton,' Captain Davy, armed with thirty-two guns of various calibres, and a crew of 200 men, sailed from Baltimore for Buenos Ayres. This ship anchored below that port, where it has remained for about a fortnight or more waiting for the American ship 'Independence of the South,' armed with sixteen guns, and for the ships 'Romp,' 'Tachahoe,' 'Montezuma,' and 'Spanker,' and two others newly constructed, which were fitting with great activity and which had not yet got names. All were to sail together to cruise in the Eastern and Western Seas of South America, under the insurgent colours of Buenos Ayres. No doubt can be entertained of their instructions being the same as those of Captain Fish, and that they will act hostilely against Portuguese ships."

The Portuguese Envoy, Joseph Correa de Serra, prays for an amendment of the law of the United States, with a view to render it more efficient in such cases. A law having been passed by Congress for this purpose, the Portuguese Envoy, in May, 1817, requests that the President will desire the United States officers on the outposts to use greater vigilance.

In March, 1818, he complains that three Portuguese ships have been captured "by privateers fitted in the United States, manned by American crews, and commanded by American captains, though under insurgent colours."

In October of the same year the Portuguese Envoy complains that the Portuguese prize is fitting in the Patuxent to cruise against Portuguese commerce.

In November of the same year the Portuguese Minister states to Mr. Adams that, obliged by his duty to inquire into the nature of the armed ships that had of late insulted the flag of his Sovereign, and committed incalculable depredations on the property of his subjects, he had found, to his sorrow, multiplied proofs that many of them were owned by citizens of the United States, and had been fitted in the ports of the Union. He goes on to complain of the difficulties in the way of prosecutions, but compliments the President on his "honourable earnestness."

In December of the same year the Portuguese Minister complains of the armed vessel "Irresistible," which had been committing "depredations and unwarrantable outrages on the coast of Brazil." He says, it is proved by depositions that John Daniels, the commander of the ship, is an American, and all the crew are Americans. He prays that, if the ship should come into an American port, means may be taken to bring the said captain and crew within reach of the laws made to punish such scandalous proceedings.

In March, 1819, M. Correa de Serra states, as Minister of his Sovereign, that Artigas, whose flag is frequently waving in the port of Baltimore, and which is carried by Portuguese prizes in the ports of the Union, has been expelled far from the countries which could afford him the power of navigating, and has not a foot length of sea-shore in South America where he can show himself. He prays that the Artigan flag may be declared illegal.

In November 1819, after expressing his gratitude for the proceedings of the Executive, the same Minister complains that the evil is rather increasing. He is in possession of "a list of fifty Portuguese ships, almost all richly laden, some of them East Indiamen, which had been captured during a period of profound peace. One city alone

on the coast of the United States had twenty-six armed ships which preyed on Portuguese commerce, "and a week ago three armed ships of this kind were in that port waiting for a favourable occasion for sailing on a cruize."

In June, 1820, the Portuguese Minister complains that a Portuguese prize had been sold by auction at Baltimore to Captain Chase (a notorious privateersman), and was to be immediately fitted out as a privateer to cruize against the Portuguese Indiamen.

In July of the same year, the Portuguese Minister sends a list of "the names and value of nineteen Portuguese ships and their cargoes, taken by *private armed ships, fitted in the ports of the Union by citizens of those States.*" His Sovereign wishes the affair to be treated with that candour and conciliating dignified spirit which becomes two Powers who feel a mutual esteem, and have a proper sense of their moral integrity. "In this spirit I have the honour to propose to this Government to appoint Commissioners on their side, with full powers to confer and agree with His Majesty's Ministers on what reason and justice demand."

In December, 1820, the Chevalier Amado Grehon transmitted to Mr. Adams a copy of twelve claims, with the value of the ships, desiring him to add them to the list furnished by the Chevalier Correa de Serra.

In April, 1822, the same Minister repeats the proposal made in July, 1820, "of having recourse to Commissaries chosen by both Governments for the purpose of arranging the indemnities justly due to Portuguese citizens for the damage which they have sustained by reason of piracies supported by the capital, and the means of citizens of the United States ; an essential condition which, in this way repairing the past, secures also the future."

On the 25th of May, 1850, the Chargé d'Affaires

of Portugal writing to the Secretary of States of the United States declares, "The Undersigned is authorized to come to an understanding with the new Secretary of State upon the subject, and to submit the voluminous documents and papers in his possession to the joint examination and decision of the Commissioners or Arbitrators appointed by the American Government on the one part, and the Undersigned on behalf of Her Majesty's Government on the other," &c.

Having thus related the complaints of the Portuguese Government during the years which elapsed from 1816 to 1822, and from 1822 to 1850, I will now give from the organs of the United States the answers which that Government gave to these solemn and reiterated complaints.

In March, 1817, the Secretary of State transmitted to the Portuguese Minister at Washington an Act of Congress passed on the 3rd of that month to preserve more effectually the neutral relations of the United States. On the 14th of March, 1818, in answer to a letter complaining of the capture of three Portuguese ships by privateers, Mr. Adams says:—

"The Government of the United States having used all the means in its power to prevent the fitting out and arming of vessels in their ports to cruise against any nation with whom they are at peace, and having faithfully carried into execution the laws enacted to preserve inviolate the neutral and pacific obligations of this Union, cannot consider itself bound to indemnify individual foreigners for losses by captures, over which the United States have neither control nor jurisdiction. For such events no nation can in principle, nor does in practice, hold itself responsible. A decisive reason for this, if there were no other, is the inability to provide a tribunal before which the facts can be proved.

"The documents to which you refer must of course be *ex parte* statements, which in Portugal or in Brazil, as well as in this country, could only serve as a foundation for actions in damages, or for the prosecution and trial of the persons supposed to have committed the depredations and outrages alleged in them. Should the parties come within the jurisdiction of the United States, there are courts of Admiralty competent to ascertain the facts upon litigation between them, to punish the outrages which may be duly proved, and to restore the property to its rightful owners should it also be brought within our jurisdiction, and found upon judicial inquiry, to have been taken in the manner represented by your letter. By the universal law of nations the obligations of the American Government extend no further."

The Secretary of State in subsequent letters promises to prosecute in the United States' Courts persons chargeable with a violation of the laws of the United States in fitting out and arming a vessel within the United States for the purpose of cruising against the subjects of the Queen of Portugal.

To the proposal to appoint Commissioners made in July, 1820, the United States' Secretary of State, on the 30th of September of the same year, replies as follows:—

"The proposal contained in your note of the 16th of July last has been considered by the President of the United States with all the deliberation due to the friendly relations subsisting between the United States and Portugal, and with the disposition to manifest the undeviating principle of justice by which this Government is animated in its intercourse with all foreign Governments, and particularly with yours. I am directed by him to inform you that the appoint-

ment of Commissioners to confer and agree with the Ministers of His Most Faithful Majesty upon the subject to which your letter relates, would not be consistent either with the Constitution of the United States, *nor with any practice usual among civilized nations.*"

He proceeds to say :—

"If any Portuguese subject has suffered wrong by the act of any citizen of the United States, within their jurisdiction, it is before those tribunals that the remedy is to be sought and obtained. For any acts of citizens of the United States, committed out of their jurisdiction and beyond their control, the Government of the United States is not responsible.

"To the war in South America, to which Portugal has for several years been a party, the duty and the policy of the United States has been to observe a perfect and impartial neutrality."

The same reply is again given to Chevalier Amado Grehon in a letter dated the 30th of April, 1822 :—

"I am at the same time directed to state, that the proposition of the Chevalier Correa de Serra, in his note of the 16th of July, 1820, for the appointment of Commissaries chosen by both Governments to arrange indemnities claimed by Portuguese citizens for damages stated by them to have been sustained by reason of piracies supported by the capital and means of citizens of the United States, cannot be acceded to. It is a principle well known and well understood that no nation is responsible to another for the acts of its citizens, committed without its jurisdiction and out of the reach of its control."

The policy of the United States is further explained in a despatch of Mr. Secretary Adams to General Dearborn, dated the 25th of June, 1822.

It is there set forth, that in the critical state of the relations of the two countries, it is necessary to employ the agency of a person fully qualified to represent the interests of the United States. It is affirmed, that whenever Portuguese captured vessels have been brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, decrees of restitution have been pronounced.

In referring, however, to the lists of captures, and the demand of a joint Commission to determine and assess the damages to be paid by the United States, the former refusal was thus repeated: "As there was no precedent for the appointment of such a Commission under such circumstances and as not a single capture had been alleged for which the United States were justly responsible, this proposal was of course denied; and nothing further was heard upon the subject until the 1st of April last, when a note was received from the present *Chargé d'Affaires* of Portugal, leading to a correspondence, copies of which are now furnished you."

The correspondence seems not to have been resumed till 1850, when, as has been shown, the demand for a Commission was repeated.

The Secretary of State of the United States thereupon gave this summary and final answer, dated May 30, 1850:—

"The Undersigned is surprised at the re-appearance of these obsolete reclamations, accompanied by the renewal of the ancient proposition to appoint a joint Commission to determine and assess damages, a proposition which was rejected at the time upon substantial grounds; and without the Minister's assurance to that effect, the Undersigned would not have supposed it credible that Portugal seriously cherished any intention to revive them. In reply, therefore, to the note

which the Minister of Her Most Faithful Majesty has presented in the name of his Government, the Undersigned must now, by the President's order, inform him that he declines re-opening the proffered discussion."

This Despatch is signed "John M. Clayton."

A long and able despatch of the Portugese Minister at Washington, recapitulating all the grievances of Portugal, dated November 7, 1850, does not appear to have received an answer.

The practice of the United States' Courts during this war of South American Colonies against Spain and Portugal, seems to have been confined to the restitution of prizes actually brought into the ports of the United States. The doctrine of the Courts of Justice upon the subject was thus laid down by Justice Story; in pronouncing the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the "*Amistad de Rues*" (5 Wheaton, p. 388). Speaking of the cases of damages, he says :—"When called upon by either of the belligerents *to act in such cases, all that justice seems to require is that the neutral nation shall fairly execute its own laws, and give no asylum to the property unjustly captured. It is bound, therefore, to restore the property, if found within its ports ; but beyond this, it is not obliged to interpose between the belligerents.* If, indeed, it were otherwise, there would be no end to the difficulties and embarrassments of neutral Prize Tribunals. They would be compelled to decide in every variety of shape upon marine trespasses, *in rem* and *in personam* between belligerents, without possessing adequate means of ascertaining the real facts, or of compelling the attendance of foreign witnesses, and thus they would draw within their jurisdiction almost every incident of prize. Such a course of things would necessarily create irrita-

tions and animosities, and very soon embroil neutral nations in all the controversies and hostilities of the conflicting parties. Considerations of public policy come, therefore, in aid of what we consider the law of nations on this subject; and we may add that Congress, in its legislation, has never passed the limit that is here marked out."

To the same effect is the doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of the brig "Alerta":*—

"A neutral nation may, if so disposed, without a breach of her neutral character, grant permission to both belligerents to equip their vessels of war within her territory. But without such permission the subjects of such belligerent Powers have no right to equip vessels of war, or to increase or augment their forces, either with arms or with men, within the territory of such neutral nation. Such unauthorized acts violate her sovereignty and her rights as a neutral. All captures made by means of such equipments are illegal in relation to such nation, and it is competent to her Courts to punish the offenders, and, in case the prizes taken by her are brought *infra præsidia*, to order them to be restored."

In comparing the course pursued by the Government and Congress of the United States in the case of the South American Civil War, with that pursued by Her Majesty's Government in the case of the North American Civil War, the following differences are perceptible:—

The number of vessels built and fitted out in American ports which successfully evaded the provisions of the laws made to restrain them, and proceeded to cruise against Portuguese commerce

* Curtis' "Reports," vol. iii, p. 382.

was very great : those which escaped the execution of the similar laws of Great Britain were very few. In the former case these illegal cruisers must have been thirty or forty ; in the latter, three or four.

In the case of the South American Civil War the cruisers in question were generally commanded by citizens of the United States, and navigated by crews of the neutral nation : in the case of the North American Civil War, no English captain appears to have commanded a cruiser ; and the crews were generally, though not altogether, from the States in insurrection.

But there is one essential point on which the United States and Great Britain appear entirely to agree. The United States when neutral refused to be responsible for captures at sea not brought within their jurisdiction, or to listen to a proposal to appoint a Commission to assess damages ; the Government of the United Kingdom have taken a similar course.

It is true that in applying the principle there has been a divergency of practice. The United States admitted the prizes to their harbours, but restored them, if practicable, when called upon by the Decrees of Courts of Law to their owners. The Government of Great Britain refused admission altogether to such prizes.

The principle is the same, and it is hardly worth while to dispute which course was most inconvenient to the insurgent cruisers. It appears to me, I confess, that the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government tended more effectually to discourage insurgent cruisers than that pursued by the United States.

But as to the principal involved, let me ask you, supposing a merchant or passenger vessel belonging to the United States were to go to the Coast

of Madagascar, and were there to meet a ship from Boston with cannon and muskets, and the merchant ship being then armed were to take part against Brazil in the war between Brazil and Paraguay ;—let me ask, I say, whether your Government would think themselves bound to afford reparation to Brazil for all the captures made by that ship? Yet such is the ease of the “Shenandoah.”

It seems to Her Majesty's Government that if the liability of neutral nations were stretched thus far, this pretension, new to the law of nations, would be most burthensome, and, indeed, most dangerous.

A maritime nation whose people occupy themselves in constructing ships and cannon and arms might be made responsible for the whole damages of a war in which that nation had taken no part.

I am thankful, therefore, to Mr. Adams for having in 1818, 1820, and 1822 shielded maritime Powers by his conclusive argument from such alarming liabilities.

You say, indeed, that the Government of the United States altered the law at the urgent request of the Portuguese Minister.

But you forget that the law thus altered was the Law of 1794, and that the Law of 1818 then adopted was, in fact, so far as it was considered applicable to the circumstances and institutions of this country, the model of our Foreign Enlistment Act of 1819.

Surely, then, it is not enough to say that your Government, at the request of Portugal, induced Congress to provide a new and more stringent law for the purpose of preventing depredations, if Great Britain has already such a law. Had the Law of the United States of 1818 not been already in its main provisions adopted by our Legislature,

you might reasonably have asked us to make a new law ; but surely we are not bound to go on making new laws, *ad infinitum*, because new occasions arise.

The fact is, this question of a new law was frequently discussed, but the conclusion arrived at was that, unless the existing law after a sufficient trial should be proved to be practically inadequate, the object in view would not be promoted by any attempt at new legislation. The existing law has, in fact, not proved inadequate, when circumstances of strong suspicion have been so far established as to justify the Government in ordering the detention of the suspected vessels, and it is by no means certain that any possible alteration of the law would enable more to be done in the way of prevention than this. That power was exercised in the case of the *Rams* in the Mersey, and of the "*Canton*" or "*Pampero*" in the Clyde ; and in neither case has the power exercised been censured or revoked either in a court of law or by any vote of Parliament.

If it be said, as some persons of high authority in Parliament have said, that the executive Government of the United Kingdom exercised in these cases an illegal power, my answer is, that whatever force such an argument might have in a court of law or in Parliament, it can have none in the mouth of a Secretary of State of the United States. For whether exercised legally or illegally, the power was equally effective in protecting the commerce and the harbours of the United States against ships built and equipped in British ports.

With respect to orders to refuse entrance into our ports to all ships partly fitted up in the United Kingdom for the service of the Con-

federates, there was extreme difficulty in giving any such orders.

During the South American Civil War, it was found practicable to bring to New York or Boston, witnesses to prove that a South American cruizer had been built and armed in Baltimore. But to carry witnesses from Liverpool to Nassau or Jamaica to prove the building of the "Alabama" at Birkenhead would have been a fruitless effort.

To produce copy of a conviction of the "Alabama" was impossible, as she had escaped conviction by flight; to carry witnesses to the Cape of Good Hope, to Melbourne, and elsewhere, for the purpose of showing that her owners had violated the Foreign Enlistment Act, was equally out of the question.

No less impracticable would it have been to say to our Governors, "You may admit the 'Alabama,' you may admit the 'Stonewall,' but you must not admit the 'Florida.'"

In your letter of the 23rd of October, 1863, you were pleased to say that the Government of the United States is ready to agree to any form of arbitration.

Her Majesty's Government have thus been led to consider what question could be put to any Sovereign or State to whom this very great power should be assigned.

It appears to Her Majesty's Government that there are but two questions by which the claim of compensation could be tested. The one is: Have the British Government acted with due diligence, or, in other words, with good faith and honesty, in the maintenance of the neutrality they proclaimed? The other is: Have the Law Officers of the Crown properly understood the Foreign Enlistment Act when they declined, in June,

1862, to advise the detention and seizure of the "Alabama," and on other occasions when they were asked to detain other ships building or fitting in British ports ?

It appears to Her Majesty's Government that neither of these questions could be put to a foreign Government with any regard to the dignity and character of the British Crown and the British nation.

Her Majesty's Government are the sole guardians of their own honour. They cannot admit that they may have acted with bad faith in maintaining the neutrality they professed. The Law Officers of the Crown must be held to be better interpreters of a British Statute than any foreign Government can be presumed to be. Her Majesty's Government must therefore decline either to make reparation and compensation for the captures made by the "Alabama," or to refer the question to any foreign State.

Her Majesty's Government conceive that if they were to act otherwise, they would endanger the position of neutrals in all future wars.

Her Majesty's Government are, however, ready to consent to the appointment of a Commission to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war, which the two Powers shall agree to refer to the Commissioners.

I cannot conclude without taking this opportunity to ask you to join with Her Majesty's Government in rejoicing that the war has ended without any rupture between two nations which ought to be connected by the closest bonds of amity.

The Government of the United States have carried on to a successful issue, with great fortitude and perseverance, a civil war of unequalled magnitude.

In the course of this war they have resolved to abolish slavery. The British nation have always entertained, and still entertain the deepest abhorrence of laws by which men of one colour were made slaves of men of another colour. The efforts by which the United States' Government and Congress have shaken off slavery, have, therefore, the warmest sympathies of the people of these Kingdoms.

The same sympathies will accompany the President and Congress of the United States in endeavouring to reorganize the Southern States on the basis of equal freedom.

Nor is there any question in dispute which seems likely to disturb the friendship of two nations which, the one in Europe, and the other in America, are distinguished for their love of liberty. Let our two nations, therefore, instead of captious discussions, respect the honour and believe in the friendly intentions of each other. In this manner we may preserve unbroken the ties of peace, and exercise a beneficial influence on the future destinies of the nations of the world.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.—(Received September 19).

Legation of the United States,

MY LORD,

London, September 18, 1865.

I have had the honour to receive your note of the 30th of last month, in reply to mine of the 20th of May last.

It gives me great satisfaction to be the medium of communicating to my Government the very friendly assurances of your Lordship.

I cannot entertain a doubt that they will be fully appreciated.

In respect to the reference which you have done me the honour to make to me, as having at no time entertained a doubt of the intentions of Her Majesty's Ministers to maintain amicable relations with my Government during the late severe struggle in my country, I am happy to believe that your Lordship has not essentially misunderstood my sentiments. At the same time that I cheerfully confirm such declarations as may have been made by me on that subject in the correspondence I have heretofore had the honour to hold with your Lordship, I trust I may be permitted to claim, on behalf of my own Government, the credit of intentions to the full as amicable. Indeed, without the presence of these elements on both sides, I should have despaired of the possibility of the passage of the two nations in safety through the difficulties presented to them from within, as well as from without.

But whilst I am prompt to respond to your Lordship in the sense attributed to me, I pray permission to guard myself against an inference that might by possibility be drawn from a portion of your language, prejudicial to my maintenance of the course which my Government has seen fit to take in regard to the events which have given rise to the present discussion. Whilst doing the fullest justice to the intentions of Her Majesty's Ministers, I feel equally bound to preclude the supposition that I have ever been satisfied with the measure in which, on too many occasions, they have contented themselves with carrying these intentions into practice. Inasmuch as the relations between nations, not less than between individuals, must depend upon the mode in which

they fulfil their obligations towards each other rather than upon their motives, the questions which have grown out of the events of the late war appear to lose little of their gravity from any reciprocal disavowal, however complete, of ill-will on the part of the respective Governments.

I am happy to concur with your Lordship in the opinion that this appears to be a favourable moment for a calm and candid examination of these questions.

Were it not for this consideration I should abstain from further discussion, and content myself with simply transmitting to my Government the conclusion to which Her Majesty's Ministers have arrived, as communicated to me towards the close of your Lordship's note.

But entertaining as I do a strong impression that in the matter now at issue is involved a question of international comity, based upon grave principles of morals, of universal application, the decision upon which is likely to have a very wide bearing upon the future relations of all civilized nations, and especially those most frequenting the high seas, I feel myself under the necessity of placing upon record the views of it held by the Government which I have the honour to represent, at least to the extent to which the period of my service at this post has enabled me to do them but feeble justice.

In the note which I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 20th of May last, when recapitulating, in the form of propositions, the argument which made the basis of certain reclamations upon Her Majesty's Government, I submitted, first of all, "that the act of recognition by Her Majesty's Government of insurgents as belligerents on the high seas, before they had a

single vessel afloat, was precipitate and unprecedented."

To this affirmation I understand your Lordship now to reply, by candidly admitting the truth of at least one-half of it. In pleading in justification that the insurrection which caused it was unprecedented, you certainly concede that the recognition was so likewise.

It may then be hereafter assumed, as a fact beyond dispute, that no similar act was ever done by one nation towards another with which it was in amity.

With regard to the other term which I took the liberty to use, the word "precipitate," I beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the ground upon which you proceed to justify the act of recognition. You are pleased to observe that it "followed and did not precede our own declaration of the intended blockade of six or seven considerable ports, and the declaration of an intention on the part of the Confederates to issue letters of marque."

Now, I pray you particularly to note that, if this be the whole case made, your Lordship has gone the length of conceding that Her Majesty's Government actually adopted this most grave proceeding without the evidence in its possession of any fact whatever upon which to rest it. The statement is simply that a declaration of intentions to act had been made by the respective parties preparing for a struggle.

Hence I feel constrained respectfully to submit it to your Lordship whether in the history of civilized nations there can be found a single instance in which a step of such importance was ever taken by one friendly Government in regard to another, upon a mere presumption of what

was going to be done, an assumption of certain acts contemplated, but not performed. It would appear to be the part of calm statesmanship, in cases which cannot fail deeply to affect the interests of a friendly nation, to postpone acting at least until something shall have been actually done to require it. In this instance, there was no certainty, at the time when Her Majesty's Government acted, that either of those declarations of intention would be fulfilled. The result proves that one of them, in point of fact, never was executed. Neither is it all beyond the possibility of belief that the other would have been equally left incomplete, but for this very action of Her Majesty's Government, which precluded all chance of avoiding to have recourse to it. The actual blockade then, so far from being a cause, became actually an inevitable consequence of its policy. With the reluctance of my Government to resort to that measure, and the causes which overcame it, your Lordship must have been too fully acquainted at the time to render it necessary for me to dwell upon this matter farther.

As a still stronger proof of the precipitate nature of that declaration, if any were needed, I pray permission only to refer to your published letter to Lord Lyons, written on the very day the announcement of the step taken by the Government was made by yourself in the House of Commons, the 6th of May, 1861. In that letter your Lordship freely admits that, by reason of the interruption of the communication between New York and Washington, you had not then any information of the precise measures actually taken down to that moment by either of the parties in the struggle "which appeared to have commenced."

Yet in spite of these circumstances, which deprived Her Majesty's Government of all accurate knowledge of the facts, and notwithstanding that there was no apparent cause in any event that had occurred, urgently demanding an immediate decision, it was determined to adopt this step at this time; a step which, however intended, could not, just at the beginning of an undertaking to sap by violence the established authority of a friendly Power, fail to have an influence injurious to the maintenance of that authority and favourable to its overthrow. Considering the nature of the friendly intentions which your Lordship is pleased to take credit for, and in which I fully believe, the very best excuse which I can imagine for this proceeding is that it was precipitate. I should be sorry to be led to the natural inference that would follow my admitting it to have been done with deliberate premeditation. I therefore must respectfully persist, notwithstanding your Lordship's reluctance, in the opinion that I have not failed to give it the epithet which most fittingly belongs to it.

But your Lordship in your note is pleased to justify this extraordinary "unprecedented and precipitate" step on another ground. This is the "magnitude" of the appearance of the insurrection. This certainly corresponds with my impression of the reasoning which you assign to me in the first conversation which I had the honour to hold with you after my arrival in this country, the 18th of May, 1861. This view is now amplified in the form of the propositions Nos. 1 and 2 with which your Lordship has now favoured me.

"1. That the history of modern nations affords no example of an insurrection against a Central

Government so widely extended, so immediate in its operation, so well and so long prepared, so soon and so completely furnished with the machinery of Civil Government, a national representation, Generals and officers of high military reputation, armies fully equipped, and fortifications recently in possession of the established Government.

“2. That intelligence reached Her Majesty’s Government in the spring of 1861, that seven combined States had declared in favour of this insurrection; that three more States, including the great and powerful State of Virginia, were preparing to join them; that these States commanded upwards of 3,000 miles of sea-coast; that they comprised more than 5,000,000 of people, exclusive of the negro slaves; that the President of the insurgent Government had proclaimed his intention of issuing letters of marque and reprisal; that the President of the United States, on the other hand, had proclaimed his intention to establish a blockade of all the ports of the Southern States; and that in these circumstances the Commander of Her Majesty’s naval forces on the North American Station earnestly solicited instructions for his guidance.”

In respect to this, may I be permitted to beg your attention to the fact that, with perhaps the exception of the gross number of the people engaged, I do think myself able to furnish an example of an insurrection in every particular corresponding to your description, which has occurred within the last century. I do not doubt that my allusion will at once be understood by your Lordship without another word.

Yet, notwithstanding all the points of identity in that case, I cannot find that Her Majesty’s Government was met at the outset in 1774, with

any announcement, by a foreign power in amity with Great Britain, of a necessity immediately to recognize the insurgents as a belligerent power, because of the magnitude of the struggle, or for any other cause. Neither is there the smallest ground for believing that it would have tolerated the proceeding for one moment, if it had been.

Her Majesty's Government at once resorted without scruple or hesitation to every right ordinarily exercised by a belligerent in a war with a strong power, and was met with a degree of resistance more effective and enduring than any manifested in the late struggle. That resistance too was carried out on the ocean, where alone the interests of distant neutral States are liable to be seriously affected by the domestic strife of any nation, in a manner far more extensive than the late insurgents by their unaided efforts ever could have attempted. Yet a length of time elapsed before any foreign power, however much inclined, ventured to find in this state of things any reason for considering the people waging such a war as a belligerent power. It furthermore is certain, that if at any time the smallest indication of a leaning that way manifested itself in any of the commercial Powers, it was immediately noted by the British Government for remonstrance and reclamation.

Your Lordship has been pleased to review the conduct of France in this emergency; and to endeavour to set aside the parallel which I attempted in my note, on the ground that that country was animated by a policy decidedly hostile to Great Britain. The fact is doubtless so. But it so happens that this only bears with the more force in my favour on the present argument. Had France, being inclined to injure Great Britain, decided to recognize the insurgents as a bellige-

rent, it would, according to the doctrine now avowed by Her Majesty's Government, have been doing no more than was absolutely necessary and altogether justifiable. Why did it not take this step at once? Unhappily for the example, Great Britain at the outset insisted upon considering her as a friendly Power, and called upon her solemnly to desist from any attempt whatever to recognize the presence of the insurgent force. In proof of this, I beg permission to quote a brief extract from an historical writer well known to have drawn his statements from official sources. Mr. Adolphus says, that in April, 1775, that is, one year after the outbreak of the insurrection, "the friendly disposition of the French Government towards Great Britain has been unequivocally demonstrated; and the expectation that succour would be afforded to the Americans was suppressed by an edict prohibiting all intercourse with them."

It thus appears, that no idea was at that early period entertained by the British authorities of any unfriendly disposition on the part of France. So far from being inclined, as your Lordship supposes it might have been, to give aid to the insurrection, which since 1774 had been developing its great proportions, by any recognition of it as a belligerent, the French Sovereign frankly responded to an appeal made by Great Britain, by interdicting his people from all relations whatever with the Americans. In other words, the example shows that, on both sides, there was not the remotest conception that a recognition of insurgents as a belligerent, immediately upon the breaking out of the insurrection, could be considered as a justifiable act on the part of a friendly Power.

This brings me to the point at which I am

compelled to question the soundness of the proposition upon which your Lordship appears to proceed, to wit: that the action of foreign countries in reference to an insurrection that may take place against the established Government of a friendly Power is to be regulated by a consideration of the magnitude of the numbers that are engaged in the struggle. To my mind there is a difficulty in finding a foundation in sound principles for drawing such a distinction. If I may be permitted to express my own impression, it is that this action of foreign Governments, if presumed to be really friendly, is rather to be based upon something like the same rule which they, whether representing large or small communities, would desire to be applied to themselves when in similar circumstances. The true criterion by which to be guided appears to be rather framed by patient observation of the probabilities of the issue. This can rarely be foreseen at the outset. It is not dependent on the mere accident of numbers. The force which lately overturned the Government at Naples did not seem adequate to the object; yet it was accomplished nevertheless and foreign nations, consequently, recognized the result.

On the other hand, the numerical force enlisted in the insurrection in the United States seemed large, but time has shown that there never was a moment, whilst it lasted, that it had a chance of success against the resolute perseverance of a far stronger antagonist. For a foreign nation to have recognized in advance the handful of followers under the lead of General Garibaldi as a belligerent power would have been everywhere regarded as a violation of comity to the sovereign then ruling at Naples, and interfering to uphold an otherwise desperate undertaking. Yet the new kingdom

of Italy was the offspring of this enterprize. On the other hand, the attempt in advance to assume the unlikelihood that the legitimate authorities in the United States would sustain themselves purely because of the magnitude of the forces levied against them, and to make this reason a basis for an "unprecedented and precipitate" act, investing them with the rights of a belligerent all over the world, has ended only in furnishing a historical precedent, against the authority of which I cannot but feel it to be for the peace and the harmony of civilized nations, for all later times, most earnestly to protest.

If I am correct in this view, then the conclusion which I find true international comity to prompt is this. Whenever an insurrection against the established Government of a country takes place, the duty of Governments under obligations to maintain peace and friendship with it, appears to be at first to abstain carefully from any step that may have the smallest influence in affecting the result. Whenever facts occur, of which it is necessary to take notice, either because they involve a necessity of protecting personal interests at home, or avoiding an implication in the struggle, then it appears to be just and right to provide for the emergency by specific measures, precisely to the extent that may be required, but no farther. It is, then, facts alone, and not appearances or presumptions, that justify action. But even these are not to be dealt with farther than the occasion demands: a rigid neutrality in whatever may be done is of course understood. If after the lapse of a reasonable period there be little prospect of a termination of the struggle, especially if this be carried on upon the ocean, a recognition of the parties as belligerents appears to be justifiable; and at that time, so far as I

can ascertain, such a step has never, in fact, been objected to. Lastly, when the evidence sustains a belief that the established Government has utterly lost the power of control over the resistance made, without probability of recovery, it is competent for any friendly Government to recognize the insurgent force as an independent Power without giving it just cause of offence.

Such appears to me to have been the course rigidly adhered to by the Government which I have the honour to represent, in the long struggle that took place between Spain and her Colonies in South America. On which side of it the sympathies of the people were, cannot admit of a doubt. Yet the respective dates which your Lordship has been kind enough to search out and record in your note, sufficiently establish the fact, how carefully all precipitation was avoided in judging of the issue in regard to the mother country. I may, perhaps, be permitted to observe that the action of Her Majesty's Government in the same cases, furnishes even stronger precedents to confirm the soundness of my views. Its recognition of belligerency in these instances, cannot be considered as suitably described by either term, "unprecedented" or "precipitate."

I have dwelt at some length upon this original point of difference between the two countries, because it has ever seemed to me the fruitful parent of all the subsequent difficulties, the nurse of a very large share of ill-feeling which I cannot deny now to prevail amongst my countrymen. How much stress has been laid upon it by my Government and how ably Mr. Seward, to whom your Lordship has kindly paid so grateful a compliment, has heretofore applied what you justly term "his remarkable powers of mind" to it, I

am sure I need not remind you. In my note of the 20th of May I endeavoured to arrange in a logical sequence of distinct propositions, the effects which followed this as the first step, and which have led to the reclamations I have been constrained by my instructions to present. I do not propose at this time to dwell upon them further. I will only pray you to excuse the earnestness with which I venture to give expression to my views, under the plea of my belief that upon a correct decision in this controversy may depend the security which the commerce of belligerents will hereafter enjoy on the high seas against the hazard of being swept from them through the acts of nations professing to be neutral, and bound to be friendly.

For if it be once fairly established as a principle of the international code, that a neutral Power is the sole judge of the degree to which it has done its duty under a code of its own making, for the prevention of gross and flagrant outrages, initiated in its own ports by the agents of one belligerent in co-operation with numbers of its own subjects, and perpetrated upon the commerce of the other on the high seas ; if it be conceded that the neutral, upon reclamation made for the injuries thus done by reason of the manifest inefficacy of its means of repression, which it has at all times the power to improve at will, can deliberately decline to respond to any such appeal, fall back upon the little that it has attempted as an excuse, and thenceforward claim, with justice, to be released from the inevitable consequences that must ensue from its inaction, then it must surely follow that the only competition between neutral Powers hereafter will be, not which shall do the most, but which shall do the least to fulfil its obligations

of interdiction of the industry and enterprise of its people in promoting the conflicts that take place between belligerents on the ocean. If this be once recognized as good law through the authority which the powerful influence of Her Majesty's Government can attach to it, I dare not venture to foresee how much reluctance there may be on the part of the people whom I have the honour to represent to accept and act upon it. Hitherto a want of eagerness on the part of the most adventurous and least scrupulous portion of them to promote enterprise on behalf of any belligerent that promised personal advantage cannot be charged upon them. The references made by your Lordship to the cases of Spain and Portugal must have convinced you of this truth. The prospect of impunity in such enterprises is all that is needed. Further than this, I might only venture to suggest to your Lordship to consider which of the nations of the world presents on every sea around the globe the most tempting prizes, in an event no friend would more deplore than myself, of its being again, as it has so often been heretofore, doomed to be afflicted by the calamities of a war.

It does so happen, however, that no doctrine of this kind has yet been accepted as legitimate by the Government which I represent. On the contrary, it has ever assumed the painful and difficult task of responding to the just appeals of foreign friendly nations for protection against such enterprises. Whenever representations have been made by their agents, measures have been promptly taken to enforce the laws; and when the issue proved the inefficiency of the existing statutes, the duty of further legislation has been promptly recognized. This appears to me to constitute the full obligation of a neutral.

Singularly enough, this course was taken in at least three instances, on the representations made by authority of Her Majesty's Government. I allude to the first law passed in 1794, in consequence of the complaints and at the special instance of Mr. Hammond, and to another in 1797. Your Lordship appears to me but partially to state what was done, when you dwell only on the compensation actually made for the cases in which there had been a failure to act. These laws were enacted to provide a better preventive process in all future cases, mainly for the protection of British commerce. The third example was the law of 1838, which was the remedy applied to excesses committed on the boundary of the British provinces in Canada by persons in the United States, whom the existing statutes were found not effective to restrain or punish.

Thus it was, too, in the case of Portugal, to which your Lordship is pleased once more to call my attention. And here I must ask permission to re-state my view of the matter, which seems to have failed to be fully considered by your Lordship. I certainly understood you to introduce the case into the correspondence as going to show this: that the Government of the United States had set a precedent of disavowing further responsibility in cases of reclamations for injuries committed on the high seas by outfits made, in despite of them, in their ports, against the commerce of Portugal, which the existing law had proved on trial ineffective to prevent or punish. This is the precise position which I understand Her Majesty's Government to assume. Hence the value of the example as a personal argument in the present instance.

In opposition to this view, it has been my

purpose, by appealing to the facts in the case, to show that the Government had at once recognized the validity of the remonstrances of Portugal, by first resorting to the laws already provided to meet the case by appeal to the Courts, and next by promptly responding to the later demand of the same nation for more effectual modes of restraint than those which experience had shown to be ineffectual. To meet this demand a new law more particularly addressed to the object of prevention had been enacted, the efficacy of which proved so considerable as actually to elicit from the remonstrating party repeated expressions of his satisfaction with it. It does not appear that any further security was ever asked than this. The Government had done everything that could be reasonably required. It was therefore discharged from responsibility.

There were, indeed, subsequent cases of wrongful outfits and captures, of which your Lordship has taken note. But in reply to the remonstrances that followed, the answer was prompt that they no longer raised questions that called for the interposition of the Executive Department. Its whole duty had been performed. The true remedy was now open by an appeal to the Courts. The language of Mr. Adams in his reply to M. Correa de Serra, a portion of which only I perceive has been introduced in your Lordship's note, goes directly to this point. I pray permission to supply it in the following extract:—

“The Government of the United States has neither countenanced nor permitted any violation of that neutrality by their citizens. They have by various and successive acts of legislature, manifested their constant earnestness to fulfil

their duties towards all the parties to that war they have repressed every intended violation of them which has been brought before their Courts, and substantiated by testimony conformable to principles recognised by all tribunals of similar jurisdiction."

Your Lordship in reading this passage could hardly have failed to feel the force of the successive affirmations of facts which form the grounds of the plea that all the obligations imposed upon a neutral Power in such cases had been fulfilled.

The fact in the case was that M. Correa de Serra in his representations had begun to change his grounds of complaint, and direct his charges against the administration of justice in the Courts. This was a position obviously untenable. Much and sorely as I have felt at times the little chance that the United States has stood of receiving impartial justice in Her Majesty's Courts, I have never received from my Government any instructions which did not fully recognize the impropriety of raising a question in regard to their decisions. This makes no part whatever of the grounds upon which I am instructed to make reclamations. The question has never been as to what the judicial tribunals have done or failed to do. It turns exclusively upon the duties of a neutral Government to perform its obligations to a friendly Power by a prompt and energetic policy of repression of flagrant wrongs through existing means, and, in the event of a failure of those means, by the adoption of others which it was entirely within its power to supply, if so disposed. The responsibility entailed upon Her Majesty's Government in the present instance has always seemed to me to grow out of the feebleness of its mea-

asures of prevention at the outset, and its deliberate refusal to obtain an enlargement of its powers after existing remedies had proved unavailing.

With respect to that portion of your Lordship's note which appears to defend the existing legislation as having really proved adequate, I beg leave only to remark that it is sufficiently answered by the fact that you proceed to specify in proof of it mainly those cases in which Her Majesty's Government is admitted to have taken a responsibility of action beyond the law. Whilst I have been always ready to bear testimony to the eminent utility of the action for which your Lordship appears to have assumed a grave responsibility, I am at a loss to perceive how this diminishes the force of the reasoning which would seek from the legitimate protection of the law of the land that performance of obligations which appears now to depend only on the courage of the Minister to transcend its limits.

And here I must pray permission to dwell a moment upon one passage of your Lordship's note which has excited a strong sense of surprise, not to say astonishment. In order that I may by no possibility be guilty of any misconstruction of the meaning of the language, I take the liberty, with your permission, to transfer the very words. They are these :—

“ You say, indeed, that the Government of the United States altered the law at the urgent request of the Portuguese Minister.

“ But you forget that the law thus altered was the Law of 1794, and that the law of 1818 then adopted was, in fact, so far as it was considered applicable to the circumstances and institutions of this country, the model of our Foreign Enlistment Act of 1819.

“Surely, then, it is not enough to say that your Government, at the request of Portugal, induced Congress to provide a new and more stringent law for the purpose of preventing depredations, if Great Britain has already such a law. Had the Law of the United States of 1818 not been already in its main provisions adopted by our Legislature, you might reasonably have asked us to make a new law; but surely we are not bound to go on making new laws *ad infinitum* because new occasions arise.”

If I do not rightly comprehend the sense of your Lordship, I pray to be corrected when I assume it to be that an argument drawn from the precedent of the course of my Government in enacting a new law to meet the remonstrance of the Portuguese Minister has no force in supporting the representation I make in the present instance, because these very provisions of American legislation have been already long since substantially adopted by Great Britain in the Enlistment Act, the very act which is now complained of as ineffective. In other words, your Lordship appears to take it for granted that Great Britain, having already passed a law as stringent and effective as that of the United States, is therefore justified in declining any proposal to go on amending it.

If this be in verity your position, I must pray your pardon if I hazard the remark, in reply, that you cannot have given to the respective Statutes in question the benefit of that careful collation which the occasion would seem to require. If you had done so you must have noticed that, in point of fact, they are materially unlike. The British Law, is, as your Lordship states, a reenactment of that of the United States, but it does not adopt all of “its main provisions,” as

you seem to suppose. Singularly enough, it entirely omits those very same sections which were originally enacted in 1817 as a temporary law on the complaint of the Portuguese Minister, and were made permanent in that of 1818. It is in these very sections that our experience has shown us to reside the best preventive force in the whole law. I do not doubt, as I had the honour to remark in my former note, that if they had been also incorporated into the British Statute, a large portion of the undertakings of which my Government so justly complains would either have never been commenced, or, if commenced, would never have been executed. Surely it was not from any fault of the United States that these effective provisions of their own law failed to find a place in the corresponding legislation of Great Britain. But the occasion having arisen when the absence of some similar security was felt by my Government to be productive of the most injurious effects, I cannot but think that it was not so unreasonable as your Lordship appears to assume, that it should hope to see a willingness in that of Great Britain to make the reciprocal legislation still more complete. In that hope it was destined to be utterly disappointed. Her Majesty's Government decided not to act. Of that decision it is no part of my duty to complain. The responsibility for the injuries done to citizens of the United States by the subjects of a friendly nation, by reason of this refusal to respond, surely cannot be made to rest with them. It appears, therefore, necessarily to attach to the party making the refusal.

But if the example thus set by Her Majesty's Government should come to be generally adopted, and the principles of neutrality upon which it rests be recognized as a part of the code of In-

ternational Law, then it is not difficult to foresee the probable consequence. A new era in the relations of neutrals to belligerents on the high seas will open. Neutral ports in that event, will before long, become the true centres from which the most effective and dangerous enterprizes against the commerce of belligerents may be contrived, fitted out, and executed. The existing restrictions upon the exploits of daring adventurers will rapidly become obsolete, and no new ones will be adopted. Ships, men, and money will always be at hand for the service of any Power sufficiently strong to hold forth a probability of repayment in any form, or adroit enough to secure a share of the popular sympathy in its undertakings. New "Floridas," "Alabamas," "Shenandoahs," will appear on every sea. If such be the recognized law, I will not undertake to affirm that the country which I have the honour to represent would not in the end be as able to accommodate itself to the new circumstances as Great Britain. Whilst I cannot but think that every moderate statesman would deprecate such a change, which could hardly fail to increase the hazard of lamentable complications among the great maritime Powers, I cannot see an escape from it, if a nation itself possessing a marine so numerous and extensively dispersed decides to lead the way.

Entertaining these views, it appears scarcely necessary for me to follow your Lordship further in the examination of details of former precedents either in English or American history. I am happily relieved from any such necessity by learning the conclusions to which Her Majesty's Government have arrived. Understanding it to decline the proposal of arbitration, which I had the honour, under instructions, to present, in any

form, for reasons assigned by your Lordship, I nevertheless am happy to be informed that "Her Majesty's Government are ready to consent to the appointment of a Commission, to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war which the two Powers shall agree to refer to the Commissioners."

I have taken measures to make known, at the earliest moment, this proposal to my Government, and shall ask permission to await the return of instructions before giving a reply.

Disclaiming all authority to express in advance any opinion on the part of my Government, I pray, at the same time, your Lordship's attention to a single circumstance which, without a previous agreement upon the great principles of international law involved in this controversy, may raise a difficulty in the way of accepting the proposal. At a first glance it would appear as if it were, in substance, identically the same with that long ago made by the Portuguese Government to that of the United States. The essence of the answer returned in that case happens to have lately passed under your eye, since it is found incorporated in your Lordship's note. I trust I cannot be suspected of a desire to imply that, in taking this step, Her Majesty's Government could have sought to appear either as proposing, on the one hand, a measure which it foresaw must be declined, or, on the other, one which, if accepted, could be so accepted only at the risk of a charge of disavowing the views of constitutional or international law entertained by my Government in former times. It may indeed be that, in this view, I may, after explanation, find that I have misconceived the nature of your Lordship's proposal on the view which my Government will take of it, in which case I pray

you to excuse the suggestion, and consider it as made without authority, and solely in the hope of eliciting such explanation.

I take great satisfaction in concluding this note by cordially responding to your Lordship's request "to join with Her Majesty's Government in rejoicing that the war has ended without any rupture between two nations which ought to be connected by the closest bonds of amity."

I likewise receive with great pleasure your Lordship's assurances that the efforts by which the Government and Congress of my country have shaken off slavery "have the warmest sympathies of the people of these kingdoms."

If from painful observation in a service extended through four years, I cannot in candour yield my entire assent to this statement, as applied to a large and too influential portion of Her Majesty's subjects; if it has been my misfortune to observe in the process of so wonderful a revolution, a degree of coldness and apathy prevailing in many quarters, from which my countrymen had every right to expect warm and earnest sympathy; if throughout this great trial, the severity of which, few not well versed in the nature of our institutions could fully comprehend, the voice of encouragement from this side of the water has too often emitted a doubtful sound, I yet indulge the hope that the result arrived at will ultimately correct the hasty and harsh judgments that flowed from lack of faith and of confidence in our fidelity to a righteous cause. Of the friendly disposition in this regard of the members of Her Majesty's Government, and especially of your Lordship, I have never permitted myself to doubt. And yet in the midst of the gravest of our difficulties, I cannot forget that even your Lordship was pleased, in an offi-

cial published despatch, to visit with the severity of your but too weighty censure, the greatest political measure of the late lamented President, that which, in fact, opened the only practicable way to the final attainment of the glorious end. Under such circumstances, I pray you not to be surprised if I am compelled not to disguise the belief that with my Government, as among my countrymen at large, there is still left a strong sense of injured feeling, which only time and the hopes of a better understanding in future, held out by the conciliatory strain in your Lordship's note, are likely to correct. Recognizing most fully the justice and propriety of the joint policy marked out in your concluding sentence, I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 13,
1865.

War Office, October 13, 1865.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Richard Wood, Esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in the Regency of Tunis, and Edward Walter Bonham, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General at Naples, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Foreign Office, October 12, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Juan Richardson Francis as Vice-Consul at Swansea for His Majesty the Emperor of Mexico.

Admiralty, 10th October, 1865.

Sub-Lieutenants :

Verney Lovett Cameron,
Henry Stokes Hutchings,

to be Lieutenants.

John Way, Esq., has been this day promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Dr. John Wilson Elliott has been this day promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets on the Retired List.

The undermentioned Officers have been this day promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant Engineers in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 28th August, 1865 :—

Mr. Henry George Hayward.

Mr. Peter Colquhoun.

Mr. William Fletcher Cole.

Mr. John Green.

Admiralty, 11th October, 1865.

Sub-Lieutenant George Robert Thornhill to be Lieutenant, with seniority of 9th November, 1864.

Sub-Lieutenant Charles Alfred Blake to be Lieutenant, with seniority of 18th September, 1865.

Mr. Thomas Summers (B) has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 2nd October, 1865.

Admiralty, 12th October, 1865.

Walter Frederick Cope Bartlett, Esq., has been this day promoted to the rank of Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 17th June, 1865.

Queen's Commission.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.

Robert Wallen Jones, late Adjutant of the North Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, and formerly Captain 34th Foot, to be Adjutant, from the 15th August, 1865, vice Crowe, removed.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant Robert Wallen Jones, of the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 3rd October, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland, and of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Artillery Volunteer Corps.

John Walter Power to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 29th September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Roxburgh.

4th Roxburghshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Charles John Grieve to be Ensign, vice Deans, resigned. Dated 29th September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City and County of the City of York.

John Crossley Sutcliffe, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 23rd September, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Forfar.

1st Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., to be Honorary Colonel. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Major George Lloyd Alison to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir John Ogilvy, promoted. Dated 10th October, 1865.

15th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Whyte, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 10th October, 1865.

James Gordon, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan.

6th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Jabez Thomas, Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Shepherd, resigned. Dated 7th October, 1865.

The Reverend Howell Howell to be Honorary Chaplain, vice Griffith, resigned. Dated 7th October, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, and of the City and County of the City of Canterbury.

Royal East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry (Mounted Rifles).

Cornet Henry Pemberton to be Lieutenant, vice Lumley, resigned. Dated 5th October, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

26th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

William Nicholson, Esq., Captain in the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, to be Captain. Dated 2nd October, 1865.

2nd Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps.

John Rothwell, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Fattershall, resigned. Dated 29th September, 1865.

9th Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

Major James Fenton Greenall, of the 9th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel (retaining his Commission as Major in the 9th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps). Dated 25th September, 1865.

51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

James McDonald Bell, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th August, 1865.

Stanley Banning, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 12th August, 1865.

Commission signed by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Licutenancy for the City of London.

London Rifle Volunteer Brigade.

John Benjamin Walker to be Honorary Quartermaster. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

Civil Service Rifle Volunteer Corps.

George Fawn to be Ensign. Dated 30th September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

3rd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Thomas N. Day to be Lieutenant, vice Lowry, promoted. Dated 5th October, 1865.

Robert Horace Powys to be Ensign, vice Day, promoted. Dated 5th October, 1865.

7th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Joseph Ludbrook to be Lieutenant, vice Johnson, promoted. Dated 18th August, 1865.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof for the year ended the 30th day of June, 1865, amounted to the sum of two millions four hundred and ninety-six thousand eight hundred and forty-nine pounds ten shillings and four pence.

The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that the sum of six hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and twelve pounds seven shillings and seven pence, being one-fourth part of the said surplus of two millions four hundred and ninety-six thousand

eight hundred and forty-nine pounds ten shillings and four pence, will be applied under the provisions of the said Act, between the 11th day of October, 1865, and the 31st day of December, 1865, to the following purposes ; viz. :

To be applied towards the Re-	£	s.	d.
duction of the National Debt	624,212	7	7
Add Interest receivable on account of Donations and Bequests to be applied to the purchase of Stock ...	6,531	4	3
	<hr/> £630,743 11 10 <hr/>		

A. Y. Spearman, Comptroller-General.
National Debt Office, October 11, 1865.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 17,
1865.

Foreign Office, October 14, 1865.

EARL RUSSELL has received the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg :—

St. Petersburg,
October 3, 1865.

MY LORD,

A FARMER in the interior of the Empire has addressed to me a letter, requesting that the greatest possible publicity may be given in England to the treatment for the cure of the prevailing cattle disease adopted by him with marked success on two several occasions.

As, under the present unfortunate circum-

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stances, the result of the writer's long experience may possibly be found of use, I beg leave to forward herewith to your Lordship the letter in question, together with a translation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Earl Russell,

&c., &c., &c.

(Translation).

Talnoe,

SIR,

September 8, 1865.

I BEG to be allowed to make known for the benefit of all a remedy against the "Typhus Bovilis," now raging in England. When this disease broke out in the Ukraine during the Crimean War, it was of such eminent service to me that of 600 head of cattle I lost but 6 per cent.

The remedy is simply the following ; as soon as the first symptom of the malady (dryness of the skin) shews itself, the diseased animal should be placed in a vapour bath and rubbed down, the moist temperature of which should be such as not to cause too great a difficulty in breathing. Then the animal should be rubbed dry, covered over with several woollen blankets and put *in a stall thoroughly sheltered from draughts, the greatest care being taken to prevent its catching cold.* This is of the utmost importance in the treatment. Cooling draughts and food easily digested were then given to it by me.

This simple treatment has already twice saved me in Russia from great losses.

For the last one and thirty years I have farmed and bred cattle.

The first thirteen I spent in Mecklenburg, and

the last eighteen in Russia, where I managed the large estates of Count A. Bobrinsky. I then remained abroad for a short time, and now for three years I lease a farm belonging to Count P. Schouvaloff. Both estates are in the Government of Kieff.

From my heart I trust this simple treatment may be of as much service to my fellow farmers in England as it has been to me, and I entreat your Excellency in the general interest to cause the greatest possible publicity to be given to this treatment.

(Signed) H. F. FEULING.

The vapour bath I used was of a very primitive construction, and consisted of a room, the floor of which was not level but raised at one end so that the animal could be brought by degrees into a higher temperature. The steam I obtained by means of an oven covered with iron plates, on which water was poured after the room had been already heated to a temperature of 35 degrees Réaumur.

(Signed) H. F. FEULING.

His Excellency

Sir A. Buchanan, K.C.B.,

&c., &c., &c.

War Office, Pall Mall,

17th October, 1865.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Matthew Winter to be Assistant Commissary-General, vice Booth, placed upon half-pay. Dated 1st August, 1865.

Admiralty, 13th October, 1865.

Commander Samuel Pritchard to be Retired Captain, under Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, and 9th July, 1864.

Admiralty, 14th October, 1865.

Sub-Lieutenant Alexander Plantagenet Hastings to be Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet, confirming a Commission given by Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian Station, in a vacancy caused by the decease of Commodore Cracroft, C.B.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia.

Norman William Shairp to be Lieutenant, vice Hall Graham, promoted. Dated 1st August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland.

5th Cumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant John Key to be Captain. Dated 7th October, 1865.

James Dick, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice Key, promoted. Dated 7th October, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh, and Liberties thereof.

City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade.

David Hugh Wilson to be Ensign, vice Orrock, promoted. Dated 5th September, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant William Hills, of the City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 3rd October, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps.

Second Lieutenant Henry Newman to be First Lieutenant, vice Duncanson, resigned. Dated 3rd October, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Robert Armstrong Foley to be First Lieutenant, vice Lobley, resigned. Dated 3rd October, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

The 87th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps having been struck out of the records of the War Office will henceforth cease to hold any number or designation in the Volunteer Force of the County of Lancaster.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Argyll.

Argyll and Bute Militia.

Lieutenant Andrew Frederick Dūnsterville to be Captain, vice Henderson, resigned. Dated 28th September, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Aberdeen.

15th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The Reverend Gavin Lang to be Honorary Chaplain. Dated 30th September, 1865.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been duly adopted by the township of Kearsley, in the county of Lancaster.—Dated the 14th day of October, 1865.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 20,
1865.

War Office, October 18, 1865.

THE Secretary of State for War has received a Despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Duncan A. Cameron, K.C.B., with its Enclosures, of which the following are copies :—

P. and O. Steamer "Mongolia,"

MY LORD, *Near Malta, October 10, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, the enclosed reports received from Colonel Warre, C.B., commanding at Taranaki. relative to two skirmishes which took place in that district, on the 28th July and 3rd August last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) D. A. CAMERON,
Lieutenant-General.

*The Right Honourable
Earl de Grey and Ripon,
War Office.*

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New Plymouth, New Zealand,

July 29, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, the enclosed Reports which I received at 10 o'clock last night. It is with very great regret that I have to record the death of Captain Arthur R. Close, of the 43rd Light Infantry, whose gallantry in the skirmish with the rebel natives, to whom he fell a victim, gave evidence of great promise, but the conduct of Ensign J. T. O'Brien and of the Non-commissioned Officers named by this Officer, and of the men of the patrol, is highly commendable, and I have seldom read so clear and spirited a report as that furnished by Ensign O'Brien of this fatal affair.

I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel Colville, 43rd Light Infantry, with 150 of the 70th Regiment, and 50 of the 43rd Light Infantry, as a flying column, to proceed at once to Warea to endeavour to punish the rebels; but I much fear they have now dispersed, as I am satisfied that the rebels who attacked Captain Close's party are those under Big Jack, mentioned in my Confidential Report, No. 14, of the 23rd instant—although I was, apparently, deceived as regards the number of followers with Big Jack, — indeed Mr. Wilmington Carrington, employed in the absence of Mr. Parris in the Native Office, a few days after my last report was forwarded, told me that Big Jack could muster about 40 followers.

All other parts of this district are perfectly quiet.

I have, &c.,

H. J. WARRE, Colonel,

Commanding at Taranaki.

The Deputy Quartermaster-General,

&c. &c. &c.,

Head Quarters, Auckland.

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I have forwarded duplicate copies of this and the enclosed Reports for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

Camp, Warea,

SIR,

July 28, 1865, 4 P.M.

I REGRET much having to report, for the information of the Colonel-Commanding, that a patrol, as detailed in the margin,* under Captain Close, 43rd Light Infantry, was fired on to-day by a party of about fifty or sixty Maories, at a place named Hongu-Numi, about two miles from this camp, in a south-casterly direction.

About one o'clock firing was heard in camp, and I immediately ordered out all available men, and proceeded in command in the direction from which the firing was heard.

As we approached the firing ceased, and in about half an hour we came up with Captain Close's party, when no trace of a Maori was to be seen. They had evidently escaped inland on seeing the reinforcement coming up.

I regret much to state that Captain Close was mortally wounded, and is since dead, and one private was killed.

I beg to enclose a report from Ensign O'Brien, who was Captain Close's Subaltern on the occasion, and who seems to have acted with much coolness and judgment. A list of casualties is also attached.

On arriving at the position I sent out Lieutenant Talbot, with fifty men, to skirmish through some bush from which the firing had come, but meeting with no sign of the enemy he returned,

* 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 Assistant-Surgeon, 2 Sergeants, 1 Bugler, and 51 Rank and File.

and as the enemy was no where to be seen, I returned to camp.

On examining the bush from whence the firing had come, and on which it was returned, a considerable quantity of blood was seen, so that they must have carried off their wounded.

As the rear-guard were within about 150 yards from camp, and approaching the picquet sentries, some shots were fired from a considerable distance inland.

I lose not a moment in communicating these circumstances.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. E. HOLMES, Major,
Commanding Warea.

The Garrison Adjutant, New Plymouth.

*Camp, Warea,
July 28, 1865.*

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that I was the subaltern of the party (1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 2 Serjeants, 1 Bugler, and 51 Rank and File) which went out under the command of Captain Close to patrol this morning, 28th July. The party marched along the track which runs inland to the north of the Warea, and, after pursuing it for about four miles, struck a slight track to the right over open country, and crossed the Warea, coming upon the road which runs inland immediately south of the stream, about half a mile above the point where the track along which Major Russell's ambuscade was posted on the occasion of the recent expedition to Te Puru, diverges from the main road.

On reaching the point where the track joins the road, Jim, the Maori, who was slightly in advance, came back, and pointed at some fresh

tracks of natives who had come upon the road evidently by the path before mentioned.

We advanced with caution, and, turning a corner of the road, about 500 yards further on, saw a large body of Maoris, between fifty and sixty in number, on a slight hill on the left of the road, about 300 yards in front of us. On perceiving our party advancing, they commenced gesticulating and shouting *Pai Marire*. On the right of the road, and running parallel to it, was a hedge, and beyond, at right angles to the hedge, bush, which extended from the road to the river.

We advanced at the double, with directions to extend in skirmishing order under cover of the hedge, and were met on our way there across the open by a heavy volley from the natives, who crowned the crest of the hill without exposing themselves, and Captain Close and one private fell mortally wounded ; they kept up a brisk and sustained fire on us, which was returned by our party. Jim, the Maori, was severely wounded immediately afterwards. I took over twenty men and lined the bush with them in skirmishing order, to guard against any movement from that quarter, and had hardly placed the men, when a detached party of Maoris, consisting of some twenty-five men, were seen creeping through the bush, evidently with the intention of out-flanking us ; a heavy fire was kept up from the front to distract attention, they gave our men a volley, and one man was wounded, the men closed and the volley was returned. I then fixed bayonets and charged, but the natives effected their escape by the rear of the bush, and rejoined the main body who now left the hill and crept under cover into a bush on the left of it, about 150 yards from us.

The approach to this bush from our side was devoid of cover of any kind, and their position

there was strengthened by a small swamp in front of them. Under the circumstances, I did not feel justified, being the only officer left, and being obliged to leave nearly half my men in the bush, they had already attempted to force, with a view to outflank us, in attempting to rush it, but kept my men under cover, returning the fire the natives kept up continuously, until the reinforcement from camp arrived; on the approach of the reinforcement the firing ceased, and the natives must have retreated by the rear of the bush, across a swamp, and so on to the track to Te Puru, as, on joining one of the reinforcing companies and skirmishing over the ground recently held by the natives, we could find nothing but the tracks, which were soon lost in the swamp, we found no native bodies, but from the quantities of blood in different places, I presume they must have been removed, when our attention was engaged by volleys from the front.

I beg respectfully to bring to your notice the conduct of Serjeants Horley and Phelan, who carried out my orders with great coolness and judgment, and also to commend most highly the conduct of Bugler Croghan, who stayed by Captain Close's body under a heavy fire, until he received assistance to remove it under cover, and who behaved throughout most pluckily.

I annex a return of killed and wounded.

I have omitted to commend to your notice the conduct of "Jim," the Maori, which was most creditable throughout.

I have, &c.,
J. T. O'BRIEN, Ensign,
45rd Light Infantry.

DETACHMENT 43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.

*NOMINAL RETURN of Men Killed and Wounded in the Engagement with the Maoris,
28th July, 1865.*

Regiment:	Regimental Numbers.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
43rd	...	Captain A. R. Close ...	Gunshot wound through left eye; mortally wounded; since dead
"	694	Private John Holohan	Gunshot wound through head; killed
"	3089	" Joseph Overall	Slight wound, left hip (gunshot)
Maori	...	Te Waka, "Jim" ...	Gunshot wound through right thigh; severe

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Camp, Warea, 28th July, 1865.

(Signed) R. A. P. GRANT, Assistant-Surgeon,
Medical Charge, Detachment 43rd Light Infantry.

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New Plymouth, New Zealand,

SIR, *July 30, 1865.*

THE enclosed report from Major Holmes, Commanding Detachment, 43rd Light Infantry, at Warea, having been forwarded too late to transmit with his original report of the skirmish with the rebel natives near the post under his command, I have the honour to submit it for the consideration of the officers in command of the troops in New Zealand.

I have also the honour to forward the original reports furnished by Major Holmes and Ensign O'Brien, 43rd Light Infantry, which I request may be substituted for the copies inadvertently forwarded with my letter of the 29th instant, and that the copies may be returned to me to be filed in this office.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. J. WARRE, Colonel,

Commanding Troops at Taranaki.

The Deputy Quartermaster-General,

&c. &c. &c.

Head Quarters, Auckland.

Camp, Warea,

SIR, *July 29, 1865.*

IN addition to my hurried report of last evening on the subject of the engagement between a patrol under the late Captain Close and the rebel natives at Konga-kumi-kumi, I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Colonel Commanding the very zealous and efficient services rendered by Assistant-Surgeon Grant, 43rd Light Infantry, who was exposed, as I am informed, to a very heavy fire, under which he directed Captain Close's body to be carried under cover.

I am much indebted to Lieutenant Talbot also,

who accompanied me with the reinforcement from camp, for the very gallant and zealous manner in which he led, while skirmishing.

Bugler Croughan also behaved in the most exemplary and daring manner; in remaining close by Captain Close's body after he was shot down, amidst a shower of bullets; and in my opinion he has well earned the decoration of the Victoria Cross.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. HOLMES, Major,
43rd Light Infantry, Commanding,
Warea.

*The Garrison Adjutant,
New Plymouth.*

*New Plymouth,
August 3, 1865.*

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I have not yet received Lieutenant-Colonel Colville's written report, he sent Major Russell last evening to give me the particulars of a very successful skirmish that took place yesterday morning near Warea, in which I am assured some thirty Maoris were placed *hors de combat*.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colville, as I have already reported, was sent to punish the rebels who attacked Captain Close's party of the 43rd Light Infantry on the 28th ultimo. To effect this object, Lieutenant-Colville divided his column, sending 100 rank and file of the 70th Regiment, under Major Russell, 57th Regiment, by one native track, while he, with 150 of the 43rd Light Infantry, took another.

Major Russell unexpectedly came upon an encampment of rebel Maoris near the village destroyed by Captain Cay, on the 13th of June last.

Captain Cay, with about 50 men, fixed bayonets and charged the village, entirely routing the rebels, at least 12 of whom were left dead upon the ground, and 5 were taken prisoners.

Two or three of the men having been wounded in this very spirited affair, some little difficulty appears to have been occasioned in bringing these wounded men away. The Maoris kept up a constant fire from all sides, so that we have to deplore the loss of Lieutenant Balley and three men killed, and Lieutenant Tylden and five men wounded, all of whom were, however, brought back by the troops, and Lieutenant-Colonel Colville's party, after much difficulty, owing to the extremely bad roads, having at last come up, killed five more Maoris, and drove the remainder in all directions.

I believe this account to be substantially correct, but I will forward Lieutenant-Colonel Colville's report, and also Major Russell's, by the first opportunity.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. J. WARRE, Colonel,
Commanding Troops, Taranaki.

The Deputy Quartermaster-General,

&c., &c., &c.,
Head Quarters, Auckland.

Foreign Office, October 19, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Louis Bols as Consul-General at the Cape of Good Hope for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. George King as Consul at Sydney, with jurisdiction over New South Wales, for His Majesty the King of Italy.

Downing Street, October 19, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Knt. and C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Kong Kong and its dependencies.

Downing Street, October 20, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, Bart., K.C.B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Whitehall, October 10, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Arthur Charles Lowe, of Court of Hill, in the county of Salop, Esquire, in the Commission of the Peace for the counties of Salop and Worcester, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the former county, sometime a Colonel in the Army, and Major of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers, second and youngest, but only surviving son of Thomas Humphrey Lowe, late of Bromsgrove, in the said county of Worcester, Esquire, by Luey, his Wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Hill, late of Court of Hill aforesaid, Esquire, sometime Representative in Parliament for the borough of Leominster, all deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may take and henceforth use the surname of Hill in lieu of that of Lowe, and that he and they may bear the arms of Hill, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect :

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery.

*War Office, Pall Mall,**20th October, 1865.*

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Duncan Anderson Farquhar to be Captain, by purchase, vice John Clerk, who retires. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Cornet John Fiske Halket to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Farquhar. Dated 20th October, 1865.

9th Lancers, Cornet Henry Brooks Gaskell, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Cornet, vice Candy, promoted. Dated 20th October, 1865.

17th Lancers, Cornet Edward Henry Maunsell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Rosser, who retires. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Starling Meux Benson, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Maunsell. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Military Train, Captain Oliver Goldsmith, from half-pay, late 50th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Smith, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 20th October, 1865.

8th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Jeremy Peyton Jones to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Thomas P. Fleetwood, who has resigned the appointment. Dated 16th August, 1865.

10th Foot, Lieutenant Alexander Fraser to be Captain, by purchase, vice Carteret Andrew Armstrong, who retires. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Ensign James Joseph Kennedy to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fraser. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Ensign William George Currie Johnstone, from the 94th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Kennedy. Dated 20th October, 1865.

14th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Elderton Whidborne, from the 70th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice G. F. Green, who exchanges. Dated 20th October, 1865.

15th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Keir Farquharson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Willis, who has retired. Dated 30th June, 1865.

16th Foot, Lieutenant John Lloyd Price to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant A. E. Stabb, deceased. Dated 29th August, 1865

17th Foot, Lieutenant Isaac Colquhoun to be Captain, without purchase, vice William Robinson, deceased. Dated 11th September, 1865.

Ensign John Henry Gamble to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Colquhoun. Dated 11th September, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet George Lainson Field, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gamble. Dated 20th October, 1865.

24th Foot, Teignmouth Melvill, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M. C. A. Cavagnari, transferred to the 94th Foot. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain, Benjamin Robert James, from half-pay, late of the Military Train, to be Paymaster, vice Captain John Henry Chads, cashiered. Dated 20th October, 1865.

30th Foot, Charles John Eden, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Alexander James Boyle, who retires. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Robert Francis Walker, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Eden, transferred to the 42nd Foot. Dated 21st October, 1865.

42nd Foot, Lieutenant George A. Furse to be Captain, without purchase, vice Adam Ferguson, deceased. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Ensign Edward Percy Hicks to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Furse. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Ensign Charles John Eden, from the 30th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hicks. Dated 20th October, 1865.

52nd Foot, Ensign George Townshend Scott to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Francis Edward Dowler, who retires. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Ensign the Honourable Alfred Hood, from the 53rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Scott. Dated 20th October, 1865.

53rd Foot, Arthur Brooking, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice the Honourable A. Hood, transferred to the 52nd Foot. Dated 20th October, 1865.

70th Foot, Lieutenant George Frederick Green, from the 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice H. E. Whidborne, who exchanges. Dated 20th October, 1865.

73rd Foot, Lieutenant Hugh F. Hackett Gibsone to be Captain, by purchase, vice William Gordon, who retires. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Ensign William Frederick Hill to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gibsone. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Ephraim Thomas Sherlock, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hill. Dated 20th October, 1865.

94th Foot, Ensign Montgomery Charles Adolphe Cavagnari, from the 24th Foot, to be Ensign,

vice W. G. C. Johnstone, transferred to the 10th Foot. Dated 20th October, 1865.

99th Foot, Lieutenant Albert Lancelot Walker to be Captain, by purchase, vice Horace Townsend, who retires. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Ensign George Arthur Wayman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Walker. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Edward Henry Banfather, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wayman. Dated 20th October, 1865.

100th Foot, Lieutenant Bethel Martin Dawes to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant L. A. Casault, who resigns that appointment. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Rifle Brigade, Quartermaster-Serjeant William James Stanley to be Quartermaster, vice F. Piper, transferred to a Depôt Battalion. Dated 20th October, 1865.

3rd West India Regiment, Paymaster John Baptiste de Paekh, from late 5th West India Regiment, to be Paymaster, vice Charles Wilkinson, deceased. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Lieutenant Frederick John Atkinson Dunn to be Captain, by purchase, vice John Clarke, who retires. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Ensign Capel Henry Miers to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dunn. Dated 20th October, 1865.

John Arthur Gurney, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Miers. Dated 20th October, 1865.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

Quartermaster Peter House, from half-pay, late Cavalry Depôt, to be Quartermaster, vice

William Cousins, who retires upon half-pay.
Dated 20th October, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Nicholas Avent has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon William George Nicholas Manley, from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Surgeon, for distinguished and meritorious services rendered to the sick and wounded in the field during the recent operations in New Zealand, vice Staff-Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M.B., appointed to the 46th Foot. Dated 20th October, 1865.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in succession to Major-General John MacDuff, C.B., who died on 25th September, 1865 :—

Brevet-Colonel Francis Plunket Dunne, Major, half-pay, Unattached, to have the rank of Major-General. Dated 26th September, 1865.

Brevet-Colonel Rawdon John Popham Vassall, Major, half-pay, Unattached, to have the rank of Major-General. Dated 26th September, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel James Pattoun Sparks, C.B., from Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, to be Major-General. Dated 26th September, 1865.

Major Frederick Percy Lea, half-pay, Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 26th September, 1865.

Captain Hugh Bent, Royal Artillery, to be Major. Dated 26th September, 1865.

- Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Craig Robertson, half-pay, 100th Foot, Deputy Quartermaster - General, Malta, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 14th October, 1858. Dated 27th September, 1865.
- Lieutenant Isaac James Corcoran, Veteran Establishment, Bengal, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 20th October, 1865.
- Lieutenant William Kelly, Veteran Establishment, Bengal, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 20th October, 1865.
- Deputy Assistant-Commissary J. Brown, Madras, Commissariat Department, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 20th October, 1865.
- Deputy Assistant-Commissary Charles Hexton, Bombay, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 20th October, 1865.

Queen's Commission.

Cambridgeshire Militia.

- William Scott, late Quartermaster-Serjeant Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Quartermaster, vice Copeland, appointed Military Knight at Windsor. Dated 19th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Forfar.

Forfar and Kincardine Militia Artillery.

- Alexander Baird Younger, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice Hay, resigned. Dated 10th October 1865

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Somerset.*

North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Montague St. John Maule, Gent., to be Cornet,
vice Horner, promoted. Dated 14th October,
1865.

George Henry Taylor Finzel, Gent., to be Cornet,
vice Foster-Melliar, resigned. Dated 14th
October, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Aberdeen.*

13th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

James Tait to be Ensign. Dated 10th October,
1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster.*

*5th Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Rifle
Volunteers.*

George Brockbank Carruthers, Gent., to Honor-
ary Quartermaster. Dated 9th October, 1865.

*Commission signed by Her Majesty's Commis-
sioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London.*

1st London Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry John William
Bentinck, K.C.B., to be Honorary Colonel.
Dated 19th July, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Stafford.*

7th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Robert Ratcliff to be Lieutenant, vice
Gretton, promoted. Dated 4th October, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Westmorland.*

1st Westmorland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The Viscount Kenlis to be Captain, vice the Earl
of Bective, resigned. Dated 3rd October, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
North Riding of the County of York.*

*3rd North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer
Corps.*

Wormley Edward Richardson, Esq., to be Captain,
vice Laye, resigned.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 24,
1865.*

Lord Chamberlain's Office, October 21, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the State
Apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on
and after Tuesday next, the 24th instant, until
further orders.

India Office, 24th October, 1865.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of
the following promotions, alterations of rank, and
resignations amongst the officers of Her Majesty's
Indian Military Forces, and in the Staff Corps :—

BREVET.

The undermentioned officer having completed
five years' service as Captain and Brevet Lieu-

tenant-Colonel, and as Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army, under operation of clause 8 of the Royal Warrant of 31st January, 1859:—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Daly, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 19th July, 1864.

Major John Augustus Wood, V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Thomas Sweet, Madras Infantry, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General H. Ross, Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 25th June, 1864.

Major Octavius Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain William Clarke Francis Gosling, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General Dun, Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 16th August, 1864.

Major Octavius Edward Rothney, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Charles Douglas Waddell, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General G. Sandys, Madras Cavalry, deceased. Dated 21st October, 1864.

Major William Joseph Fitz-Maurice Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Alexander Stewart, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General M. C. Paul, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 8th January, 1865.

Major Charles Terrington Aitchison, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Robert Caulfield, Madras Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General R. Powney, Bengal Artillery, deceased. Dated 24th January, 1865.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Evelyn Bradford, late 23rd Native Infantry. Dated 11th June, 1865.

Major John Nisbett, late 69th Native Infantry. Dated 12th June, 1865.

Major William Graydon, late 16th Native Infantry. Dated 12th June, 1865.

Major Edwin Thomas, late 3rd European Regiment. Dated 12th June, 1865.

To be Majors.

Captain John Ruggles, late 41st Native Infantry. Dated 13th June, 1865.

Captain Etienne St. George, late 1st European Regiment. Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain William Nassau Lees, LL.D., late 42nd Native Infantry. Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain Charles Baily, late 17th Native Infantry. Dated 14th June, 1865.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Spencer Grant Warde, late 11th Native Infantry. Dated 12th June, 1865.

Lieutenant James Stevenson, late 33rd Native Infantry. Dated 18th June, 1865.

MADRAS ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Charles John Bradley, 24th Native Infantry. Dated 12th June, 1865.

To be Majors.

Captain Arthur Evan Bowen, 19th Native Infantry. Dated 19th March, 1865.

Captain George Harcourt Stiles, 4th Native Infantry. Dated 13th June, 1865.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Charles John Gunning, 37th Native Infantry. Dated 11th June, 1865.

BOMBAY ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major John Guillum Scott, 22nd Native Infantry. Dated 11th June, 1865.

Major John Pogson, 17th Native Infantry. Dated 11th June, 1865.

Major Charles Richard Baugh, 9th Native Infantry. Dated 12th June, 1865.

Major Ewen Grant, 3rd Native Infantry. Dated 12th June, 1865.

To be Major.

Captain Joseph Hume Spry Pierce, 24th Native Infantry. Dated 14th June, 1865.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Fullerton. Dated 26th March, 1865.

Major Charles Holroyd. Dated 11th June, 1865.

Major Nathaniel Robert Sneyd. Dated 11th June, 1865.

Major Andrew Hunter. Dated 11th June, 1865.

Major Richard Charles Germon. Dated 12th June, 1865.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles James Robarts. Dated 12th June, 1865.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Edmund Henry Cullen Wintle. Dated 31st December, 1864.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Alfred Le Gallais. Dated 3rd April, 1865.

Captain Arthur Gore Priestley. Dated 1st May, 1865.

Captain (Brevet-Major) John Guyse Sparke. Dated 1st June, 1865.

Captain (Brevet-Major) James Thomas Norgate. Dated 1st June, 1865.

Captain Christopher James Godby. Dated 13th June, 1865.

Captain James Spence Ogilvie. Dated 13th June, 1865.

Captain Nicolai William Elphinstone. Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Henry Francis Maxwell Boisragon. Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain James Kempt Cowper. Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain James Sykes. Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain William Nembhard. Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain John Beresford Smyly. Dated 14th June, 1865.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant (Brevet - Captain) George Bowen Cassan Simpson. Dated 19th February, 1865.

Lieutenant Richard James Walker. Dated 11th June, 1865.

Lieutenant Henry Lumsden Hawkins. Dated 11th June, 1865.

Lieutenant Philip Crampton Rynd. Dated 11th June, 1865.

Lieutenant Eric Stanhope Fox. Dated 11th June, 1865.

BENGAL ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.

Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Major - General) John Edmondstone Landers to be Colonel, vice Andrée,

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) David Scott Dodgson, from late 30th Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Nicoll (Staff Corps), removed from List of Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 12th March, 1865.

Major Folliot Walker Baugh, from late 26th Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Dalton (Staff Corps), removed from List of Colonels. Dated 28th March, 1865.

Late 3rd European Regiment.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Edwin Thomas to be Major; Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Samuel Dewe White to be Captain, in succession to Andrée, deceased. Dated 28th March, 1865.

Late 30th Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet-Major) William Dunn Bishop to be Major, in succession to Nicoll (Staff Corps), removed from list of Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 12th March, 1865.

Late 34th Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Peter Henry Knight Dewaal to be Major; Lieutenant (Brevet-Major) Francis Henry Hanmer to be Captain, vice Walker, deceased. Dated 12th March, 1865.

Late 39th Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Jackson to be Major, vice Thomas, deceased. Dated 22nd March, 1865.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Shelton to take rank from 24th January, 1865.

Late 47th Native Infantry.

Captain W. Gordon to take rank from 24th January, 1865.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon James Pattison Walker, M.D. Dated 5th April, 1865.

Surgeon Richard Southby Otto Thring, M.D. Dated 20th April, 1865.

Surgeon John Squire. Dated 30th April, 1865.

To be Surgeons.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Faure Hutchinson, M.D., Dated 2nd April, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon John Picthall, M.D. Dated 15th April, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon Alfred Godley Crewe. Dated 3rd June, 1865.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The undermentioned Officers to take rank as follows:—

Surgeon Edward Taylor, from 11th July, 1864.

Surgeon Henry William Spry, from 7th August, 1864.

Surgeon Alfred James Dale, from 26th September, 1864.

Surgeon Arthur Young, from 4th October, 1864.

Surgeon George Barnard, from 28th January, 1865.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major John Norman Hector Maclean. Dated 12th June, 1865.

To be Majors.

Captain Arthur James Butt. Dated 1st May, 1865.

Captain Robert John Baker. Dated 7th May, 1865.

Captain Francis George Hodgson. Dated 20th May, 1865.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant John Dalrymple William Sewell. Dated 12th June, 1865.

MADRAS ARMY.

Infantry.

Lieutenant - Colonel (Major - General) William Couperus McLeod to be Colonel, vice Steel, deceased. Dated 12th March, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) George Alexander Baillie to be Colonel. Dated 9th June, 1865.

28th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) William Cunningham to be Captain, vice Yates, deceased. Dated 7th April, 1865.

Late 45th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant George William Cox to be Captain, vice Moxon, retired. Dated 28th October, 1864.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeon-Major.

Surgeon Walter Alexander Leslie. Dated 18th February, 1865.

To be Surgeon.

Assistant-Surgeon William Henry Rean, M.D. Dated 14th May, 1865.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Edward Alfred Green. Dated 11th June, 1865.

Major William Barry Gray. Dated 12th June, 1865.

Major William Lodwick. Dated 12th June, 1865.

To be Majors.

Captain Walter Theodore Chitty. Dated 1st April, 1865.

Captain Thomas Mowbray Baumgartner. Dated 4th April, 1865.

Captain Archibald Williams Graham. Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain Henry Beville. Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain William Waddington. Dated 14th June, 1865.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant John Rootsey Strutt. Dated 26th February, 1865.

Lieutenant Francis James Thomas Ross. Dated 18th March, 1865.

Lieutenant Arundel Thomas Spens. Dated 20th March, 1865.

Lieutenant Frederick William Knight. Dated 7th May, 1865.

Lieutenant Charles John Anderson. Dated 20th May, 1865.

Lieutenant Robert Grant Watson. Dated 11th June, 1865.

BOMBAY ARMY.

1st Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Edward Gordon Jenkins to be Captain, vice Stephens, retired. Dated 12th October, 1864.

5th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Stewart Fellows to be Captain, vice Ramsay, retired. Dated 31st December, 1864.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon John Cornish Trestrail. Dated 15th March, 1862.

Surgeon John Peet. Dated 2nd May, 1862.

Surgeon Herbert John Giraud. Dated 2nd December, 1862.

Surgeon Thomas Blackadder Johnstone. Dated 22nd December, 1862.

Surgeon John Turner. Dated 2nd January, 1863.

Surgeon Francis Broughton. Dated 16th March, 1863.

Surgeon David Wyllie. Dated 1st January, 1864.

Surgeon Henry Pitman. Dated 17th January, 1864.

Surgeon John Young Smith. Dated 3rd January, 1865.

Surgeon Robert Nicholson. Dated 1st March, 1865.

Surgeon William Carey Coles. Dated 1st March, 1865.

Surgeon Joseph Furlonge Shekleton. Dated 7th June, 1865.

To be Surgeons.

Assistant-Surgeon Hyde Parker Lawrence. Dated 1st July, 1863.

Assistant-Surgeon James Michael Knapp. Dated 27th August, 1863.

Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Murray. Dated 13th February, 1864.

- Assistant - Surgeon Charles James Sylvester.
Dated 16th February, 1864.
- Assistant-Surgeon John Pirie. Dated 1st March,
1864.
- Assistant-Surgeon James Daubeney. Dated 31st
March, 1864.
- Assistant-Surgeon John Bean. Dated 31st March,
1864.
- Assistant-Surgeon William Peach. Dated 1st
April, 1864.
- Assistant - Surgeon George Frederick Hughes
Brown. Dated 15th June, 1864.
- Assistant-Surgeon James Gilbert. Dated 15th
June, 1864.
- Assistant-Surgeon John Mills. Dated 15th June,
1864.
- Assistant - Surgeon Joseph Salter Rimington.
Dated 15th June, 1864.
- Assistant-Surgeon Robert Haines. Dated 15th
June, 1864.
- Assistant - Surgeon George Robert Ballingall.
Dated 15th June, 1864.
- Assistant-Surgeon James Welsh. Dated 15th
June, 1864.
- Assistant-Surgeon William Guyer Hunter. Dated
15th June, 1864.
- Assistant - Surgeon James Bain. Dated 15th
June, 1864.
- Assistant - Surgeon Thomas Berkeley Beatty.
Dated 15th June, 1864.
- Assistant-Surgeon Francis George Joynt. Dated
15th June, 1864.
- Assistant-Surgeon William Edward Wood. Dated
15th June, 1864.
- Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Fox. Dated 15th
June, 1864.
- Assistant - Surgeon Alexander Valentine Ward.
Dated 12th October, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeon Charles Thomson. Dated 14th December, 1864.

Assistant - Surgeon James Glen. Dated 14th December, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Wallace James. Dated 14th December, 1864.

Assistant - Surgeon Thomas Macford Lownds. Dated 14th December, 1864.

Assistant - Surgeon Harry Octavius Thorold. Dated 14th December, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeon Malcolm Munro Mackenzie. Dated 14th December, 1864.

Assistant - Surgeon Adam Macdougall Rogers. Dated 14th December, 1864.

Assistant - Surgeon Thomas Edward Pearce Martin. Dated 14th December, 1864.

Assistant - Surgeon John Proudfoot Stratton. Dated 14th December, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeon John Lumsdaine. Dated 14th December, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeon William James Moore. Dated 14th December, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeon William Ashton Shepherd. Dated 14th December, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeon Henry James Gane. Dated 20th March, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon John Milford Barnett. Dated 20th April, 1865.

RESIGNATIONS.

Lieutenant John Williams Grant, late 42nd Bengal Native Infantry.

Lieutenant George Pinckney Wood, General List, Madras Infantry.

The date of the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Campbell McCallum, Madras

Staff Corps, should be 10th January, 1863, instead of date given in London Gazette of 28th March, 1865.

The date of the promotion of Major Faulkner, 6th Bombay Native Infantry, should be 26th April, 1863, instead of the date given in London Gazette of 28th March, 1865.

Admiralty, 21st October, 1865.

Mr. Amos Pritchard has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 30th June, 1865.

Admiralty, 23rd October, 1865.

Mr. Joseph Valentine Becket Thompson has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 19th October, 1865.

Queen's Commission.

Dorsetshire Regiment of Militia.

Charles Clapcott, late Major 53rd Foot, to be Adjutant, from the 8th April, 1865, vice Smith, retired.

Queen's Commission.

5th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William James Hall, late Lieutenant and Adjutant 58th Regiment, to be Adjutant, from the 6th October, 1865, vice Innes, resigned.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Forfar.

Donald Ogilvy, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
Dated 29th October, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Argyll.

Argyll and Bute Artillery Militia.

Captain Alfred Austin to be Major, vice Campbell, deceased. Dated 21st October, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, and of the City and County of the City of Canterbury.

East Kent Militia.

George Rickards Denison, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Tatham, promoted. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Arnold de Beer Baruchson, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Daniel George Atchison, resigned. Dated 9th August, 1865.

4th or Duke of Lancaster's Own (Light Infantry) Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Lieutenant Edward Hyde Greg to be Captain, vice Bartholomew Lloyd O'Brien, resigned. Dated 11th October, 1865.

10th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Joseph Fenton to be Lieutenant, vice Leeming, promoted. Dated 9th October, 1865. Edward Clark, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Fenton, promoted. Dated 9th October, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Buckingham.*

2nd Royal Bucks Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Frank Denis Samuel de Vahl, Gent., to be Cornet.

Dated 5th October, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Nottingham.*

8th Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Evelyn Sherard Falkner to be Lieutenant,
vice Warwick, promoted. Dated 18th October,
1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Somerset.*

5th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign John Barham Carslake to be Lieutenant,
vice Ford, promoted. Dated 19th October,
1865.

William Robinson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice
Carslake, promoted. Date 19th October, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Lanark.*

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant John Kidston to be Captain, vice
Aitken, resigned. Dated 30th September,
1865.

*3rd Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle
Volunteers.*

James Scott, Gent., to be Honorary Quartermaster.
Dated 21st September, 1865.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Captain William Ballantyne to be Major, vice McBrayne, resigned. Dated 9th October, 1865.

31st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Captain Robert Smith to be Major. Dated 1st September, 1865.

John Somerville, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Downes, resigned. Dated 16th October, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant Hugh Christian, of the 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 7th August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Linlithgow.

4th Linlithgowshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

David Watson, Gent., to be Captain, vice Young, resigned. Dated 18th October, 1865.

Ensign Alexander Birnie to be Lieutenant, vice Kirk, resigned. Dated 18th October, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Simeon Greatorox to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 7th October, 1865.

Hermann Curtis to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 7th October, 1865.

George Ridsdale to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 7th October, 1865.

4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign John Jackson to be Captain. Dated 7th October, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant Philip Read, of the 19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 3rd October, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Carnarvon.

5th Carnarvonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.
Thomas Hunter Hughes to be Lieutenant, vice Jones.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dorset.

8th Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.
The Reverend James Richard Quirk to be Honorary Chaplain, vice Leigh, resigned. Dated 19th October, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, and of the City and County of the City of Canterbury.

9th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps.
The Reverend James Adair McAllister to be Honorary Chaplain. Dated 10th October, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia.
Richard Commander Kibbler, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hayes, retired. Dated 1st August, 1865.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 27.
1865.

War Office, October 25, 1865.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of John Green, Esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Wallachia, and John Augustus Longworth, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General in Servia, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Queen's Commission.

Royal South Gloucestershire Regiment of Militia.

William Harry Stone, Esq., to be Adjutant, from the 12th September, 1865, vice Robertson, who retires with the honorary rank of Major. Dated 23rd September, 1865.

Queen's Commission.

1st Somerset Regiment of Militia.

James Perry, Gent., to be Quartermaster, from the 16th February, 1865, vice Winsloe, resigned. Dated 14th February, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Anglesey.

3rd Anglesey Artillery Volunteer Corps.

William Massey, Esq., to be Captain, vice Weldon, resigned. Dated 21st October, 1865.

John Williams, Esq., to be First Lieutenant, vice Richard Williams, resigned. Dated 21st October, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

2nd Surrey Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Walter Hart, Esq., late Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Llewellyn, promoted. Dated 19th October, 1865.

John Cook, Esq., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, vice Walter Hart, resigned. Dated 19th October, 1865.

9th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Frederick Alexander Preston Pigou, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 12th October, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry.

Thomas Harvey Kearsley, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Preston, resigned. Dated 13th October, 1865.

19th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

William Macneill, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 14th October, 1865.

Charles Gibson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 14th October, 1865.

1st Manchester Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign James Frederick Shepley to be Lieutenant, vice Pearce, promoted. Dated 12th October, 1865.

Adam Penman, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Shepley, promoted. Dated 12th October, 1865.

Liverpool Press Guard Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Albert Harris, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Tayleur, resigned. Dated 12th October, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex.**1st Sussex Artillery Volunteer Corps.*

William Hampton Carlile Weekes to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 14th October, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City and County of the City of York.**Hussar (Princess of Wales's Own) Regiment of Yorkshire West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry.*

Cornet William Clough to be Lieutenant, vice the Honourable A. Stourton, who retires. Dated 17th October, 1865.

Henry Meysey Thompson, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Clough, promoted. Dated 17th October, 1865.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Second Lieutenant Easor Drury to be First Lieutenant. Dated 21st October, 1865.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant Thomas Turton to be Captain. Dated 19th October, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Henry Longden to be First Lieutenant, vice Legge, resigned. Dated 19th October, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Lucas to be First Lieutenant, vice Turton, promoted. Dated 19th October, 1865.

William Turton to be First Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1865.

James Charles Walker to be Second Lieutenant, vice Longden, promoted. Dated 19th October, 1865.

Frank Turton to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lucas, promoted. Dated 19th October, 1865.

The Reverend John Edward Blakeney, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain. Dated 19th October, 1865.

5th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Daniel Burton Kendell to be Captain, vice Mackie, who retires. Dated 12th October, 1865.

Ensign Robert William Hart to be Lieutenant, vice Kendell, promoted. Dated 12th October, 1865.

Dacre Herbert Dunn to be Ensign, vice Hart, promoted. Dated 12th October, 1865.

12th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Thomas Robinson to be Captain, vice George Robinson, resigned. Dated 5th October, 1865.

Ensign George Robinson to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Robinson, promoted. Dated 5th October, 1865.

35th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Angus Cameron, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 5th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fife.

1st Fifeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Andrew Beatson Bell to be Captain, vice Mathewson, resigned. Dated 24th October, 1865.

MEMORANDA.

Suffolk Artillery Regiment of Militia.

Her Majesty has been pleased that Lieutenant Octavius Daniel Weld, having absented himself without leave from the training of the Suffolk Artillery Regiment of Militia, should be removed from the strength of the Regiment. Dated 23rd October, 1865.

2nd Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain Richard Caldicott bearing the title of Captain-Commandant of the above Corps, vice Hartopp, resigned.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-six, for the regulation of the duties of postage, power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to 1865.

the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant; and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

And whereas further powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by another Act made and passed in the session of Parliament holden in the tenth and eleventh years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter eighty-five, for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post Office.

And whereas certain powers are also given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by another Act of Parliament made and passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter twenty-seven, for amending the laws relating to the stamp duties on newspapers, and for providing for the transmission by post of printed periodical publications.

And whereas a Convention hath been lately made and concluded between the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the General Post Office of the Kingdom of Denmark, for the purpose of regulating the communications by post between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Denmark; and it is expedient, for the better carrying out of the same, that certain regulations should be made in the manner hereinafter mentioned and contained.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to

us in and by the said hereinbefore recited Acts of Parliament respectively, and all and every or some or one of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners (by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided), order, declare, and direct as follows ; that is to say :—

1. On every letter, not exceeding one-half of an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Denmark, and transmitted by the post from any part of the United Kingdom to any place in Denmark, the said respective letters being conveyed in a closed mail, viâ Belgium and Germany, there shall be charged and taken and paid an uniform rate of postage (British and foreign combined) of four pence, if such respective letters be prepaid, and if such respective letters be not prepaid an uniform rate of postage (British and foreign combined) of sixpence.

2. On every letter, not exceeding one-half of an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Sweden or Norway, or posted in Sweden or Norway, addressed to the United Kingdom, and transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom, and any place in Sweden or Norway, the said respective letters being conveyed viâ Denmark, Belgium, and Germany, there shall be charged, and taken, and paid, an uniform rate of British postage of one penny, if such respective letters be prepaid, and if such respective letters be not prepaid an uniform rate of British postage of two pence.

3. On every letter, not exceeding one-half of an ounce in weight, posted in Denmark, Sweden, or Norway, addressed to any of Her Majesty's Colonies, or any foreign country, or posted in any

of Her Majesty's Colonies, or any foreign country, addressed to Denmark, Sweden, or Norway, transmitted by the post between Denmark, Sweden, or Norway, and any of Her Majesty's Colonies, or any foreign country, viâ Belgium and Germany, through the United Kingdom, otherwise than in closed mails, there shall be charged, and taken, and paid, for such transmission thereof through the United Kingdom, an uniform rate of British postage of one penny, if such respective letters be prepaid, and if such respective letters be not prepaid an uniform rate of British postage of two pence. And also for the conveyance of every such letter between the port, in the United Kingdom, of the departure or arrival of the packet or vessel (not being a packet boat) conveying the same, and the colony or foreign country to or from which the same shall be forwarded, such a further or additional rate of British postage as shall, from time to time, be charged and payable for British postage on letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted or delivered at the port, in the United Kingdom, of the departure or arrival of the packet or vessel (not being a packet boat) conveying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and any such colony or foreign country. Provided that in all cases where such additional rate includes both inland and sea services there shall be deducted therefrom the sum of one penny, in respect of the inland conveyance under this clause of every such letter sent through the United Kingdom.

4. On every letter so transmitted as is hereinbefore in this Warrant respectively mentioned, if exceeding one-half of an ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, the several further and additional and progressive rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and

number of rates hereinafter mentioned ; that is to say :—

On every such letter so transmitted, exceeding one-half of an ounce in weight and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage ;

On every such letter so transmitted, exceeding one ounce and not exceeding one ounce and the half of another ounce in weight, three rates of postage ;

On every such letter so transmitted, exceeding one ounce and the half of another ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage ;

On every such letter so transmitted, exceeding two ounces and not exceeding two ounces and the half of another ounce in weight, five rates of postage ;

On every such letter so transmitted, exceeding two ounces and the half of another ounce and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage ;

And for every half of an ounce in weight of any such letter above the weight of three ounces there shall be charged, taken, and paid, one additional rate of postage, and in charging any additional rate of postage every fractional part of such additional half of an ounce shall be charged as an additional half of an ounce in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight.

5. If any letter transmitted by the post under the authority of this Warrant shall be posted in the United Kingdom addressed to Denmark, and

the postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto shall represent a less amount than the rate of postage to which the same would be liable under or by virtue of this Warrant, every such letter shall be charged with postage as an unpaid letter, and the amount of such postage paid thereon, or stamp or stamps affixed thereto, shall be allowed and deducted in charging such postage thereon.

6. Nothing herein contained shall be construed in anywise to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions or privileges granted by the said first hereinbefore recited Act, or to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the privileges which seamen and soldiers employed in Her Majesty's service are now by law entitled to, of sending and receiving by the post letters not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, subject to the regulations and restrictions made and in force for the time being in respect of the same.

7. Registered letters may be transmitted by the post under the authority of this Warrant upon the payment of such additional charges or rates of postage, or otherwise as the Postmaster-General may from time to time direct or appoint in that behalf, provided that all rates of postage and additional charges, or rates from time to time payable thereupon, shall be prepaid, and that no payment shall be made thereupon on the delivery of any such registered letters.

8. On every packet consisting of a printed British newspaper, not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Denmark, Sweden, or Norway, and transmitted by the post from any part of the United Kingdom to any place in Denmark, Sweden, or Norway, the said respective packets being conveyed *viâ* Belgium and Germany, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, an uniform rate of postage (British and

foreign combined) of three pence ; and every such packet shall be transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto.

9. All packets consisting of printed papers other than British newspapers, not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Denmark, Sweden, or Norway, and transmitted by the post from any part of the United Kingdom to any place in Denmark, Sweden, or Norway, the said respective packets being conveyed in a closed mail viâ Belgium and Germany, may be so transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto, and there shall be charged, taken, and paid, for the transmission of every such packet, an uniform rate of postage (British and foreign combined) of four pence.

10. All packets transmitted respectively under the authority of the 8th and 9th clauses of this Warrant hereinbefore respectively contained, shall, if exceeding the weight of four ounces respectively, be subject to the several further and additional and progressive rates of postage hereinafter mentioned ; that is to say :—

On every such packet so transmitted, if exceeding four ounces in weight, and not exceeding one half of a pound in weight, two rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one-half of a pound, and not exceeding one pound in weight, four rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound, and not exceeding one pound and one half of another pound in weight, six rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound and one half of another pound, and not exceeding two pounds in weight, eight rates of postage ;

And for every additional half of a pound in weight of any such packet, above the weight of two pounds, there shall be charged, taken, and paid two additional rates of postage. And in charging any additional rate of postage, every fractional part of such additional half of a pound shall be charged as an additional half of a pound in weight ; and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such packet would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding four ounces in weight.

11. As to all packets consisting of printed British newspapers, or of other printed papers hereinbefore in the 8th, 9th, and 10th clauses of this Warrant authorized to be sent by the post, the postage thereof shall in every case be paid at the time of the same being posted, not in money, but by being duly stamped with the proper postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto, which stamp or stamps shall in every case be affixed or appear on the outside of every such packet, near the address or direction, and shall be of the value or amount of the postage duty payable thereupon under or by virtue of this Warrant (unless any such packet be sent from any Department or Office in or connected with the public service of Her Majesty which shall have a postage account with the General Post Office in London, in which case the same shall be forwarded post-paid, and the postage thereof shall be charged in such postage account); and if any such packet shall be posted without any postage having been paid

thereon, every such packet shall and may be detained and opened, and shall be returned or given up to the sender thereof, and on being so returned or given up, shall, at the option of the Postmaster-General, be either free of postage or be charged with any rate of postage he may think fit, not exceeding the postage to which it would have been liable as an unpaid letter. But if any such packet shall be posted with a postage paid thereon which shall be less in amount than the rate of postage to which such packet would be liable under or by virtue of this Warrant, every such last-mentioned packet shall be forwarded charged with double the amount of the deficient postage.

12. All packets consisting of printed newspapers, or other printed papers, posted in Denmark, addressed to the United Kingdom, and transmitted by the post from any place in Denmark to any part of the United Kingdom *viâ* Belgium and Germany, shall and may be so transmitted free from British postage, subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto.

13. All packets consisting of printed newspapers, or of printed papers other than printed newspapers, not exceeding two ounces in weight, posted in Denmark, Sweden, or Norway, addressed to any of Her Majesty's colonies, or posted in any of Her Majesty's colonies, addressed to Denmark, Sweden, or Norway, and transmitted by the post between Denmark, Sweden, or Norway, and any of Her Majesty's colonies *viâ* Belgium and Germany through the United Kingdom, may be so transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereinafter mentioned and

contained relating thereto, and there shall be charged, taken, and paid for the transmission of every such packet an uniform rate of postage of three pence.

14. All packets transmitted by the post under the 13th clause of this Warrant shall, if exceeding the weight of two ounces respectively, be subject to the several further and additional and progressive rates of postage hereinafter mentioned ; that is to say : —

On every such packet so transmitted, if exceeding two ounces in weight, and not exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid two rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding four ounces, and not exceeding one half of a pound in weight, four rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one half of a pound, and not exceeding one pound in weight, eight rates of postage ;

And for every additional half of a pound in weight of any such packet, above the weight of one pound, there shall be charged, taken, and paid four additional rates of postage, and in charging any additional rate of postage, every fractional part of such additional half of a pound in weight shall be charged as an additional half of a pound in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such packet would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding two ounces in weight.

15. For the purposes of this Warrant every printed newspaper transmitted by the post under the 8th clause of this Warrant, shall be deemed and considered a packet, and shall be charged and

chargeable with a separate and distinct single rate or separate and distinct progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the weight thereof as hereinbefore respectively mentioned, notwithstanding two or more newspapers shall be enclosed and transmitted in one and the same cover, wrapper, envelope, or bundle, and form only one parcel or bundle of newspapers, and every printed supplement or additional sheet to any such newspaper shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this Warrant, be deemed a distinct newspaper, unless sent in the same cover or together with the newspaper to which it is a supplement or addition.

16. Every packet consisting of a printed newspaper or of printed newspapers or other printed papers, which shall be transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be so transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions following ; that is to say : —

Every British newspaper shall be printed and published at intervals not exceeding thirty-one days between any two consecutive numbers or parts of such publication, and the same shall be registered at the General Post Office, in London, and shall be posted within fifteen days from the date of its publication, and the title and date of the newspaper shall be printed at the top of every page thereof.

Every packet shall be sent open at the ends or sides, and either without a cover or in a cover or envelope open at the ends or sides, and there shall be no written letter, either closed or open, nor any written communication in the nature of a letter either closed or open (whether such letter or communication be addressed to or intended for the person to

whom the packet shall be directed or any other person), nor any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor any other enclosure not authorized by this Warrant sent in or with any such packet, nor shall there be any word or communication printed on the contents of any such packet after the publication thereof, nor any writing, figures, or marks upon any such contents or the cover thereof not authorized by this Warrant, except the name and address of the person to whom the same is sent, but the name or title of any newspaper and the name and address of the publisher, news vendor, or agent by whom the same is sent may be printed on the cover thereof, and any packet of printed papers other than a printed newspaper may have any matter or thing printed on the cover thereof.

No packet shall be transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant which shall exceed the weight of three pounds (Danish), or which shall exceed two feet in length or one foot in depth or width.

Every packet transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant shall be put into the Post Office at such hours in the day and under all such regulations as the Postmaster-General may appoint.

17. If any packet consisting of a printed newspaper or of printed newspapers or other printed papers, transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, be sent by the post otherwise than in conformity with the conditions and regulations established by or under the 16th clause of this Warrant the same shall and may be detained and opened at any place in the United Kingdom, and at the option of the Postmaster-

General shall be either returned or given up to the sender thereof, or be given up to the person to whom the same shall be addressed, or be forwarded to the place of its destination, and any such packet on being so returned, given up, or forwarded shall be chargeable with any rates of postage the Postmaster-General may think fit, not exceeding the rates that would be chargeable on such packet as an unpaid letter.

18. The term "printed papers," when used in this Warrant, shall, for the purpose of transmission thereof by the post, under the provisions of this Warrant, mean, comprise, and include any number of separate books or other publications, prints or maps, whether printed, engraved or lithographed, and whether on paper, parchment or vellum, and also photographs on paper, parchment or vellum, and all legitimate binding, mounting or covering of a book, publication, print or map, or of a portion thereof, whether such binding, mounting or covering be loose or attached, as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise), in the case of books, and whatsoever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter or usually appertains thereto, and also when contained in any packet, consisting of unbound proof sheets only, any ordinary corrections in writing of such unbound proof sheets, but no packet consisting of or containing any photographs, drawings, prints or other contents which may be obviously of an obscene character, shall be transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant.

19. All packets consisting of patterns or samples of merchandize of no intrinsic value, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Denmark, and transmitted by the post from any part of the United Kingdom to any place in

Denmark, the said respective packets being conveyed in a closed mail viâ Belgium and Germany, may be so transmitted under the authority of this Warrant, in like manner and at the several rates of postage as packets consisting of printed papers may be transmitted by the post from the United Kingdom to Denmark, under or by virtue of this Warrant; nevertheless the packets consisting of patterns or samples of merchandize shall be so transmitted in conformity with, and under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, conditions and restrictions hereinafter respectively mentioned and contained, concerning or relating to the same; that is to say:—

No such packet shall be transmitted by the post under the authority of this Warrant, which shall exceed the weight of three pounds (Danish), or which in length shall exceed two feet, or in width or depth one foot. There shall be no enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection and examination, nor any other enclosure not authorized by this Warrant, sent in or with any such packet.

The postage of every such packet shall be paid at the time of the same being posted, not in money, but by being duly stamped with the proper postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto at the time of the same being posted, which stamp or stamps shall in every case be affixed or appear on the outside of every such packet, near the address or direction, and shall be of the value or amount of the postage duty payable thereupon under or by virtue of this Warrant.

No such pattern or sample of merchandize shall be of any intrinsic value, and no article so transmitted shall be of a saleable nature, or

such as has any mercantile value, either by reason of its quality or its quantity, or of which any use might be made otherwise than as a pattern or sample of merchandize.

There shall be no writing or printing upon any such packet or the cover thereof, or contained therein, except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender thereof, and a manufacturer's or trade mark, and number and price, of the pattern or sample; and every such manufacturer's or trade mark, number, and price, shall be written or printed on labels attached to such patterns or samples, or to the bags or boxes containing the same, and not on loose pieces of paper or other material.

All such packets shall be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination; nevertheless samples of seeds, drugs, and such other articles and things as cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in boxes or in bags of lincn, paper, or other material, which shall be tied with a string or otherwise fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; and closed bags, if transparent, may be used for this purpose.

No article which might injure the contents of the mail bags or the persons of the officers of the Post Office shall be transmitted by the post under the authority of this Warrant; nevertheless any packet containing any razor, scissors, knife, fork, or other sharp or pointed instrument, shall and may (notwithstanding anything in a certain Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 28th day of November, 1844, contained to the contrary) be transmitted by the post, under the authority of the 19th clause

of this Warrant, subject to the several rates of postage and to the several orders, directions, regulations, and restrictions herein mentioned and contained relating thereto, provided that every such article or instrument so contained in any such packet shall be securely packed and guarded; and every such packet shall not only conform in every respect to the several orders, directions, regulations, and restrictions herein contained, but the same shall also furnish sufficient protection against injury to the officers of the Post Office and to the contents of the mail bags, while at the same time the patterns or samples may be easily examined.

20. If any packet of patterns or samples of merchandize sent or tendered, or delivered in order to be sent by the post, under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be posted without any postage having been paid thereon, every such packet shall and may be detained and opened, and shall be returned or given up to the sender thereof, and on being so returned or given up, shall, at the option of the Postmaster-General, be either free of postage or be charged with any rate of postage he may think fit not exceeding the postage to which it would have been liable as an unpaid letter; but if any such packet shall be posted with a postage paid thereon which shall be less in amount than the rate of postage to which such packet would be liable under or by virtue of this Warrant, every such last-mentioned packet shall be forwarded charged with double the amount of the deficient postage.

21. No packet consisting of patterns or samples of merchandize shall be forwarded by the post under the provisions of this Warrant in respect of which the several orders, directions, regulations,

restrictions, and conditions hereinbefore in the several clauses of this Warrant respectively contained relating to the same shall not be complied with in all respects, except only such packets as are in the last preceding clause mentioned and referred to.

22. In order to prevent any obstacle to the due and regular transmission of letters by the post, any officer of the Post Office may delay the transmission of any packet posted or forwarded by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, either for the space of twenty-four hours after the time at which the same ought to be dispatched in due course of the post, or (at his option) until the dispatch of the mail next after that by which the same ought in due course of the post to be forwarded by him.

23. In all cases in which any question shall hereafter arise whether any packet or anything contained therein, transmitted under or by virtue of this Warrant, is entitled to the privileges of this Warrant, and to be so transmitted, within the intent and meaning thereof, such question shall be referred to the determination of the Postmaster-General, whose decision thereupon shall be final and conclusive on all parties.

24. The several terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said recited Act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, cap. 96.

25. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by Warrant under their hands, duly made at any time hereafter, alter, repeal, or revoke any of the rates of postage hereby fixed, or any of the orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereby made, and may make and establish any new or other rates, orders,

directions, regulations, or conditions in lieu thereof, and may from time to time appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

26. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, the twenty-third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

W. P. Adam.

E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 31,
1865.

Foreign Office, October 31, 1865.

THE following Despatch has been addressed by Earl Russell to Colonel Stanton, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt:—

Foreign Office,
October 5, 1865.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH it is too late to give you any directions for the guidance of Mr. Rassam beyond those which I have already transmitted by telegraph, it may be useful, in order to prevent misconceptions, that I should enable you to state upon any proper occasion what has been and is the policy of the British Government regarding Abyssinia.

It should be borne in mind that Abyssinia is composed of several distinct provinces, some of which are separated from each other by lofty

mountains and by rivers which are impassable during a portion of the year.

Hence these different provinces have often been ruled by separate princes or chiefs (Dedjatch), independent of each other.

In 1841, Captain Harris was sent from Bombay to the King of Shoa, with whom he concluded a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, on the 16th of November, 1841.

In the same year, the Ruler of Tigre Ras Oobeay, or Ubie, called Ras of Abyssinia, sent Mr. Coffin, an English traveller, with a letter and presents for Her Majesty.

On Mr. Coffin's arrival at Cairo, he was informed, through Colonel Barnett, in December, 1841, by direction of Lord Aberdeen, that he need not proceed further on his journey to England, and that he might deliver to Colonel Barnett any letter with which he was charged.

Mr. Coffin accordingly delivered the letter from Ras Ubie (together with presents) to Colonel Barnett, who sent the letter to England, but it cannot be ascertained whether the presents were also sent, the only allusion to them being found in a despatch from Colonel Barnett, dated September 19, 1841, in which he says they were still with Mr. Coffin, at Cairo.

No reply, however, was returned to this letter, and Ras Ubie was thereupon so angry, that he threatened violence to Mr. Coffin for not bringing him a return present from the Queen.

In January, 1848, Lord Palmerston, with a view to establish commercial relations with Abyssinia, appointed Mr. Plowden, Consul for that country, and directed him to reside at Massowah.

Mr. Plowden was informed, in his letter of appointment, that he was sent to Massowah for

the protection of British trade with Abyssinia and the countries adjacent thereto.

Consul Plowden proceeded to Gondar and concluded a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce with Ras Ali, on the 2nd November, 1849.

By this Treaty it was provided, that His Majesty of Abyssinia would receive an Ambassador from Her Britannic Majesty, and "Her Britannic Majesty would, in the same manner, receive and protect any Ambassador, Envoy, or Consul, whom His Majesty of Abyssinia, or his successors, might see fit to appoint."

But in 1854, Ras Ali was overthrown by one of his sons-in-law, who induced the Coptic Bishop to crown him Emperor of Abyssinia. This person was the present Emperor Theodore, who, so far from insisting on the observance of the Treaty of 1849, refused altogether to recognize that Treaty.

Consul Plowden was told by the British Government in 1857, that the Emperor was bound in good faith to recognize that Treaty, and that if he objected to any of its provisions he should propose modifications.

But from the triumph of the Emperor Theodore in 1856, to the present day, the Treaty has been a dead letter.

It may be argued that the British Government ought to have insisted on the validity of the Treaty on the one hand, and to have protected the Emperor of Abyssinia from the Turks on the other.

But considering the short tenure of power in the Abyssinian Kings, whatever be their title, the difficulty of reaching with a regular British force their seats of Empire, the little value of a victory gained at Gondar and Shoa, the risk of failure and the certainty of expense, it has seemed to the

British Government a preferable course to withdraw, as much as possible, from Abyssinian engagements, Abyssinian alliances, and British interference in Abyssinia.

This course, however, has not been taken without giving rise to groundless reproaches, many unfounded allegations, and some embarrassing and painful occurrences.

Of the former class is the following bold assertion, namely :—

“ There is reason for believing that the Emperor Theodore holds Captain Cameron as a hostage for the recognition by England, already made in 1849, of the independence of Abyssinia, for the suppression of Egyptian aggressions along the frontier, and for the restitution of the Church and Convent at Jerusalem, torn from him and his people by the Copts, Armenians, and Turks.”

Now with respect to the recognition of the independence of Abyssinia in 1849, it has been seen that it was England that asked for the recognition of the Treaty of 1849, and the Emperor Theodore who refused it. But the recognition of the independence of Abyssinia has never been withdrawn by England.

As to the suppression of Egyptian aggressions along the frontier, England has from time to time used her influence to prevent such aggressions, but will not consent to guarantee the integrity of the Abyssinian territory.

Such a guarantee would be, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, an unwise engagement—impracticable in execution.

The restitution of the Church and Convent of Jerusalem is a matter which requires some further explanation.

Any one who follows with attention the proceedings of the Turkish Government in the

various provinces under its direct rule, must be aware that the Christian sects, subjects of the Ottoman Porte, frequently persecute one another, and that the Sultan is often appealed to to rescue individuals and communities from the mal-treatment or cruelty of their fellow Christians.

Her Majesty's ambassador at the Sublime Porte uses his good offices on such occasions, and generally with success.

In July, 1852, Lord Malmesbury was appealed to by Bishop Gobat, of Jerusalem, in behalf of Ras Ali and Dedjatch Oubea, who had adopted at a meeting at Gondar a resolution to the effect—

“That Her Majesty should be requested to authorise you (the bishop) to protect and superintend their countrymen visiting or residing in Jerusalem, and to authorize the British agent residing at Jerusalem to lend you (the bishop) his assistance for that purpose when required.”

Lord Malmesbury's answer to this request was very clear and decisive.

“I have to state to you, in reply, that *Her Majesty's Government cannot undertake to protect officially the natives of Abyssinia who may chance to be residing in the territory of the Sublime Porte.* But Her Majesty's Consul at Jerusalem will be instructed to use his good offices for them, in case of need, as members of a Christian Church in spiritual communion with the Established Church in this country.”

You will see that the Earl of Malmesbury distinctly refused “to protect officially the natives of Abyssinia who may chance to be residing in the territory of the Sublime Porte.”

You will observe also that the good offices to be employed in their favour were intended for the benefit of those “who might chance to be residing in the territory of the Sublime Porte.” Thus a

distinction was made between those who might resort occasionally or casually to Jerusalem and the inhabitants of Jerusalem of Abyssinian origin, who might be accounted Turkish subjects.

Thus limited, both as to the extent of the protection to be afforded and as to the classes of persons on whose behalf good offices were to be exercised, the instruction of the Earl of Malmesbury must be allowed to have been proper and judicious. Accordingly I referred Consul Finn, on May 29, 1862, to those instructions of 1852, observing, "I have nothing to add to those instructions, except to enjoin you to act upon them with caution and prudence."

Those instructions remain still in force.

Coming now to the imprisonment of Consul Cameron, it appears from the papers presented to Parliament that after he had conveyed my letter, written by order of the Queen, and some few presents to the Emperor of Abyssinia, he went to the country of Bogos, where he employed himself in reconciling some rival Chiefs, sending on the Emperor's letter to the Queen to Massowah by the Abyssinian messenger.

It appears, further, that the chief cause of the Emperor's anger with Consul Cameron was this journey to Bogos, coupled with the Emperor's suspicion that Consul Cameron had intrigued to set the Turks and Egyptians of the frontier against him, and aggravated in some degree by the return of Consul Cameron to Gondar without any answer to the Emperor's letter to the Queen.

It appears from King Theodore's letter to Mr. Rassam, sent home by that gentleman in his letter of the 5th of September, that the King alleges that Captain Cameron "abused and denounced him as a murderer," in consequence of the vengeance which he took on the persons who killed

Consul Plowden and Mr. Bell, and that when he had treated him well and asked him to make him (the King) a friend of the Queen, Captain Cameron "went and stayed some time with the Turks, and returned to me (the King)"; and further, that when the King spoke to Captain Cameron about the letter sent by him to the Queen, he said he had not received any intelligence concerning it.

There is no reason to suppose that Consul Cameron incited the Egyptian forces on the frontier to commit aggressions on the territory of Abyssinia. It is far more probable that the enemies of the British name in Abyssinia should have infused unjust suspicions into the mind of the Emperor. But certainly Consul Cameron, in going to Bogos, acted without orders, and incurred the displeasure of his own Government.

It is now to be hoped that Mr. Rassam's explanation will procure for Captain Cameron permission to leave Abyssinia. He will be employed hereafter in a different part of the world, and will never have occasion to return to Abyssinia.

I have thus explained to you that the policy of the British Government has been founded entirely on the desire to promote trade and intercourse with Abyssinia.

I am well aware that there are persons who wish Her Majesty's Government to interfere in behalf of Abyssinia, as a Christian country, against Turkey and Egypt, as Mahomedan countries.

But this policy has never been adopted by the British Government, and, I trust, never will be.

If we were to make ourselves the protectors of the Emperor Theodore against the Sultan and his Viceroy of Egypt, we should become responsible for his acts, and be entangled in his quarrels with all his neighbours and rivals.

The obligations of the British Government are

various enough, and heavy enough, without undertaking so costly, hazardous, and unprofitable a protectorate.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

RUSSELL.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 31st day of *October*, 1865.

HER Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Most Honourable George Charles, Marquess Camden, K.G., to be Her Majesty's Lieutenant of the county of Brecon, his Lordship this day took and subscribed the oath appointed to be taken thereupon instead of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration.

Foreign Office, October 25, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint James Playster Harriss, William Peere Williams Freeman, and John Gordon Kennedy, Esqrs., now Third Secretaries, to be Second Secretaries in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Foreign Office, October 26, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint George Buckley Mathew, Esq., C.B., now Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republics of Central America, to be Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Colombia.

Foreign Office, October 27, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Estevan Micallef Eynaud as Consul at Malta for His Majesty the Emperor of Mexico.

Whitehall, October 30, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Donald McLeod to the new church and parish of Dumfries, in the presbytery and county of Dumfries, vacant by the transportation of the Reverend Malcolm Campbell Taylor to the church and parish of Montrose.

St. James's Palace, October 25, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased on the nomination of the Right Honourable Lord Foley, to appoint Captain William Frederick Portlock Dadson, on half-pay of the Royal Marines, one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice John Dutton Hunt, Esq., deceased.

Whitehall, October 25, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Reverend Robert Cobb, B.A., Rector of Thwaites St. Mary and Ellingham, both in the county of Norfolk, eldest son and heir of Benjamin Cobb late of Lydd, in the county of Kent, Esquire, by Frances, his Wife, eldest daughter of John Cartwright, late of Ixworth Abbey, in the county of Suffolk, Esquire, both deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of his cousin and brother-in-law, Richard Norton Cartwright, late of Ixworth Abbey aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, take and henceforth use the surname of Cartwright instead of that of Cobb, and that he and they may bear the arms of Cartwright quarterly with his and their own family arms; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded

in the College of Arms, otherwise Her Majesty's Royal licence and permission to be void and of no effect :

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's said College of Arms.

24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 109, Sec. 18.

WHEREAS application has been made to me, the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by the Justices in Quarter Sessions assembled for the county of Carmarthen, to vary the time during which it is prohibited to take Salmon in the River Towy and its tributaries, in the said county of Carmarthen, which river abuts upon the counties of Cardigan and Brecon ; and due proof has been given to me that notice of such application has been served on the Clerk of the Peace of each of the said last-mentioned counties ; and that a copy of such notice has been duly published in each of the said counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Brecon, in accordance with the directions of the statute in that behalf.

I do hereby, by virtue of the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 109, by this Order, under my hand, extend the time during which it is prohibited to take Salmon in the said River Towy, and its tributaries, from the 1st day of February to the 15th day of March following, both inclusive.

Given under my hand at Whitehall, the
28th day of October, 1865.

(Signed) G. GREY.

War Office, Pall Mall,
31st October, 1865.

STAFF.

Lieutenant - General Sir James Hope Grant
 G.C.B., to be Quartermaster - General, vice
 Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B.,
 appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief
 at Gibraltar. Dated 1st November, 1865.

Admiralty, 30th October, 1865.

Sub-Lieutenant Orford Churchill to be Lieutenant,
 with seniority of 18th September, 1865.
 Mr. Edward Mathews has this day been pro-
 moted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's
 Fleet.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
 County of Ayr.*

1st Ayrshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

John Dichie to be Second Lieutenant, vice
 Armour, resigned. Dated 13th October, 1865.
 Robert Dunlop, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-
 Surgeon, vice Shields, deceased. Dated 13th
 October, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
 County of Glamorgan.*

3rd Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Herbert Edward Bradley, Gent., to be Second
 Lieutenant. Dated 27th October, 1865.

3rd Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant David Williams to be Captain, vice
 Moggridge, resigned. Dated 27th October,
 1865.

Ensign Samuel Reid to be Lieutenant, vice Williams, promoted. Dated 27th October, 1865.

Richard Sloane Richards, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Reid, promoted. Dated 27th October, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, and of the City and County of the City of Canterbury.

5th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Harry Leach to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cogan, resigned. Dated 24th October, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

1st Administrative Battalion of Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers.

John Astley, Gent., to be Honorary Quartermaster, vice Supernumerary Lieutenant Whittern, Acting Quartermaster, resigned. Dated 28th October, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

5th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant William John Ford to be Captain, vice Bate, resigned. Dated 19th October, 1865.

FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 31,
1865:

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 31st day
of *October*, 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Lord Chancellor.

Lord President.

Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Milner Gibson.

Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and seven, intituled "An Act to prevent until the " 1st day of September, 1850, and to the end of " the then next session of Parliament, the spread- " ing of contagious or infectious disorders amongst " sheep, cattle, and other animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the session of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and nineteen, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's

Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal, to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection ; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles ; and also for the purpose of directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of the said Act, are to be disposed of ; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations ; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act ; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder now prevails among the cattle of Great Britain, which is generally designated the "cattle plague," and may be recognized by the following symptoms :—

“ Great depression of the vital powers, frequent

shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhœa or dysenteric purging :”

And whereas several Orders, dated respectively the 24th of July, the 11th, 18th, and 26th of August, and 22nd of September, 1865, have been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty’s Privy Council, with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder.

And whereas it was ordered by the Lords of the Council on the 22nd of September, 1865, as follows :—

(Clause 19)

“ Whenever any Local Authority, as herein-
 “ before defined, declares, by Notice published in
 “ any newspaper circulating within his or their
 “ jurisdiction, that it is expedient that animals, as
 “ hereinbefore defined, or some specified description
 “ thereof, shall be excluded from any specified
 “ Market or Fair within that jurisdiction, for a time
 “ to be specified in such Notice, it is hereby ordered,
 “ that after the publication of such Notice it shall
 “ not be lawful for any person to bring or send
 “ such animals or description thereof into such
 “ Market or Fair : Provided always, that this
 “ clause of this Order shall not, unless renewed by
 “ a further Order, be in force after the expiration
 “ of three calendar months from the date of this
 “ Order.”

And whereas Notices published under the said clause of the said Order have been evaded by sales being held in the neighbourhood of Markets or Fairs from which animals have been excluded by such Notices, and it is expedient to prevent such evasion :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue of, and in exercise of the powers given by, the said Act, so continued as aforesaid, order as follows :—

1. Where any Notice has been or may hereafter be published by any Local Authority, as defined in the said Order of the 22nd day of September, 1865, excluding animals, as defined in the said Order, or some specified description thereof from Markets or Fairs within the jurisdiction of such Local Authority ; It shall not be lawful, from and after the date of this Order and while such Notice shall be in force, for any person to bring or send any such animals or such description thereof to any place within such jurisdiction for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animals so brought or sent : Provided that nothing contained in this Clause of this Order shall be held to prohibit any person from exhibiting or selling on his own land or premises any such animal belonging to him which has been on such land or premises for not less than fourteen days previous to such sale.

2. Every person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Act, for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty pounds which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

Arthur Helps.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 3,
1865.

Foreign Office, October 12, 1865.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint George West, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Suez, to be Her Majesty's Consul at the same Port.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Thomas Backhouse Sandwith, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Caiffa, to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Cyprus.

Foreign Office, October 17, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Robert Alexander Osborne Dalyell, Bart., now Her Majesty's Consul at Jassy, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Roustchouk.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Alexander Bower St. Clair, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Varna, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Jassy.

Foreign Office, October 25, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Percy Mitford and Edmund Constantine Henry Phipps, Esqrs., now Third Secretaries, to be Second Secretaries in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Foreign Office, October 30, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Ward, Esq., C.B., now Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh, to be Her Majesty's Minister Resident to those Cities.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Robert Bunch, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul-General in the Island of Cuba, to be Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador, in Central America.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint William Webb Follett Syngé, Esq., now Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General in the Sandwich Islands, to be Her Majesty's Consul-General in the Island of Cuba.

Foreign Office, November 2, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don José Maria Corbacho as Consul at Southampton for the Republic of Peru.

Whitehall, October 23, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto John Tucker, now of Ashcott, near Napier, in the Province of Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, Gentleman, and to Maria Lydia, his wife, only child of Robert Deane Bayly, formerly of Abbots Leigh, in the county of Somerset, but now of the city of Bath, in the same county, Esquire, Her Royal licence and authority that they may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of Margaret A'Deane, of Alderley, in the county of Gloucester, Spinster, deceased, henceforth take and use the Surname of A'Deane

in lieu of that of Tucker, and also bear the arms of A'Deane; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

War Office, Pall Mall,

3rd November, 1865

21st Regiment of Hussars.

Major-General William Parlby to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir John Bennett Hearsey, K.C.B., deceased. Dated 24th October, 1865.

Royal Artillery, Captain John Clement Hailes to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H. Bruce Sandford, retired upon full-pay. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major Thomas Trenchard Haggard, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Biggs, retired on full-pay. Dated 14th September, 1865.

Second Captain Godfrey Twiss to be Captain, vice Hailes. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

Lieutenant Horace Cowley Brown to be Second Captain, vice Twiss. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

Lieutenant Charles Trench to be Second Captain, vice Maurice Henry Fitzmaurice, deceased. Dated 20th September, 1865.

Second Captain Philip Henry Sandilands to be Adjutant, vice Fitzmaurice, deceased. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

Second Captain John Mackvicar Burn to be Adjutant, vice Hanwell, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 1st October, 1865.

The promotion of Captain Sandford as Lieutenant-Colonel to bear date 3rd August, 1865, in succession to Hawkins, deceased, and not 14th September, 1865, in succession to Biggs, retired upon full-pay, as stated in the Gazette of the 10th ultimo.

The promotion of the undermentioned Officers to be antedated as follows :—

Captain William de Vitre. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

Second Captain Thomas Carr Fletcher. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

Second Captain Edward Augustus Slessor. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

Second Captain Louis Charles Augustus Adrian de Cetto. Dated 15th August, 1865.

Second Captain Henry Anderson. Dated 31st August, 1865.

BREVET.

Major-General Peter Faddy, on the Retired Full-Pay List, of the Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-General, he having at the time of his retirement been Senior to Major-General Sabine, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Gazette of the 10th ultimo, vice Gordon, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Bruce Sandford, on the Retired Full-pay List of the Royal Artillery, to be Colonel, the rank being honorary only. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

Paymaster James Graham, of the Royal Artillery, to be Captain, the rank being honorary only. Dated 8th September, 1865.

Admiralty, 31st October, 1865.

Mr. William Inglis (B) has this day been promoted to the rank of Acting Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 15th July, 1865.

Queen's Commissions.

Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia.

Maitland Warren Bouverie Sabine Pasley, Captain half-pay Royal Artillery, to be Adjutant, from the 1st April, 1865, vice Mackay, retired. Dated 31st March, 1865.

John Guthrie, Gent., to be Quartermaster, from the 14th March, 1865, vice King, deceased. Dated 22nd March, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Bristol.

Edward Sampson, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 30th October, 1865.

1st Administrative Brigade of Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteers.

The Right Reverend David Bishop Anderson, D.D., to be Honorary Chaplain, vice Guthrie, deceased. Dated 30th October, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Westmorland.

Royal Westmorland Regiment of Militia.

James Harrison to be Lieutenant, vice Thwaytes, resigned. Dated 19th October, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Sussex.*

Artillery Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia.

Robert T. N. Tubbs, Captain half-pay Her Majesty's Bombay Army, to be First Lieutenant.
Dated 30th October, 1865.

*Light Infantry Battalion of the Royal Sussex
Militia.*

Charles Raymond Burrell, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 27th October, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Warwick.*

2nd Warwickshire Regiment of Militia.

Charles Henry Gregg, Gent., to be Lieutenant,
vice Hewitt, resigned. Dated 28th October,
1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Norfolk, and of the City and County
of the City of Norwich.*

*2nd Administrative Battalion of Norfolk Rifle
Volunteers.*

Robert Thornhagh Gurdon, Esq., to be Major.
Dated 28th October, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster.*

Liverpool Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Bernard Justin McClafferty, Gent., to be Ensign.
Dated 20th October, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Somerset.*

2nd Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant William de Blaquiére to be Captain,
vice Burne, resigned. Dated 31st October,
1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Worcester.*

1st Worcestershire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

The Reverend Thomas Gale Curtler to be
Honorary Chaplain.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted and will have the force of law within the district of Windermere, in the county of Westmoreland.
—Dated the 1st day of November, 1865.

FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 3,
1865.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, 3rd the day
of *November*, 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Duke of Somerset.

Earl of Clarendon.

Earl Russell.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st day of September, 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle,

horses, swine, or other animals ; and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations ; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act ; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas an Order, dated the 29th day of September, 1865, has been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, with a view to prevent the spreading to the Island and Barony of Lewis, in the county of Ross, of a contagious or infectious disorder generally designated the "cattle plague," now prevailing in many other parts of Great Britain :

And whereas it is expedient to revoke the said Order, and to take measures for preventing the spreading of the said "cattle plague" to certain parts of Scotland :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue and in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows :—

1. The said Order, dated the 29th day of September, 1865, is revoked, provided that such revocation shall not affect any act done or penalty recoverable under the said Order.

2. In this Order the word "cattle" shall be interpreted to mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock,

ox, calf, sheep, or lamb, and the expression "North Western District of Scotland" shall be interpreted to mean and embrace the whole of the county of Argyll, in Scotland, and the whole of Scotland lying to the north and west of the Caledonian Canal.

3. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove any cattle to any port or place within the "North Western District of Scotland," as defined and described in this Order, from any other port or place in Great Britain.

4. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to prohibit the removal of any cattle from any port or place within the said North-Western District of Scotland to any port or place within the same, or within any other part of Great Britain.

5. Every person offending against this Order shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty pounds which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

Arthur Helps.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of *NOVEMBER 7,*
1865.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 3rd day of
November, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, to be one of Her Majesty's

Principal Secretaries of State, his Lordship was, this day, by Her Majesty's command, sworn one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 3rd day of
November, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, upon the petition of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Warwick, in General Quarter Sessions assembled, that Leamington Priors shall be a polling place for the southern division of the said county.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 3rd day of
November, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, upon the petition of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Brecknock, in Quarter Sessions assembled, that the village of Ystradgunlais shall be an additional polling place for the said county,

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 3rd day of
November, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the West Indian Encumbered Estates Act, 1854, provision was made to facilitate the sale and transfer of encumbered estates in the several West Indian Colonies named in a schedule to the said Act (among which is the colony of Montserrat), and it was enacted that

Her Majesty might, from time to time, by Order in Council, direct the said Act to come into operation in any of the said colonies, but that no such Order in Council should be made in respect of any colony until the legislature thereof should have presented an address to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to issue such Order, and should also have made provision to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the payment of the salaries of the Local Commissioners in the said Act mentioned, and of all such assistant secretaries, clerks, messengers, and officers, as might be appointed under the said Act in such colony, and of such other expenses of carrying the said Act into execution as were therein directed to be provided for by the said legislature :

And whereas other Acts have passed, intituled, respectively, "The West Indian Incumbered Estates Act, 1858," "The West Indian Incumbered Estates Act, 1862," and "The West Indian Incumbered Estates Act, 1864:" and whereas by the said several Acts, respectively, it is provided that when Her Majesty shall by Order in Council direct that the said first-mentioned Act shall come into operation in any of the colonies mentioned therein, such Order shall be construed to apply as well to the said several Acts as to the said first-mentioned Act :

And whereas the Legislature of Montserrat, by an address dated the twenty-sixth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, has prayed Her Majesty to issue such Order aforesaid ; and by an Act passed on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, intituled "An Act for carrying into execution in Montserrat the West Indian Incumbered Estate Acts, 1854, 1858, 1862," has made provision for

the payment of such salaries and other expences as aforesaid to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies :

It is, therefore, hereby ordered by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that the said "West Indian Enumbered Estates Act, 1854," shall, from the date of this Order in Council, come into operation in the colony of Montserrat :

And the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions accordingly.

Edmund Harrison.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 3rd day of
November, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify the representation duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Holland Fen, in the parish of Fosdyke, within the limits of the united benefice of Algarkirk-cum-Fosdyke, in the county of Lincoln, and in the diocese of Lincoln.

Also a scheme for effecting an exchange of the patronage of the rectory of Trotterscliffe or Trosley, in the county of Kent, and in the diocese of Canterbury, for the patronage of the rectory of Churchlench, in the county of Worcester, and in the diocese of Worcester.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 3rd day of
November, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the time for the

discontinuance of burials in the undermentioned churchyard be postponed, as follows, viz.:

In the churchyard of SUTTON FOREST, York, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 3rd day of
November, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the representation of the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that, for the protection of the public health, no new burial-ground should be opened in the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that interments in the same should be discontinued, with the following modifications, viz.:

FORDINGTON, DORSETSHIRE.—After the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the churchyard, except in now existing vaults and walled graves in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal, and separately enclosed by stone or brickwork properly cemented. LEIGHTON BUZZARD.—Forthwith in the burial-ground of Lake-street Chapel, except upon the following conditions: that no coffin be exposed or remains disturbed, and that every coffin buried in it be enclosed by brickwork or masonry properly cemented, or by concrete not less than six inches thick.

should be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the eighteenth day of December next.

Whitehall, November, 6, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal constituting and appointing the Right Honourable John, Earl Russell, K.G. ; the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone ; Edward Hugessen Knatchbull Hugessen, Esq. ; Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Luke White, and William Patriek Adam, Esq. ; to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain, and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

Whitehall, November 6, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Andrew Jameson, Esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of the Shire or Sherifffdom of Aberdeen, in the room of Archibald Davidson, Esq., resigned.

Crown Office, November 2, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased by writ under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to call Robert Lush, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Council learned in the law, to the state and degree of a Serjeant-at-Law.

The Queen has also been pleased by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to constitute and appoint Robert Lush, Serjeant-at-Law, to be one of the Justices assigned to hold pleas before the Queen herself.

War Office, Pall Mall,

7th November, 1865.

4th Regiment of Hussars, Troop-Serjeant-Major James William Lay to be Cornet, without purchase, and Adjutant, in succession to Lieutenant Jennings, promoted. • Dated 7th November, 1865,

14th Hussars, Serjeant-Major Thomas Miller, from a Cavalry Depôt, to be Riding-Master, vice Joseph Raiker, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Royal Artillery, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Morgan Jones Jones to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice W. G. N. Manley, promoted on the Staff. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Military Train, Lieutenant Wilkinson Shaw to be Captain, by purchase, vice William Digby Wentworth, who retires. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Ensign George Penrose Pritchett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shaw. Dated 7th November, 1865.

The surname of the Ensign promoted on the 9th October, 1863, should be *Ramsey*, and not *Ramsay*, as then stated.

Grenadier Guards, Ensign and Lieutenant Hugh de Grey Seymour to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Charles James Herbert, who retires. Dated 7th November, 1865.

James Hugh Smith-Barry, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Seymour. Dated 7th November, 1865.

5th Regiment of Foot, Ensign John Marker to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lucius John Blake, who retires. Dated 7th November, 1865.

George Hart Dyke, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Marker. Dated 7th November, 1865.

6th Foot, Major Thomas Lynden Bell, from half-pay, late Depôt Battalion, to be Major, vice James Owen Bovill, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Charles Rattray, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice A. R. Hudson, M.B., promoted on the Staff. Dated 7th November, 1865.

12th Foot, Staff-Surgeon William George Nicholas Manley to be Surgeon, vice A. F. Bartley, appointed to the Staff. Dated 7th November, 1865.

12th Foot, Lieutenant Richard Fitzgerald King to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant C. Fraser, who resigns that appointment. Dated 7th November, 1865.

16th Foot, Lieutenant Richard Henry Freeman to be Captain, by purchase, vice James Davis, who retires. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Ensign Charles Whitworth Lloyd to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Freeman. Dated 7th November, 1865.

William Cooke, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lloyd. Dated 7th November, 1865.

24th Foot, Lieutenant Alfred Beere, from 28th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice O. H. Blount, who exchanges. Dated 7th November, 1865.

28th Foot, Lieutenant Oscar Henry Blount, from 24th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice A. Beere, who exchanges. Dated 7th November, 1865.

31st Foot, Captain Frederick Augustus Magrath, from the 81st Foot, to be Captain, vice E. L. B. Lowry, who exchanges. Dated 7th November, 1865.

37th Foot, Ensign Archibald McDonald Beamish to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Charles Stewart Hardy, who retires. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Henry Beauclerk Bethune, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Beamish. Dated 7th November, 1865.

66th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Algernon Robert Garrett, from half-pay, late 16th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Tom Benson, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 7th November, 1865.

81st Foot, Captain Edward Leslie Barnwell Lowry, from the 31st Foot, to be Captain, vice F. A. Magrath, who exchanges. Dated 7th November, 1865.

90th Foot, Lieutenant Duncan Maclachlan to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant R. I. Ward, appointed Adjutant. Dated 12th June, 1865.

Rifle Brigade, Ensign Arthur H. S. Montgomery to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice George Rogers, deceased. Dated 5th August, 1865.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, from half-pay, late 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Inspecting Field Officer, vice Brevet-Colonel J. P. Sparks, C.B., promoted Major-General. Dated 7th November, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Alexander Fisher Bartley, from the 12th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice W. G. N. Manley, appointed to the 12th Foot. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Staff-Surgeon-Major Robert Carew Anderson, M.D., who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Robert Hudson, M.B., from the 6th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon,

vice Staff-Surgeon Major Robert Carew Anderson, M.D., who retires upon half-pay. Dated 7th November, 1865.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Robert Brudenell Smith, late half-pay, Unattached, to be Colonel. Dated 16th March, 1858.

Captain Horatio Nelson Kippen, 12th Foot, to have the local rank of Major in India. Dated 18th April, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER.—No. 872

Dated, Horse Guards, S.W.,

20th October, 1865.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief notifies to the Army that Her Majesty has approved of the promotion of Assistant-Surgeon Manley, V.C., Royal Artillery, to be a Staff-Surgeon, in consideration of the distinguished and meritorious services rendered by that Officer to the sick and wounded in the field, during the recent operations in New Zealand.

By command of His Royal Highness the
Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief,
(Signed) WILLIAM PAULET,
Adjutant-General.

India Office, 6th November, 1865.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following Alterations of Rank amongst the Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces and of the Staff Corps:—

BREVET.

Major Edward Penfold Arthur, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Ben-

jamin Campbell Hitchins, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir S. W. Steel, K.C.B., Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 12th March, 1865.

Major Henry Le Poer Trench, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain John Harvey Elwyn, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to be Major, in succession to General R. C. Andrée, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 28th March, 1865.

Major George Whittle Mackenzie Hall, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Thomas Mowbray Baumgartner, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to Major-General J. Matthie, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 29th March, 1865.

Major James Alphonse Collier, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Thomas Henry Stoddard, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to General M. oyd, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 9th April, 1865.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Henry Dinning, late 71st Native Infantry
Dated 10th July, 1865.

To be Major.

Captain George Leith Frazer, Bengal Staff Corps.
Dated 4th July, 1865.

MADRAS ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Alexander Jenkins, 2nd Native Infantry.
Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain Edward Nugent Norton, late 18th Native Infantry. Dated 16th June, 1865.

Captain Thomas Greenway, late 50th Native Infantry. Dated 16th June, 1865.

Captain William Ramsay, 10th Native Infantry. Dated 8th July, 1865.

BOMBAY ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major John Peyton, 23rd Native Infantry. Dated 28th July, 1865.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

ADMISSIONS.

To be Captains.

Captain William Munnings Lees, 23rd Foot. Dated 26th March, 1858.

Second Captain George Charles Depree, Royal (Bengal) Artillery. Dated 27th August, 1858.

Captain (Brevet-Major) John James Hood Gordon, 46th Foot. Dated 2nd December, 1859.

Captain Robert Joseph Logan Crutchley, 79th Foot. Dated 9th March, 1860.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant (Brevet - Captain) William Playfair, late 43rd Native Infantry. Dated 1st April, 1856.

Lieutenant Charles O'Loughlin L. Prendergast, 52nd Foot. Dated 11th September, 1857.

Lieutenant George Scott Hills, late 38th Native Infantry. Dated 18th May, 1858.

Lieutenant Adolphus Vallings, 108th Foot. Dated 24th May, 1859.

Lieutenant Charles Harley Bridges, late 15th Native Infantry. Dated 15th July, 1859.

Lieutenant John Butler, General List, Infantry. Dated 16th July, 1862.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Andrew Macqueen. Dated 18th June, 1865.

Major Henry Mein Wilson. Dated 6th July, 1865.

To be Major.

Captain John Perkins. Dated 16th June, 1865.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant (Brevet - Captain) Frederic Nicolas Miles. Dated 18th June, 1865.

BENGAL ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.

Cavalry.

Major Charles Henry Nicholetts, from late 1st European Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Tucker, promoted to Major-General. Dated 9th April, 1865.

Late 1st Cavalry.

Lieutenant Richard Graham Birch to be Captain, in succession to Tucker, promoted to Major-General. Dated 9th April, 1865.

Infantry.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Joseph Pater Paterson Truscott Hawkey, from the late 74th Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Mainwaring, promoted to Major-General. Dated 28th March, 1865.

Late 29th Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Samuel John Terrot to be Major; Lieutenant

Henry St. George Tucker, to be Captain, in succession to Whish, deceased. Dated 6th July, 1865.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Baugh to take rank from 12th March, 1865.

Late 3rd European Regiment.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Edwin Thomas to take rank from 12th March, 1865.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Samuel Dewe White to take rank from 12th March, 1865.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

ADMISSIONS.

To be Captains.

Captain William George Malcolm Strickland, late 49th Native Infantry. Dated 1st January, 1862.

Captain Henry Charles Wright, late 42nd Native Infantry. Dated 16th July, 1864.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Norman Donald Robertson, 19th Native Infantry. Dated 23rd May, 1858.

Lieutenant Kenneth James Loch Mackenzie, Royal (Madras) Artillery. Dated 27th August, 1858.

Lieutenant George Herbert Trevor, Royal (Madras) Artillery. Dated 27th August, 1858.

Lieutenant James Duncan Sim Bennet, 5th Native Infantry. Dated 31st March, 1859.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Edward James Lawder. Dated 18th June, 1865.

Major George Robert Phillips. Dated 18th June, 1865.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Elliot, C.B. Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain George Nassau Johnstone. Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Walter Fane. Dated 21st June, 1865.

Captain George Anthony Harrison. Dated 8th July, 1865.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Charles John Pearse. Dated 20th June, 1865.

MADRAS ARMY.

PROMOTION.

17th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Thomas Patrick Fraser Tytler to be Captain, vice Rawlins, deceased. Dated 17th February, 1865.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet-Major) William Gray. Dated 19th July, 1865.

Captain James Fairbrother. Dated 19th July, 1865.

BOMBAY ARMY.

PROMOTION.

12th Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Henry Yelverton Beale
to be Major, vice Soppitt, deceased. Dated
20th July, 1865.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Surgeon-Majors.

Surgeon John Frederic Steinhauser. Dated 29th
July, 1865.

Surgeon Frederick William Harris. Dated 31st
July, 1865.

To be Surgeon.

Assistant-Surgeon Charles Grant Hope Ross.
Dated 7th July, 1865.

Admiralty, 3rd November, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers have this day
been promoted to the rank of Assistant-Engineer
of the First Class in Her Majesty's Fleet:—

Mr. William Ambler, with seniority of 8th Sep-
tember, 1865.

Mr. Owen Douglas, with seniority of 15th Sep-
tember, 1865.

Admiralty, 4th November, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers have this day
been promoted to the rank of Master in Her
Majesty's Fleet:—

William John Grandy, Esq.
Alfred Thomas, Esq.

Mr. William Skelton has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 14th October, 1865.

Admiralty, 6th November, 1865.

Mr. James McGraw has this day been promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer of the First Class in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 25th October, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh, and Liberties thereof.

Alexander Cassels, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
Dated 11th October, 1865.

Henry Callender, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant,
Dated 11th October, 1865.

Charles Cowan, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
Dated 11th October, 1865.

Charles Lawson Junior, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 11th October, 1865.

Robert Christison, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
Dated 11th October, 1865.

George Harvey, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
Dated 11th October, 1865.

John Brown Innes, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 11th October, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

2nd Somerset Regiment of Militia.

Assistant-Surgeon David Michael, F.R.C.S., to be Surgeon, vice Wilson, resigned. Dated 4th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Argyll.

9th Argyllshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Second Lieutenant William Sproa to be First Lieutenant, vice McNicol, resigned. Dated 3rd November, 1865.

McPhail to be Second Lieutenant, vice Sproat, promoted. Dated 3rd November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex.

17th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Walter Wace to be Ensign, vice Cheeseman, resigned. Dated 21st October, 1865.

MEMORANDA.

Adjutant William Harry Stone, of the Royal South Gloucestershire Light Infantry Regiment of Militia, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 3rd November, 1865.

Adjutant William Norman Naish, of the 1st Administrative Brigade of Hampshire Artillery Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 3rd November, 1865.

[Extract from the Dublin Gazette of November 3, 1865.]

ELECTION OF A TEMPORAL PEER OF IRELAND.

*Crown and Hanaper Office,
3rd November, 1865.*

IN pursuance of an Act, passed in the fortieth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act to regulate the mode

“ by which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and
 “ the Commons, to serve in the Parliament of the
 “ United Kingdom, on the part of Ireland, shall be
 “ summoned and returned to the said Parliament,”
 I do hereby give notice, that Writs bearing teste
 this day, have issued for electing a Temporal Peer
 of Ireland, to succeed to the vacancy made by the
 demise of John Prendergast, Viscount Gort,
 in the House of Lords, of the said United King-
 dom, which said Writs are severally directed to
 the following Peers, whose right to vote on the
 election of Temporal Peers of Ireland have, upon
 claims made on their behalf, been admitted since
 the Union by the House of Lords of the said
 United Kingdom; and that the said Writs are
 ready to be delivered at this Office.

Augustus Frederick, Duke of Leinster.

John De La Poer, Marquess of Waterford.

Arthur Wills Blundell Sandys Trumbull, Mar-
 quess of Downshire.

George Hamilton, Marquess of Donegall.

Henry Francis Seymour, Marquess of Drogheda.

Thomas, Marquess of Headfort.

George John, Marquess of Sligo.

Frederick William Robert, Marquess of Lon-
 donderry.

Francis Nathaniel, Marquess of Conyngham.

George Thomas John, Marquess of Westmeath.

Ulick John, Marquess of Clanricarde.

Henry John Chetwynd Talbot, Earl of Water-
 ford.

Richard Edmund St. Laurence, Earl of Cork.

Arthur James, Earl of Fingall.

Frederick John William, Earl of Cavan.

George Arthur Hastings, Earl of Granard.

William Thomas Spencer Wentworth, Earl
 Fitzwilliam.

Henry, Earl of Kerry and of Shelburne.

John Stuart, Earl of Darnley.
 George, Earl of Egmont.
 John George, Earl of Bessborough.
 Somerset Arthur, Earl of Carrick.
 Richard, Earl of Shannon.
 George John Danvers, Earl of Lanesborough.
 James, Earl of Fife.
 Philip Yorke, Earl of Arran.
 James George Henry, Earl of Courtown.
 Joseph, Earl of Milltown.
 James, Earl of Charlemont.
 John Charles George, Earl of Mexborough.
 Thomas, Earl of Howth.
 Robert, Earl of Roden.
 Ernest, Earl of Lisburne.
 Richard Plantagenet Campbell, Earl Nugent.
 Benjamin O'Neale, Earl of Aldborough.
 Stephen, Earl of Mount-Cashel.
 Mark, Earl of Antrim.
 William Lygon, Earl of Longford.
 Henry John Reuben, Earl of Portarlington.
 Robert, Earl of Mayo.
 William Richard, Earl Annesley.
 William Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen.
 John, Earl of Erne.
 Granville Levison, Earl of Carysfort.
 William, Earl of Wicklow.
 John Henry, Earl of Clonmell.
 William Sydney, Earl of Leitrim,
 George Charles, Earl of Lucan.
 Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore.
 Francis, Earl of Bandon.
 Richard John, Earl of Donoughmore.
 William Henry Tennison, Earl of Limerick.
 William Thomas, Earl of Clancarty.
 William, Earl of Rosse.
 Welbore Ellis, Earl of Normanton.
 Richard, Earl of Bantry.

George Augustus Frederick, Earl of Sheffield.
 Francis Jack, Earl of Kilmorey.
 Edwin Richard, Earl of Dunraven.
 William, Earl of Listowel.
 Hector, Earl of Norbury.
 Edward Anthony John Preston, Viscount Gormanston.
 Henry Edmond, Viscount Mountgarrett.
 Charles Henry, Viscount Dillon.
 Richard George, Viscount Lumley.
 Charles Rudolph Joseph Francis Clement, Viscount Taaffe.
 Thomas Heron, Viscount Ranelagh.
 James, Viscount Strabane.
 Richard Pigot, Viscount Molesworth.
 Richard Walter, Viscount Chetwynd.
 William John Brodrick, Viscount Middleton.
 Gustavus Frederick, Viscount Boyne.
 James, Viscount Grimston.
 William Keppel, Viscount Barrington.
 George Edward Arundell, Viscount Galway.
 Mervyn, Viscount Powerscourt.
 Henry Walker, Viscount Ashbrook.
 Hervey, Viscount Mount-Morris.
 Thomas Arthur Southwell, Viscount Southwell.
 Thomas, Viscount De Vesci.
 James, Viscount Lifford.
 Edward, Viscount Bangor.
 Henry, Viscount Clifden.
 Hayes, Viscount Doneraile.
 James Spencer, Viscount Harberton.
 Cornwallis, Viscount Hawarden.
 Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck.
 Barry John, Viscount Avonmore.
 George Frederick, Viscount Templetown.
 Lodge Redmond, Viscount Frankfort De Montmorency.
 Thomas, Baron Trimleston.

Edward, Baron Dunsany.
 Theobald Fitzwalter, Baron Dunboyne.
 Randall Percy Otway Plunkett, Baron Louth.
 Lucius, Baron Inchiquin.
 Cadwallader Davis, Baron Blayney.
 George Percy, Baron Carbery.
 Udolphus, Baron Aylmer.
 Henry, Baron Farnham.
 Edward James, Baron Clive.
 William, Baron Kensington.
 Hugh Hamon Ingoldsby, Baron Massy.
 Henry, Baron Rokeby.
 Mathew Fitzmaurice, Baron Muskerry.
 Francis Wheeler, Baron Hood.
 Joslyn Pennington, Baron Muncaster.
 John Cavendish, Baron Kilmaine.
 Edward, Baron Cloncurry.
 Henry, Baron Waterpark.
 Robert, Baron Clonbrock.
 Samuel, Baron Bridport.
 Beaumont, Baron Hotham.
 Richard, Baron Cremorne.
 Charles, Baron Headley.
 Charles John, Baron Teignmouth.
 Edward, Baron Crofton.
 Anthony, Baron Henley.
 John, Baron de Blaquiere.
 Frederick, Baron Dufferin and-Clandeboyne.
 John, Baron Henniker.
 Thomas Townsend Meredith, Baron Ventry.
 Henry, Baron Dunalley.
 John Charles Robert, Baron Clanmorris.
 Granville Augustus William, Baron Radstock.
 Alan Legge, Baron Gardner.
 Frederick Mason Trench, Baron Ashtown.
 Eyre, Baron Clarina.
 Frederick William Brook, Baron Rendlesham.
 Richard, Baron Castlemaine.

Charles, Baron Garvagh.

John Douglas, Baron Bloomfield.

James, Baron Talbot de Malahide.

Robert Shapland, Baron Carew.

Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Frederick, Baron
Oranmore and Browne.

Denis St. George, Baron Dunsandle and Clan-
conal.

Patrick, Baron Bellew.

Thomas, Baron Clermont.

Edmund Burke, Baron Fermoy.

William, Baron Athlumney.

Ralph Smith Cusack,
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 10,
1865.

Foreign Office, October 30, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint William Webb Follett Syngé, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General in the Island of Cuba, to be Her Majesty's Judge in the Mixed Court established at the Havana under the Treaty of the 28th of June, 1835, between Great Britain and Spain for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Downing Street, November 9, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Melmoth Osborn, Esq., to be Resident Magistrate in the Colony of Natal.

1865.

6 Q

Whitehall, November 11, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto George Watkin Riee, of Llwyn-y-Brain, in the county of Carmarthen, Esquire, formerly a Captain in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and lately a Major in the Royal Carmarthen-shire Militia, Her Royal licence and authority that he may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of George Price Watkins, late of Broadway, in the county of Carmarthen, Esquire, deceased, take the surname of Watkins only, and quarter the arms of Watkins with his own family arms; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise Her Majesty's said licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

War Office, Pall Mall,

10th November, 1865.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Gerald Hyde Charles Stracey, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Laurenee Richard Dowdall, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 10th November, 1865.

3rd Hussars, Alfred Lucas Henry, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Stevenson, promoted. Dated 10th November, 1865.

4th Hussars, Cornet Henry Hyatt Collings to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Barrett L. Nevinson, who retires. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Cornet Arthur Brandreth Corrie has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 10th November, 1865.

16th Lancers, Lieutenant Douglas Alexander Graham Cunningham Graham, from the 78th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice D. G. Sandeman, who exchanges. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Royal Artillery, Second Captain Edmund Penrose Bingham Turner to be Captain, vice Captain and Brevet-Major Emilius Fazakerley Craufurd, placed upon half-pay. Dated 1st November, 1865.

Lieutenant Henry Colebrooke Lewes to be Second Captain, vice Turner. Dated 1st November, 1865.

The surname of the Second Captain promoted to be Captain, vice Sandford, in the Gazette of the 10th ult., is *Denis de Vitré*, and not *de Vitre*, as then stated.

Military Train, Lieutenant Biddulph Lee Warner, from the 21st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice G. V. Lambe, who exchanges. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Troop Serjeant-Major James Wightman, from the 21st Hussars, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice George Penrose Pritchett, promoted. Dated 10th November, 1865.

4th Regiment of Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Creyk, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Ebenezer Miller, M.D., who resigns. Dated 10th November, 1865.

7th Foot, Lieutenant William Daly to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant H. S. Harrison, promoted on 20th June, 1865. Dated 27th September, 1865.

8th Foot, Lieutenant James Q. Palmer to be Captain, by purchase, vice Robert D. Forbes Shirreff, who retires. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Ensign Nash Short to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Palmer. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Lewis Lovat Ayshford Wise, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Short. Dated 10th November, 1865.

10th Foot, Ensign Nicholas Edward Carr to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Chaigneaux Colville Parkinson, deceased. Dated 16th September, 1865.

Ensign Edward George Green to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. J. Kennedy, whose promotion on the 20th October, 1865, has been cancelled. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Ensign Thomas Orton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Richard Stephen Burgess, who retires. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Ensign William Cooke, from the 16th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Carr. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Augustus George Bridge, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Orton. Dated 10th November, 1865.

11th Foot, Lieutenant Christopher Garsia, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice E. H. Vaughton, who exchanges. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Denis Joseph Canny to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice R. T. Scott, appointed to the Staff. Dated 10th November, 1865.

12th Foot, Captain and Brevet-Major William Henry Queade to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel John Francis Kempt, deceased. Dated 29th July, 1865.

Lieutenant William Keough to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Queade. Dated 29th July, 1865.

Ensign Alfred Woodward to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Keough. Dated 29th July, 1865.

Ensign G. Lyford Barry Thomas to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Arthur Leroux Whipple, deceased. Dated 10th September, 1865.

Ensign Albert James Hesketh Daubeney to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Woodward, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 8th August, 1865, has been cancelled. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Ensign James Aloysius Miley, from the 59th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Daubeney. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Owen Williams, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Thomas. Dated 10th November, 1865.

14th Foot, Ensign George Callwell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry John Harington, who retires. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Herbert Lovell Woodland, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Callwell. Dated 10th November, 1865.

15th Foot, Quartermaster-Serjeant George Brooks, from a Depôt Battalion, to be Quartermaster, vice Alexander R. Mitchell, cashiered by sentence of a General Courts-Martial. Dated 10th November, 1865.

16th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Charles Roberts, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice W. Cooke, transferred to the 10th Foot. Dated 10th November, 1865.

17th Foot, Captain and Brevet-Major Henry Evelyn Wood, from the 73rd Foot, to be

Captain, vice J. T. B. Mayne, who exchanges.
Dated 10th November, 1865.

Lieutenant Harvey Lambart M. Ravenhill to be
Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Henry B. Jackson,
who resigns that appointment. Dated 25th
July, 1865.

19th Foot, Lieutenant George Dalton Miehell,
from the 66th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice
G. A. Warden, who exchanges. Dated 10th
November, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet George Edward Langford, from
the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, with-
out purchase, vice Remington, transferred to
the 88th Foot. Dated 10th November, 1865.

20th Foot, Frederiek William Bireh, Gent., to be
Ensign, by purchase, vice George William
Haly Hutton, who retires. Dated 10th No-
vember, 1865.

21st Foot, Lieutenant Alexander Clark-Kennedy,
from the 46th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice
G. H. Anderson, who exchanges. Dated 25th
August, 1865.

Lieutenant George Vautier Lambe, from the
Military Train, to be Lieutenant, vice B. L.
Warner, who exchanges. Dated 10th Novem-
ber, 1865.

Lieutenant William C. Ralston to be Adjutant,
vice Lieutenant F. G. Jackson, who resigned
that appointment on 9th June, 1865. Dated
10th November, 1865.

22nd Foot, Captain Robert Stockham Brydges
Leech, from the 24th Foot, to be Captain, vice
R. H. Dillon, who exchanges. Dated 10th
November, 1865.

Serjeant-Major Arthur Tatham, from the 15th
Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Walter Jones,
deceased. Dated 10th November, 1865.

- 24th Foot*, Captain Robert Henry Dillon, from the 22nd Foot, to be Captain, vice R. S. B. Lecch, who exchanges. Dated 10th November, 1865.
- 25th Foot*, Hamlet Wade Thompson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Edward Law Durand, transferred to the 96th Foot. Dated 10th November, 1865.
- 37th Foot*, Thomas à Becket Sargent, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dillon, transferred to the 66th Foot. Dated 10th November, 1865.
- Arthur Thurston Crosse, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sargent, transferred to the 78th Foot. Dated 10th November, 1865.
- 43rd Foot*, Lieutenant George Garland to be Captain, without purchase, vice Arthur R. Close, killed in action. Dated 29th July, 1865.
- Ensign James Thomas O'Brien to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Garland. Dated 29th July, 1865.
- Lieutenant St. Vincent Alexander Hammick to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Garland, promoted. Dated 29th July, 1865.
- 46th Foot*, Lieutenant George Henry Anderson, from the 21st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Clark-Kennedy, who exchanges. Dated 25th August, 1865.
- 49th Foot*, Ensign Charles Barter Bogue to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Honourable John Arbuthnott, who retires. Dated 10th November, 1865.
- Ensign Benjamin George Humphrey, from the 66th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Bogue. Dated 10th November, 1865.
- Lieutenant William Hugh Thomas to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Hincks, promoted. Dated 4th July, 1865.

50th Foot, Ensign James Bromfield, from the 43rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Thomas Waring, killed. Dated 10th November, 1865.

51st Foot, Lieutenant Henry Steuart Thompson to be Captain, by purchase, vice E. D. Oliver, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 30th June, 1865, has been cancelled. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Ensign Robert Stratford to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Edward Dudley Oliver, deceased. Dated 2nd August, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet George Denshire, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stratford. Dated 10th November, 1865.

53rd Foot, Lieutenant Robert Waller, from the 76th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice B. Simner, who exchanges. Dated 10th November, 1865.

59th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Henry Adrien Wyatt-Edgell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Miley, transferred to the 12th Foot. Dated 10th November, 1865.

60th Foot, Francis John Adelbert Wood, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice E. C. Wood, transferred to the 86th Foot. Dated 10th November, 1865.

61st Foot, Henry Lindsell Green, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thomas Disney Leaver, whose appointment, by purchase, on the 11th July, 1865, has been cancelled. Dated 10th November, 1865.

62nd Foot, Major Joshua Grant Crosse, from half-pay, late 88th Foot, to be Major, vice Brevet-Colonel R. G. Amherst Luard, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Captain Edward Hunter to be Major, by purchase, vice Joshua Grant Crosse, who retires. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Lieutenant Arthur Lake to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hunter. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Ensign John Boughey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lake. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Thomas Duncan William Dunn, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Boughey. Dated 10th November, 1865.

4th Foot, Ensign William Charles Mathews to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Herbert Grant, who retires. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Richard William James Dennistown, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mathews. Dated 10th November, 1865.

55th Foot, Surgeon Thomas Esmonde White, M.D., having completed twenty years full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 1st October, 1858. Dated 26th September, 1865.

56th Foot, Lieutenant George Archibald Warden, from the 19th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice G. D. Michell, who exchanges. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Ensign Frederick Baines Dillon, from the 37th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Humfrey, transferred to the 49th Foot. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Lieutenant William Lowther Beattie to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant John Mahony, who resigns the appointment. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Lieutenant Arthur Wybrow Baker to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant G. D. Michell, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 14th October, 1865.

73rd Foot, Captain John Theophilus Bolton Mayne, from the 17th Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major H. E. Wood, who exchanges. Dated 10th November, 1865.

76th Foot, Lieutenant Benjamin Simner, from the 53rd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice R. Waller, who exchanges. Dated 10th November, 1865.

78th Foot, Lieutenant David George Sandeman, from the 16th Lancers, to be Lieutenant, vice D. A. G. C. Graham, who exchanges. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Ensign Hugh Gough Grant to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Arthur Joseph Stourton, who retires. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Ensign Thomas à Becket Sargent, from the 37th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Grant. Dated 10th November, 1865.

81st Foot, Major John Arthur Gildea to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Henry Renny, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major Robert Bruce Chichester to be Major, without purchase, vice Gildea. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Lieutenant James Alexander Deans to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Chichester. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Ensign John de Montmorency Armstrong to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Deans. Dated 10th November, 1865.

83rd Foot, Ensign Raymond Oliver De Montmorency, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thomas Edward Brackenbury Townsend, who retires. Dated 10th November, 1865.

George Newcombe Stevenson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice De Montmorency. Dated 10th November, 1865.

85th Foot, Lieutenant John Davison to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant F. White, promoted. Dated 10th October, 1865.

86th Foot, Captain Hugh Francis Massy, from half-pay, late 19th Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Robert Edward Henry, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Lieutenant William Ker Gray to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hugh Francis Massy, who retires. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Lieutenant William Law Brockman, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice T. Davies, who exchanges. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Ensign Manfred Leslie Palmes Jardine to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gray. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Ensign Edward Collins Wood, from the 60th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Jardine. Dated 10th November, 1865.

88th Foot, Lieutenant Theobald Burke to be Captain, without purchase, vice George Stretton Watson, deceased. Dated 13th September, 1865.

Ensign Frederick Auguste Samuel D'Acosta to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Frederick M. Maitland Mapleton, deceased. Dated 18th August, 1865.

Ensign Henry Howorth to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Burke. Dated 13th September, 1865.

Ensign Frederick Augustus Remmington, from the 19th Foot, to be Ensign, vice D'Acosta. Dated 10th November, 1865.

89th Foot, Lieutenant Erasmus Harris Vaughton, from the 11th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice C.

Garsia, who exchanges. Dated 10th November, 1865.

94th Foot, Ensign Stanford Norman McLeod Nairne to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice F. John Hassard, deceased. Dated 29th August, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Frank Tudor Campbell De Vernet, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Nairne Dated 10th November, 1865.

95th Foot, Ensign Arnold David Saportas to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Edward Chapple, who retires. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Charles Eyre Wheeler, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Saportas. Dated 10th November, 1865.

96th Foot, Ensign Edward Law Durand, from the 25th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Paul H. Caradoc Bettridge, who retires. Dated 10th November, 1865.

98th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Graham Heathcote to be Captain, by purchase, vice Kingston Brett, who retires. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Ensign Henry John Goodwin Robinson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Heathcote. Dated 10th November, 1865.

The Honourable Montagu Curzon to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Robinson. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Harry Cooper, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice the Honourable Montagu Curzon, transferred to the Rifle Brigade. Dated 10th November, 1865.

99th Foot, Major Charles Blamire to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-

Colonel G. M. Reeves, C.B., promoted Major-General. Dated 24th October, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major Patrick Johnston to be Major, without purchase, vice Blamire. Dated 24th October, 1865.

Serjeant-Major Joseph Short to be Quartermaster, vice John Johnston, deceased. Dated 10th November, 1865.

100th Foot, Lieutenant William Palmer Clarke to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Kersteman, promoted on 9th June, 1865. Dated 9th October, 1865.

Staff Assistant Surgeon James Thompson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. Y. Donaldson, M.D., appointed to the Staff. Dated 10th November, 1865.

105th Foot, Colour-Serjeant Thomas Langford, from the 76th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice T. Gorman, deceased. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant Henry Charles Geast Dugdale to be Captain, by purchase, vice Augustus Gladwyn Churchill Inge, who retires. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Ensign Henry Studholme Brownrigg to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dugdale. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Ensign the Honourable Montagu Curzon, from the 98th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Montgomery, promoted. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Edmund Charles Hartopp, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brownrigg. Dated 11th November, 1865.

Serjeant-Major Charles John Knot to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Robert Dundas, deceased. Dated 12th November, 1865.

The Commission as Adjutant of Lieutenant Edward Henry Chamberlin has been antedated to 5th August, 1865.

3rd West India Regiment, Ensign Samuel McCullagh to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Riley, promoted. Dated 10th November, 1865.

William Hugh Oldham, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice McCullagh. Dated 10th November, 1865.

4th West India Regiment, Lieutenant Thomas Davies, from the 86th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. L. Brockman, who exchanges. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Frederick Ekins Lindoe, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Edward Storey Hewitt, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Lieutenant John William Arrowsmith to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Thomas Alphonso Cary, who has resigned the appointment. Dated 1st September, 1865.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain Walter John Tarte, from half-pay, late of a *Depôt Battalion*, to be Adjutant, vice Brevet-Major Drew, promoted to a half-pay majority, without purchase. Dated 10th November, 1865.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

The appointment of Quartermaster P. House to be dated 1st October, 1865.

HALF PAY.

Captain and Brevet-Major Francis Barry Drew, from Adjutant, *Depôt Battalion*, to be Major, without purchase. Dated 23rd August, 1865.

Ensign George Edmonds, Unattached List, Bengal Army, to be Lieutenent. Dated 10th November, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Staff-Surgeons having completed twenty years' full-pay service to be Staff Surgeons-Major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858 :—

Henry March Webb, M.B. Dated 23rd September, 1865.

George William Powell. Dated 27th September, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Thomas Scott, from the 11th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice D. J. Canny, appointed to the 11th Foot. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon James Young Donaldson, M.D., from the 100th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice James Thompson, appointed to the 100th Foot. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Henry Jenkins, upon half-pay, has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 9th October, 1865.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Henry Renny, 81st Foot, to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in command of a Brigade. Dated 1st November, 1865.

Captain Francis Booth Norman, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Captain William Macdonald, late 25th Bengal Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Class, to be Major. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Captain John Ruggles, late 41st Bengal Native Infantry, Officiating Commandant 19th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Major. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Lieutenant Robert George Macdonald, 97th Foot, to have the local rank of Captain in India. Dated 26th July, 1865.

Quartermaster William Cousins, retired upon half-pay, late Royal Military Asylum, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 1st October, 1865.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir John Bennett Hearsey, K.C.B., Colonel, 21st Hussars, who died on the 23rd October, 1865 :—

Major-General William Frederick Forster, Military Secretary to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and Colonel of the 81st Foot, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 24th October, 1865.

Brevet-Colonel Richard Chetwode, Captain, half-pay, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to have the rank of Major-General. Dated 24th October, 1865.

Brevet-Colonel John Parson Westropp, Captain, half-pay, Unattached, to have the rank of Major-General. Dated 24th October, 1865.

Brevet-Colonel George Marmaduke Reeves, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, 99th Foot, to be Major-General. Dated 24th October, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major William John Williams, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 24th October, 1865.

Captain William West J. Bruce, 94th Foot, to be Major. Dated 24th October, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-

Colonel, to be Colonels under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 14th October, 1858 :—

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel George Courtenay Vials, 95th Foot. Dated 26th September, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Fane, 25th Foot. Dated 23rd October, 1865.

Admiralty, 8th November, 1865.

Charles James Inches, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 18th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Buckingham.

1st Buckinghamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William James Shone, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 4th November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan.

Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Militia.

Captain Vaughan Hanning Lee to be Major, vice Hewett, resigned. Dated 4th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon.

3rd Devonshire Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Francis F. Taylor to be Captain. Dated 19th October, 1865.

Ensign George Potter Blake to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor, promoted. Dated 19th October, 1865.

14th Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Francis Dunsford to be Lieutenant. Dated 28th October, 1865.

Robert Henry Taylor to be Ensign. Dated 28th October, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh, and Liberties thereof.

1st City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Charles Gold to be Ensign, vice Hurry, resigned. Dated 2nd November, 1865.

2nd City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant John Macdonald to be Captain, vice Young, resigned. Dated 27th October, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

84th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Henry Watson to be Lieutenant, vice Dugdale, promoted. Dated 27th October, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.

Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant George Herbert Morrell to be Captain, vice Bernard, resigned. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Lieutenant Leopold George Gordon Robbins to be Captain, vice Clive, resigned. Dated 7th November, 1865.

George Christopher Hilbers, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Morrell, promoted. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Henry Mills Skrine, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Robbins, promoted. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Thomas Heathcote Gerald Wyndham, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Whittington, resigned. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Edmund Parry Nicholas, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Carey, resigned. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Robert Frederick Rumsey, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Legge, resigned. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ayr.

Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant William Parker Adam to be Captain, vice the Earl of Eglinton, promoted. Dated 21st October, 1865.

Lieutenant Robert Morrice Pollock to be Captain, vice Gairdner, resigned. Dated 21st October, 1865.

Lieutenant John Bell to be Captain, vice Hamilton, resigned. Dated 21st October, 1865.

Cornet William Ralston Patrick to be Lieutenant, vice Adam, promoted. Dated 21st October, 1865.

Cornet Lord Rendlesham to be Lieutenant, vice Pollock, promoted. Dated 21st October, 1865.

Cornet John Fullarton Patrick to be Lieutenant, vice Bell, promoted. Dated 21st October, 1865.

John Cuninghame, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Patrick, promoted. Dated 21st October, 1865.

Robert Douglas Murdoch, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Lord Rendlesham, promoted. Dated 21st October, 1865.

Richard Kerr, Gent., to be Cornet, vice John Fullarton Patrick, promoted. Dated 21st October, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh, and Liberties thereof.

Edinburgh City Artillery Militia.

Captain Octavius Pelly to be Major-Commandant, vice Rolland, resigned. Dated 28th October, 1865.

FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT

TO THE
LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 10,
1865.

Foreign Office, November 11, 1865.

THE following correspondence has passed between Mr. Adams, the United States' Minister at this Court, and Earl Russell, when Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

No. 1.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 14, 1865.*

I HAVE thought it best to wait for the answer to the reference you have made to your Government before replying to your last letter.

But I observe that you have not clearly under-

stood my proposal for the appointment of a Commission.

That proposal is made in the following terms:—

“Her Majesty’s Government are ready to consent to the appointment of a Commission to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war which the two Powers shall agree to refer to the Commissioners.”

There are, I conceive, many claims upon which the two Powers would agree that they were fair subjects of investigation before Commissioners.

But I think you must perceive that if the United States’ Government were to propose to refer claims arising out of the captures made by the “Alabama” and “Shenandoah” to the Commissioners, the answer of Her Majesty’s Government must be, in consistency with the whole argument I have maintained, in conformity with the views entertained by your Government in former times.

I should be obliged, in answer to such a proposal, to say—“For any acts of Her Majesty’s subjects committed out of their jurisdiction, and beyond their control, the Government of Her Majesty are not responsible.”

I should say further, that the appointment of a Commission for such purpose would not be consistent with any practice usual among civilized nations, and that it is a principle well known and well understood that no nation is responsible for the acts of its citizens, committed without its jurisdiction, and out of the reach of its control,

I should have cleared up this point before, but I thought that the words “which the two Powers shall agree to refer to the Commissioners” would put an end to any doubt upon the subject.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.—(*Received October 18.*)

Legation of the United States,

My Lord, *London, October 17, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the reception of your note of the 14th instant, explanatory of some portions of a preceding one dated the 30th of August last.

This has reached me just in season to enable me to dispense with the necessity of soliciting precisely that information. For although the Government which I have the honour to represent had already understood your Lordship's note as substantially in the same sense, it has instructed me to ask the confirmation of it which has now been supplied.

I am now directed to inform your Lordship that the contents of your note of the 30th of August have received the most careful consideration.

With regard to the referenc which you were pleased to make to a friendly remark contained in the note which I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 23rd of October, 1863, apparently considering it in the light of a formal proposal for arbitration, I am desired, in view of the reasons given by your Lordship why such a mode of adjustment would not be acceptable to Her Majesty's Government, to state that, whatever may have heretofore been, or might now be thought by the President of umpirage between the two Powers, no proposition of that kind for the settlement of existing differences will henceforward be insisted upon, or submitted on the part of my Government.

The proposal of some form of Commission made by your Lordship still remains under consideration. To the end that my Government may

be the better enabled to make a satisfactory reply to it, I am still under the necessity of soliciting more information in regard to the precise nature of the claims which Her Majesty's Government is disposed to agree to consider. I am instructed to venture so far as to ask the favour of your Lordship to distinguish as well what among the classes of claims it is willing, and what it would not be willing, to refer to the proposed Commission.

I pray, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

No. 3.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

SIR, *Foreign Office, October 19, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, requesting to be informed of the precise nature of the claims which Her Majesty's Government would be willing to refer to a Commission; and I have to state to you in reply, that the information you request may take some time in preparation; but Her Majesty's Government will furnish it as soon as they can, consistently with the importance of the question.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

SIR, *Foreign Office, November 3, 1865.*

HER Majesty's Government have duly considered your letter of the 18th of September, and, however unwilling I may be to prolong this discussion, I find it absolutely necessary to clear up some misconceptions as to the course and conduct of Great Britain during the recent contest in America.

I do not consider it incumbent upon me, however, to repeat or enlarge upon my arguments in reference to the alleged precipitate recognition of belligerent rights, or the contrast you draw between the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in the late civil war and that of France during the American war of independence.

The existence of belligerent rights is, as Mr. Canning said, a question of fact rather than of opinion, and if the fact of a vast insurrection is developed suddenly, rapidly, and completely, the case must, I conceive, be treated by other nations in a different manner from the case of a rebellion breaking out partially, slowly, and gradually.

Nor, do I conceive, is it necessary to point out the difference between the conduct of France acknowledging the United States of America as an independent State, and forming Treaties with the Government of that State within two years of the declaration of independence, and the patient neutrality of Great Britain, notwithstanding the interruption of her commerce and the immense losses suffered by her people during four years, and until victory had declared in favour of the Government against which the insurrection was directed.

I cannot forbear, however, to express some surprise at the apparent confidence you express that Her Majesty's Government will acquiesce in a doctrine which the United States during more than thirty years declared to be opposed to the law and practice of nations, and that Her Majesty's Government will grant reparation on grounds which, when urged by Portugal in a similar case, the United States positively, constantly, and solemnly rejected.

Thus I find that in November 1850 the Portu-

guese Minister at Washington,* in an able summary of the Portuguese claims, after relating that upwards of sixty Portuguese vessels had been captured or plundered; that the fitting out at Baltimore of the privateers which effected their capture was notorious, and that many leading citizens of Baltimore, including the Sheriff and Postmaster, were summoned before the Courts as interested in those privateers, adds, "The Undersigned begs leave to say, and he submits that it was the duty of the United States' Government to exercise a reasonable degree of diligence to prevent these proceedings of its citizens, and that having failed to do so, a just claim exists on the part of the Government of Portugal, in behalf of its despoiled subjects, against the United States for the amount of the losses sustained by reason thereof."

But did the United States admit the claim thus courteously preferred? I cannot find that even any reply was returned to the Portuguese Minister.

Probably the United States' Government relied on the answers which from 1816 to 1822, and from 1822 to 1828, had been given to the Ministers of Portugal.

These answers were, in substance, that prosecutions would be instituted if evidence were forthcoming. Thus, in reply to a letter of the Portuguese Minister of December 11, 1818, respecting John Daniels, the supposed commander of a privateer, Mr. John Quincy Adams says :† —

"The Attorney of the United States for the district of Maryland, under instructions from this Department, will commence a prosecution against

* The Portuguese Minister at Washington to the United States' Secretary of State, November 7, 1850.

† The United States' Secretary of State to the Portuguese Minister at Washington, April 22, 1819.

him, if *evidence shall appear sufficient for convicting him of having violated the laws of the United States, by outrages committed upon any of the subjects of Portugal.*

“I have the honour of giving you this notice in reference to your letter above-mentioned, and of requesting you to give directions that any testimony which may be material for the commencement of a prosecution, and which it may be in your power to indicate, may be made known to Elias Glenn, the District Attorney of the United States of Baltimore, who is directed to prosecute conformably to the laws any person *against whom the evidence obtainable shall be sufficient to warrant his conviction.*”

Exactly similar to this conduct on the part of your Government has been the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in the late war. In the case of the “Alabama,” I asked for evidence sufficient to obtain a verdict, and as I could not myself judge of the sufficiency of the evidence you tendered, I referred the question to the Law Officers of the Crown.

If it is asserted that I did not use reasonable diligence, or that the late and the present Attorney-General were either ignorant of the law, or purposely mis-stated it, I can only respectfully but decidedly repel any such charge, both for myself and for the Law Officers of the Crown.

Yet, although our conduct has been precisely similar to that of your own Government to Portugal, you now draw an alarming picture of the consequences which may arise from such conduct: “For,” you say, “if it be once fairly established as a principle of the international code, that a neutral Power is the sole judge of the degree to which it has done its duty, under a code of its own making, for the prevention of

gross and flagrant outrages, initiated in its own ports by the agents of one belligerent in co-operation with numbers of its own subjects, and perpetrated upon the commerce of the other on the high seas; if it be conceded that the neutral upon reclamation made for the injuries thus done by reason of the manifest inefficacy of its means of repression, which it has at all times the power to improve at will, can deliberately decline to respond to any such appeal, fall back upon the little that it has attempted as an excuse, and thenceforward claim, with justice, to be released from the inevitable consequences that must ensue from its inaction, then it must surely follow that the only competition between neutral Powers hereafter will be, not which shall do the most, but which shall do the least to fulfil its obligations of interdiction of the industry and enterprize of its people in promoting the conflicts that take place between belligerents on the ocean."

Yet, as far as I can judge, your Secretaries of State always maintained that the United States as a neutral Power were "the sole judges of the degree in which it had done its duty under a code of its own making."

But now as to the code. I fully admit that the Laws of Congress of 1817 and 1818 differ from the Act of 1794. The chief difference appears to me to lie in the provision that, besides Princes and States specified in the Act of 1794, the Act of 1818 extends to "colony, district, or people."

But so does, in other words, our Act of 1819. There are other differences, however, and to these I suppose you allude.

But, for the reasons which I proceed to state, these other differences (of which I did not lose sight while stating in my former letter that the main provisions of the Act of Congress of 1818

had been adopted in our legislation of 1819, so far as they were considered applicable to the circumstances of this country) have never appeared to Her Majesty's Government to be of any very material importance.

The 10th section of the Act of Congress of April 20, 1818, requires bonds to be given "by the owners or consignees of *every armed ship or vessel sailing out of the ports of the United States, belonging wholly or in part to citizens thereof,*" in double the value of the ship and cargo, against the employment of such ship or vessel, "by such owners," to cruize or commit hostilities against the subjects, &c., of any Province or State with whom the United States are at peace.

The 11th section of the Act of Congress of April 20, 1818, is in these words: "And be it further enacted, that the collectors of the Customs be, and they are hereby respectively authorized and required, to detain any vessel *manifestly built for warlike purposes, and about to depart the United States, of which the cargo shall principally consist of arms and munitions of war,* when the number of men shipped on board, or other circumstances, shall render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed by the owner or owners to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, until the decision of the President be had thereon, or until the owner or owners shall give such bond and security as is required of the owners of armed ships by the preceding section of this Act."

Now I contend, first, that for ten years these provisions proved utterly inefficacious to prevent the fitting out of privateers at Baltimore, as shown by the fact that the complaints of the Portuguese

Ministers of captures and plundering by American privateers were more frequent, and extended to a larger amount of property after 1818, than they had done from 1816 to 1818.

But, secondly, I observe that the 10th section applies only to vessels which are already armed before they sail out of the ports of the United States, and which belong (wholly or in part) to United States' citizens; and the security taken under this section is only against their employment "by such owners" to cruize, &c., leaving those owners at liberty, without forfeiting their bonds, to transfer the vessels to others, who might afterwards so employ them. The 11th section applies only to vessels "manifestly built for warlike purposes," and "of which the cargo shall principally consist of arms and munitions of war," and I think it is quite clear that had we so amended our law, and had it been found applicable in any cases, the owners of the vessels might easily have given the bonds required, and might as easily have sent their vessels to sea, forfeiting or not forfeiting, as the event might have turned out, the amount of their bonds. The great armies equipped and fed by the Confederates; their vast magazines; the money advanced for the Birkenhead rams, show conclusively that, if Her Majesty's Government had relied on such provisions as the 10th and 11th sections of the Act of Congress, many vessels, probably including the rams at Birkenhead, would have escaped and have been employed in breaking the blockade of Charleston and other Southern ports. Be that as it may, however, these provisions of the Act of Congress clearly would not be applicable to the "Alabama," "Florida," "Georgia," "Shenandoah," and vessels of that class; none of which, when they left this country, were either "armed ships or vessels," or had on

board any cargo, consisting "principally" (if at all) "of arms and munitions of war," neither would they have been applicable to the ships which carried out arms, &c., to those vessels, but which were themselves neither armed nor "intended to be employed by the owner or owners to cruize or commit hostilities." If therefore, such provisions had been contained in the British Statute, they would have proved simply nugatory, and would have added nothing in any of the cases which have actually happened to the powers of prevention given by the Act as it stands.

In that case what would have been our position? We should have been reproached more than ever in America for the insincerity of our proceeding, and our inactivity in executing our own law. Results would have been appealed to, as you appeal to them in the letter to which I am now giving an answer.

In the case of "the Birkenhead rams," we had first the evidence, in their construction itself, that they were built for warlike purposes; next a copy of the contract by which Mr. Bullock, the Confederate agent, agreed to sell these vessels to M. Bravay; next the proof that their Egyptian names, &c., were only a fiction, the Viceroy of Egypt having positively refused to buy them. Those and other circumstances amounted to a presumptive proof that those formidable vessels were intended for the purpose of making war on the United States. You are already aware of the conduct of the Government when they had, as in this instance, a case upon which they could proceed.

On the other side, take the case of the "Sea King." She was a merchant-ship, unarmed, which went from the Thames to a foreign port. Our Foreign Enlistment Act, like yours, requires two

things to be proved : First, that the vessel is fitted out, armed, or equipped for warlike purposes. But, secondly, it is not enough to prove that the vessel is fitted out, armed, or equipped for purposes of war. The warlike intent must be directed against some Prince or State in friendly relations with the Crown of Great Britian. Now, on neither of these points did you furnish us, nor did we possess a tittle of evidence against the "Sea King." Yet you hold us responsible for all the depredations she may have committed on the high seas.

It must not be forgotten that in a free country the Crown cannot act upon mere vague suspicion, without some evidence to submit to a jury ; and that trial by jury affords to British subjects the same protection which, in an ordinary state of peace, American citizens enjoy in your own country.

Her Majesty's Government desire to be on the most friendly terms with the United States, but are not prepared to accede to any demand which aims at the diminution of our freedom, or which assumes, without warrant from any previously recognized authority or practice, the existence of an extent of obligation on the part of neutrals towards belligerents, going beyond any which the Government of a free country could have power, though acting with entire good faith, punctually to fulfil.

Yet it appears to me, I confess, that as neither the Law of the United States nor our own Foreign Enlistment Act have proved upon trial completely efficacious, it is worth consideration whether improvements may not be made in the Statutes of both nations, so that, for the future, each Government may have in its own territory as much security as our free institutions will permit against

those who act in defiance of the intention of the Sovereign and evade the letter of its laws.

I have the honour to inclose a Memorandum in regard to our own conduct during the American War in reference to a passage in your letter (Inclosure No. 1), and a second Memorandum showing in what manner your various complaints during the recent Civil War have been disposed of (Inclosure No. 2).

I have, in conclusion, only to repeat, in this the last letter which I shall have the honour to address to you on this subject, my sincere and earnest hopes that our two countries, now both relieved from the stain and the guilt of slavery, may perform their part in the world in peace and goodwill.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Memorandum relating to the Measures of Coercion adopted by Great Britain during her Contest with the North American Colonies; and also regarding the Policy of Foreign Powers.

Extract from Letter from Mr. Adams to Earl Russell of September 18, 1865.

“IN respect to this, may I be permitted to beg your attention to the fact that, with perhaps the exception of the gross number of the people engaged, I do think myself able to furnish an example of an insurrection in every particular corresponding to your description, which has occurred within the last century. I do not doubt that my allusion will at once be understood by your Lordship without another word.

“Yet, notwithstanding all the points of identity in that case, I cannot find that Her Majesty’s

Government was met at the onset in 1774, with any announcement, by a foreign Power in amity with Great Britain, of a necessity immediately to recognize the insurgents as a belligerent Power, because of the magnitude of the struggle, or for any other cause. Neither is there the smallest ground for believing that it would have tolerated the proceeding for one moment, if it had been.

“Her Majesty’s Government at once resorted without scruple or hesitation to every right ordinarily exercised by a belligerent in a war with a strong Power, and was met with a degree of resistance more effective and enduring than any manifested in the late struggle. That resistance, too, was carried out on the ocean, where alone the interests of distant neutral States are liable to be seriously affected by the domestic strife of any nation, in a manner far more extensive than the late insurgents by their unaided efforts ever could have attempted. Yet a length of time elapsed before any foreign Power, however much inclined, ventured to find in this state of things any reason for considering the people waging such a war as a belligerent Power. It furthermore is certain, that if at any time the smallest indication of a leaning that way manifested itself in any of the commercial Powers, it was immediately noted by the British Government for remonstrance and reclamation.

“Your Lordship has been pleased to review the conduct of France in this emergency ; and to endeavour to set aside the parallel which I attempted in my note, on the ground that that country was animated by a policy decidedly hostile to Great Britain. The fact is doubtless so. But it so happens that this only bears with the more force in my favour on the present argument.

Had France, being inclined to injure Great Britain, decided to recognize the insurgents as a belligerent, it would, according to the doctrine now avowed by Her Majesty's Government, have been doing no more than was absolutely necessary and altogether justifiable. Why did it not take this step at once? Unhappily for the example, Great Britain at the outset insisted upon considering her as a friendly Power, and called upon her solemnly to desist from any attempt whatever to recognize the presence of the insurgent force. In proof of this, I beg permission to quote a brief extract from an historical writer well known to have drawn his statements from official sources. Mr. Adolphus says, that in April, 1775, that is one year after the outbreak of the insurrection, 'the friendly disposition of the French Government towards Great Britain has been unequivocally demonstrated; and the expectation that succour would be afforded to the Americans was suppressed by an edict prohibiting all intercourse with them.'

"It thus appears that no idea was at that early period entertained by the British authorities of any unfriendly disposition on the part of France. So far from being inclined, as your Lordship supposes it might have been, to give aid to the insurrection, which since 1774 had been developing its great proportions, by any recognition of it as a belligerent, the French Sovereign frankly responded to an appeal made by Great Britain, by interdicting his people from all relations whatever with the Americans. In other words, the example shows that, on both sides, there was not the remotest conception that a recognition of insurgents as a belligerent, immediately upon the breaking out of the insurrection, could be considered as a justifiable act on the part of a friendly Power."

Memorandum relative to the Measures of Coercion adopted by Great Britain during her Contest with the North American Colonies, and also regarding the Policy of Foreign Powers.

In March 1774, news arrived in England of the destruction, on the 18th December, 1773, of the tea contained in the ships lying in Boston harbour. This intelligence occasioned a message from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament, in which they were informed that in consequence of the unwarrantable practices carried on in North America, and particularly of the violent and outrageous proceedings at the town and port of Boston, with a view of obstructing the commerce of this kingdom, and upon grounds and pretences immediately subversive of its constitution, it was thought fit to lay the whole matter before Parliament, fully confiding, as well in their zeal for the maintenance of His Majesty's authority as in their attachment to the common interest and welfare of all his dominions, that they would not only enable him effectually to take such *measures* as might most likely put an immediate stop to those disorders, but would also take into their most serious consideration what further regulations and permanent provisions might be necessary to establish, for better securing the execution of the laws, and the just dependence of the Colonies upon the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain.

The first measure of coercion adopted by the Government was by the authority of an Act of Parliament, which received the Royal assent on the 31st of March, 1774. By this Act the Government was empowered to withdraw from the town and port of Boston all officers concerned in the collection of Customs, "and to discontinue the landing and discharging, lading and shipping of

goods, wares, and merchandize, at the said town of Boston, or within the harbour thereof."

This measure was shortly followed by the passing of a further Act (11th May, 1774), "for the better regulating the government in the province of Massachusetts Bay." The intention of the Act was to alter the Constitution of that province as it stood upon the charter of King William; to take the whole executive power out of the hands of the democratic party, and to vest the nomination of Counsellors, Judges, and Magistrates of all kinds, including Sheriffs, in the Crown, and in some cases in the King's Governor, and all to be removable at the pleasure of the Crown.

On the 6th of May, 1774, "A Bill for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the laws, or for the suppression of riots and tumults in the province of Massachusetts Bay in New England" passed the House of Commons.

The first of these Acts regarding trade with the town and harbour of Boston, virtually prohibited trade with that port, one of the clauses enacting—

"That if any ship or vessel shall be moored or lie at anchor, or be seen hovering within the bay, or within one league from the said bay, it shall and may be lawful for any Admiral, Chief, Commander, &c., of His Majesty's fleet or ships of war, or for any officer of His Majesty's Customs, *to compel such ship or vessel to depart to some other port, or to such station as the officer shall appoint, and to use such force for that purpose as shall be found necessary; and if such ship or vessel shall not depart within six hours after notice for that purpose given, such ship or vessel, with all the goods laden on board, and all the guns, tackle,*

and furniture shall be forfeited, whether bulk shall have been broken or not."

Contrary to the expectations of the British Government these measures tended only to the adoption of a determined and united feeling of resistance on the part of the colonists. On the 13th May, 1774, General Gage arrived at Boston to administer the province of Massachusetts Bay. On the arrival of the Boston Port Bill public meetings were held in the various Colonies, which subsequently led to an agreement being framed by the Committee of Correspondence at Boston, entitled a solemn league and covenant, wherein the subscribers bound themselves in the most solemn manner, and in the presence of God, to suspend all commercial intercourse with Great Britain from the last day of the ensuing month of August, until the Boston Port Bill and the other late obnoxious laws were repealed, and the Colony of Massachusetts Bay fully restored to its chartered rights. This agreement led to the issue of a Proclamation by General Gage, in which it was styled an "unlawful, hostile, and traitorous combination, contrary to the allegiance due to the King," &c.

Measures were also adopted by the colonists for holding a general Congress at Philadelphia, which was opened on the 5th September, 1774, the first public act of which was a declaratory resolution expressive of their disposition with respect to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and immediately intended to confirm and encourage that people, and to approve of the wisdom and fortitude with which their opposition to the measures adopted by Government had hitherto been conducted.

On the 30th November, 1774, a new Parliament met in Great Britain, and in the speech from the Throne the two Houses were informed that a most daring spirit of resistance and disobedience

to the law still existed in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and had in divers parts of it broke forth in fresh violences of a very criminal nature ; that these proceedings had been countenanced and encouraged in others of the Colonies, and unwarrantable attempts made to obstruct the commerce of this Kingdom.

On the 9th February, 1775, a humble Address was presented to the King by Parliament, in reply to the Royal Speech.

In this Address the Parliament stated that “ we have taken them (the papers relating to American affairs) into our most serious consideration, and we find that a part of your Majesty’s subjects in the province of Massachusetts Bay have proceeded so far as to resist the authority of the supreme Legislature ; that a *rebellion* at the time actually existed within the said province ; and that they saw, with the utmost concern, that they had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements entered into by His Majesty’s subjects in several of the other Colonies. . . . “ We can never,” continued the Address, “ so far desert the trust reposed in us as to relinquish any part of the sovereign authority over all your Majesty’s dominions which, by law, is vested in your Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament ; and the conduct of many persons in several of the Colonies, during the late disturbances, is alone sufficient to convince us how necessary this power is for the protection of the lives and fortunes of your Majesty’s subjects. . . . “ At the same time we consider it as our indispensable duty humbly to beseech your Majesty that you will take the most effectual measures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the Supreme Legislature ; and we beg leave, in the most solemn manner, to assure your Majesty that it is our fixed

resolution, at the hazard of our lives and properties, to stand by your Majesty against all rebellious attempts in the maintenance of the just rights of your Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament."

In consequence of this Address, military preparations were made to coerce the Colonists; and on the 10th February, 1775, a Bill was introduced into Parliament, and, after a long debate, received the Royal Assent, on the 30th March, 1775 (15 Geo. III, cap. 10). The title of the Act was, "An Act to restrain the trade and Commerce of the Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, and Colonies of Connecticut, &c., in North America, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Islands in the West Indies, &c."

The Minister, in proposing the Bill, stated that he supported it on the grounds that, as the Americans had refused to trade with Great Britain, *it was but just that Great Britain should not suffer them to trade with any other nation.* By a further Act these restrictions were extended to several other Colonies in North America, which had been omitted in the first Act.

By the terms of this Act, all vessels trading with the colonies were to be furnished with certificates, without which they were liable to seizure by British ships or war and officers of the Customs.

On the 20th May, 1775, Articles of Confederation and perpetual union were entered into by the delegates of the several Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c. A resolution was at the same time passed, that after the expiration of six months (from the 20th July, 1775), all the ports of the said Colonies were declared to be thenceforth open to the ships of every State in Europe

that would admit and protect the commerce of the Colonies.*

Although by the above Articles, the colonists usurped the rights of sovereignty with regard to peace and war, the entering into alliances, the appointment of civil and military officers, &c., still their connection with Great Britain was maintained, and no *de facto* independent Government was established.

On the 12th June, 1775, General Gage issued a Proclamation, by which a pardon was offered in the King's name to all those who should forthwith lay down their arms, threatening the treatment of *rebels* and traitors to all those who did not accept the proffered pardon. This Proclamation was looked upon as the preliminary to immediate action, and on the 17th June, hostilities commenced between the colonists and royal troops in the neighbourhood of Charlestown.

In July 1775, the Confederacy assumed the appellation of the *Thirteen United Colonies*, and General Washington was appointed to the command of the army of the Confederation. Hostilities were carried on, not only in the colonies, but Canada was also invaded by the Colonial forces.

The first Act of the Congress for the formation of a navy was promulgated on the 13th October, 1775, when two vessels were ordered to be armed, and on the 30th of the same month, two more armed vessels were ordered to be fitted for sea. On the 25th November, 1775, resolutions were passed, directing seizures and capture under commissions obtained from the Congress, together with the condemnation of British vessels *employed*

* The trade of the British Colonies, at this period, was carried on solely by British and Colonial shipping.

in a hostile manner against the Colonies ; the mode of trial and of condemnation was pointed out, and the shares of the prizes were apportioned. On the 28th November, 1775, Congress adopted rules for the regulation of the navy of the *United Colonies*. On the 13th December a Report was sanctioned for fitting out a naval armament, to consist in the whole of thirteen ships. On the 22nd December, officers were appointed to command the armed vessels.

On the 6th January, 1776, a regulation was adopted relative to the division of prizes and prize money taken by armed vessels.

On the 23rd March, 1776, resolutions were adopted authorizing the fitting out of *private armed vessels*, to cruize against the enemies of the *United Colonies*.

On the 2nd April, 1776, the form of a commission for private armed vessels was agreed upon, and on the 3rd April instructions to the commanders of private armed vessels were considered and adopted. *They authorized the capture of all ships and other vessels belonging to the inhabitants of Great Britain* on the high seas, or between high-water and low-water marks, except vessels bringing persons who intended to reside and settle in the United Colonies.

The whole of these laws were promulgated previously to the final Declaration of Independence issued on the 4th July, 1776.

In the meantime the different Powers of Europe, notwithstanding their declarations of neutrality in the conflict between Great Britain and her Colonies, more particularly France, Spain, and Holland, almost openly expressed their sympathy with the cause of colonists, and aided them with arms and money, and allowed the fitting out of ships, the repairs and armaments of privateers in

their ports, even previously to the receipt of the Declaration of Independence of the Colonies, signed on the 4th July, 1776; the letter from the American Committee of Secret Correspondence to Mr. Silas Deane, their Agent in Paris, inclosing the *Declaration of Independency*, with instructions to make it known to the Powers of Europe, not being received until the 7th of November, 1776.

In March, 1776, Mr. S. Deane had been sent to France by the Committee of Secret Correspondence of America* with instructions to communicate in the character of a merchant with M. de Vergennes, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to procure through the assistance of that Government a supply of clothing and arms for 25,000 men. Mr. Deane was provided with letters of introduction addressed to various French subjects interested in the success of the colonists. Already, previously to the arrival of Mr. Deane, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs had obtained authority from the King to furnish "un million de livres pour le service des Colonies Anglaises." A M. de Beaumarchais was secretly charged with the disposal of this money for the benefit of the Colonies.

The following particulars regarding the movements of the American ships of war subsequently to the Declaration of Independence of the Colonies

* This Committee was established by the colonists on the 29th November, 1775, to correspond with the friends of America in other countries. The Committee was denominated the "*Committee of Secret Correspondence*," and continued in operation till April 17, 1777, when the name was changed to that of the "*Committee of Foreign Affairs*." On the appointment of a Secretary of Foreign Affairs, on the 10th of August, 1781, the Committee was dissolved, and the foreign correspondence from that time went through the hands of the Secretary.

have been obtained principally from the "History of the United States' Navy," by Fenimore Cooper, the authenticity of which are, however, sufficiently borne out on reference to the official correspondence of that period.

The "Reprisal" was the first American man-of-war that ever showed herself in Europe. She quitted America not long after the Declaration of Independence, and appeared in France in the autumn of 1776, bringing in with her *several English prizes*. A few privateers had preceded her, and slight difficulties had occurred in relation to some of their prizes* that had gone into Spain; but it is believed that these were the first English captured ships that had entered France since the commencement of the American Revolution. The English Ambassador complained of this infraction of the Treaty between the two countries, but means were found to dispose of the prizes without detection. The "Reprisal" having refitted, soon sailed towards the Bay of Biscay on another cruise. Here she took several English vessels, and among the rest a King's packet that plied between Falmouth and Lisbon. When the cruise was terminated, Captain Wickes went into Nantes, taking his prizes with him. This proceeding caused further representations to be made by the British Ambassador, which resulted in the prizes being ordered to quit France. The "Reprisal," however, was allowed to remain, in consequence of her leaky state. The prizes were taken into the offing, and sold to French purchasers.

In April 1777, the "Lexington" arrived, and the old difficulties were renewed. The American Commissioners in Paris, who had been authorized by their Government to equip vessels, appoint

* See reference to policy of Spain, page 5312.

officers, and do other matters to annoy the enemy, now planned a cruize that surpassed anything of the sort that had yet been done in Europe under the American flag. Captain Wickes was directed to proceed to sea with his own vessel (the "Reprisal") and the "Lexington," and to go directly off Ireland, in order to intercept a convoy of linen ships that was expected to sail about that time. The "Dolphin," a cutter which had been purchased and fitted out in France, was also directed to join the squadron.

Captain Wickes quitted Nantes about the commencement of June 1777, and sailed round the coast of Ireland, capturing and destroying many ships, and afterwards returned to France.

The boldness and success of this cruize produced much sensation in England, and the French Government was driven to the necessity of either entirely throwing aside the mask, or of taking some more decided step in relation to these cruizers. Not being prepared for war, it resorted to the latter expedient. The "Reprisal" and "Lexington" were ordered to be seized and held until security was given that they would quit the European seas, while the prizes were ordered to quit France without delay. The latter were accordingly taken outside the port and disposed of to French merchants in the same informal manner as in the previous cases, and the vessels of war prepared to return to America.

While the American Commissioners (Dr. Franklin and Silas Deane) were directing the movements of Captain Wickes in the manner that has been described, they were not idle in other quarters. A small frigate was building at Nantes on their account, and an agent was sent by them to Dover, where he purchased a fast-sailing, English-built cutter, and had her carried across to Dunkirk.

Here she was privately equipped as a cruizer, and named the "Surprise," and Captain G. Conyngham was appointed to command her, by filling up a blank commission from John Hancock, the President of the Congress. This commission was dated March 1, 1777. Having obtained his officers and crew in Dunkirk, Captain Conyngham sailed on a cruise about the 1st May, and on the 7th he captured the Harwich packet, "Prince of Orange," with which he returned to Dunkirk.

This proceeding of the "Surprise" called forth the earnest remonstrance of the English Ambassador, and Captain Conyngham and his crew were imprisoned, the cutter seized, and the prizes liberated. The commission of Captain Conyngham was taken from him and sent to Versailles.

Notwithstanding these proceedings the American Commissioners purchased and fitted out another cutter at Dunkirk, which was called the "Revenge," and means were found to liberate Captain Conyngham and his people, to whom a new commission was given, doubtless one of those in blank which had been confided to the Commissioners to fill at their discretion.

The "Revenge," under the command of Captain Conyngham, sailed from Dunkirk on the 18th July, 1777, and captured many British vessels, some of which were destroyed, but the most valuable were sent to Spain.

After a cruise of almost unprecedented success as far as injury to British merchants were concerned, the "Revenge" went into Ferrol, refitted, and finally sailed for the American seas.

The characters of the "Surprise" and "Revenge," says Fenimore Cooper, appear never to have been properly understood. In all the accounts of the day, these vessels were spoken of as being privateers authorized to act by the Commissioners in

Paris. That the two vessels commanded by Captain Conyngham were public vessels, however, is proved in a variety of ways. Like the "Dolphin," the "Surprise" and "Revenge" were bought and equipped by Agents of the Diplomatic Commissioners of the United States.

The sensation produced amongst British merchants by the different cruizes in the European seas was very great; Mr. Deane,* one of the American Agents in Paris, stating that it had caused insurance to rise, and even deterred British merchants from shipping goods in English bottoms, so that in a few weeks *forty sail of French ships* were loading in the Thames on freight.

Insurances in some instances rose as high as 25 per cent., and for a short period 10 per cent. was asked between Dover and Calais.

In 1776, the American Commissioners in Paris, with a view to increase the naval force of the country, caused a frigate of extraordinary size, and of peculiar armament and construction for that period, to be laid down at Amsterdam. This ship had the keel and sides of a two-decker, though frigate-built, and her main-deck armament was intended to consist of 32-pounders. She was named the "Indian." In consequence, however, of the apprehension of the Dutch Government, and the jealousy of that of England, the American Congress was induced to make an offering of the "Indian" to Louis XVI, and she was equipped and got ready for sea as a French vessel-of-war.

This vessel subsequently entered the American service under the following circumstances, and was finally captured, after having destroyed a large amount of British shipping.

* This letter contains an interesting report on the proceedings of the American cruizers and privateers in France and Spain since their first arrival in the European seas.

The following are the circumstances related by Cooper. In 1779, Commodore Gillon was sent to Europe by the State of Carolina, provided with large amounts of Colonial produce, for the purpose of raising funds to purchase ships of war for the American navy. Commodore Gillon, after many unsuccessful attempts to obtain the class of ships he required, finally went to Amsterdam, where he found the "Indian," which vessel, as previously mentioned, had been laid down by the American Commissioners, and subsequently presented to France. She had the dimensions of a small seventy-four, but was a frigate in construction, carrying an armament of twenty-eight thirty-sixes on her gun-deck. This ship, though strictly the property of France, had been lent by Louis XVI to the Duke of Luxemburg, who hired her to the State of South Carolina for three years on condition that the State would insure her, sail her at its own expense, and render to her owner one-fourth of the proceeds of her prizes. Under this singular compact the ship, which was named the "South Carolina" for the occasion, got out of Amsterdam in 1781, and made a successful cruize in the Narrow Seas, sending her prizes into Spain. She afterwards sailed for America, capturing ten sail, with which she went into the Havanna.

Cooper states that most of the vessels of South Carolina were purchased, and its seamen were principally obtained, from places out of its limits; Commodore Gillon and Captain Joyner being both natives of Holland.

Having thus given an outline of the proceedings of the American vessels of war in Europe, it will be interesting to refer to the diplomatic correspondence, and also to that of the American Commissioners in Paris.

On the 18th of August, 1776, Mr. Silas Deane, who, as before stated, had been sent to Paris as the Agent of the revolted Colonies, and who had arrived in that city about the beginning of July, reported the result of his secret interviews with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. de Vergennes assured Mr. Deane that the importance of American commerce was well known, and that no country could so well supply the Colonies, and receive their produce, as France; for which reason the Court had ordered their ports to be kept open and equally free to America as to Britain. With regard to the shipment of arms, M. de Vergennes stated that considering the good understanding between the two Courts of Versailles and London, they could not *openly* encourage the shipment of warlike stores, but no obstruction of any kind would be given; if there should, as the Custom-houses were not fully in their secrets in the matter, such obstructions would be removed on the first application.

So satisfied was Mr. Deane with the result of his intercourse with the French Minister, that he stated that he had hopes of obtaining liberty for the armed vessels of the United Colonies to dispose of their prizes in the ports of France, and also for the arming and fitting-out of vessels of war from thence. He further urged that a few American cruizers should be sent to the French coast, where they would do very well, as they would find protection in the harbours of the kingdom. Coming ostensibly for the purpose of commerce, he stated, no questions would be asked, and they might wait until opportunity offered and then strike something to the purpose.

On the 8th October, 1776, Mr. Deane stated that the French Court, as well as other Courts in Europe, had expected that the Declaration of

Independence would be formally communicated to them. He also urged the necessity of eight or ten American frigates being collected at Bordeaux, where they might have leisure to refit and procure supplies. The appearance of American cruizers in Europe had, he stated, amazed the British merchants, and that insurance would now be on the war establishment ; and as the American vessels of war would be protected in the ports of France and Spain, the whole of the British commerce would be exposed. He also prayed that the Committee would forward him *blank commissions*, or a power to grant commissions to ships of war, as there were many persons wishing for an opportunity for using them in this way. Mr. Deane made frequent applications for *blank commissions*, which were subsequently forwarded to the American Ministers in Paris in December, 1776.

The first country which appears to have publicly acknowledged the vessels of the United States, as being entitled to belligerent rights, was Spain, under the following circumstances :—

In September, 1776, Captain Lee, commanding the American vessel “Hawke,” who on his passage from America had captured some valuable British vessels, went into Bilbao, not with the prizes, but with the captains and crews of the captured vessels. The British Consul at Bilbao and the captains of the vessels protested, and complained against Captain Lee as a pirate, on which his vessel was detained, and his commission, &c., sent to Madrid by the Spanish authorities.

On the 7th of October, 1776, the Spanish Government directed the Governor of Bilbao to release the “Hawke,” and declared “that in consequence of the amity subsisting between His Catholic Majesty and the King of Great Britain, he should maintain a perfect neutrality during the

war ; that he should not give any aid to the colonists ; *but should not deny their being admitted into any ports of his dominions, while they conformed to the laws of the country.*"

On the 26th of September, 1776, Commissioners were appointed by the American Congress, for transacting the business of the United States at the Court of France. The persons chosen were Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, and Thomas Jefferson : the latter was subsequently replaced by Arthur Lee. The three Commissioners met in Paris about the middle of December, where they continued to reside, chiefly employed in procuring military supplies and money for the United States, till they signed the Treaty of Alliance with France on the 6th February, 1778. They were presented to the King as Representatives of an independent State, on the 20th March, 1778. Dr. Franklin was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France on the 14th September, 1778, at which time the Commission was dissolved.

In a letter addressed by the Committee to the Commissioners on the 21st September, 1776, they were informed that a Resolution had been passed by Congress, *approving of armed vessels being fitted out by them on continental account, provided the Court of France disliked not the measure ; and they were informed that blank commissions for this purpose would be sent to them by the next opportunity.*

The Commissioners arrived in Paris on the 22nd of December, 1776, and on the 28th they were received by M. de Vergennes, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. They laid before him their commissions, with the Articles of a proposed Treaty of Commerce. In their letter to the Committee reporting their reception, they stated *that the ports of France, Spain, and*

Florence (that is, Leghorn in the Mediterranean), were open to the American cruizers upon the usual terms of neutrality.

In March, 1777, the Commissioners reported that the French Court, while treating them privately with all civility, was cautious of giving umbrage to England, and was therefore desirous of avoiding an open reception and acknowledgment of them, or entering into any formal negotiation with them, as Ministers from the Congress. To make them easy, however, they were told that the ports of France were open to their ships as friends. Although it was no secret at the time that 200 field-pieces of brass, and 30,000 fusils, with other munitions of war in great abundance, had been taken out of the King's magazines for exportation to America, the Minister in their presence affected to know nothing of that operation.

During these Conferences the Commissioners stated that every step was taken to gratify England publicly, by attending to the remonstrances of our Ambassador, forbidding the departure of ships which had military stores on board;* recalling officers who had leave of absence and were going to join the Americans, *and giving strict orders that our prizes should not be sold in French ports.*

They also reported that Captain Wickes had made a cruize during the winter (1776-77), and had returned to France with *five prizes*, where they were sold, which proceeding caused some trouble und uneasiness to the French Court. Money to the amount of 2,000,000 of livres was also supplied to the Commissioners through the

* These were afterwards privately permitted to go, or went without permission.

French Government. Captain Wickes was directed by the Commissioners to make another cruize previously to his return to America.

In May 1777 the Commissioners were directed to purchase in such port or place in Europe as it could be done with most convenience and despatch, a fine fast-sailing frigate, or larger ship. They were instructed to place Captain Paul Jones in command of the vessel, and to employ him as they thought best. In June 1777 they reported that the ship building at Amsterdam would be nearly as strong as a seventy-four, and might join the squadron in the months of February or March.

On the 16th July, 1777, M. de Vergennes addressed a letter to the Commissioners, complaining of the conduct of the American vessels in carrying on hostilities from the French ports, and at the same time informed them that orders had been sent to the ports for their sequestration and detention until sufficient securities could be obtained that they should return directly to their country, and not expose themselves by new acts of hostility to the necessity of seeking asylum in French ports. With regard to the prizes they had orders to go out immediately.

In a letter dated the 30th November, 1777, the Commissioners refer to the difficulties arising out of the uncertain policy of the maritime Powers, by which the American prizes could not be publicly sold, in consequence of which the purchasers took advantage to beat down the price, and sometimes the Admiralty Courts were obliged to lay hold of them in consequence of orders from Court, obtained by the English Ambassador.

On the 8th February, 1778, the Commissioners announced the signature of the Treaties of Commerce and Alliance between France and the United States, the announcement of which sub-

sequently led to hostilities between France and Great Britain.

In consequence of the proceedings of the American privateers in the French ports, numerous representations were made by Lord Stormont, the British Ambassador at Paris, to the French Government, during the years 1776-77 ; in fact, the correspondence with France of that period is principally upon that subject.

In a memorial addressed to M. de Vergennes on the 18th March, 1777, the English Ambassador made the following demands on the French Government : —

“ Il reclame donc l'accomplissement des assurances formelles qui lui ont été données que le vaisseau Américain commandé par le Sieur Wickes sortirait d'abord du port de l'Orient, et qu'il ne lui serait pas permis de croiser sur les côtes de France.

“ 1. Il demande la restitution immédiate et plenièrre du paquebot de Falmouth, vaisseau appartenant au Roi son maître.

“ 2. Celle des quatre vaisseaux marchands mentionnés dessus appartenant à des sujets de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne. Il demande que cette restitution, *avec la valeur de cette partie des cargaisons qui a été détournée, soit fait d'abord et bonâ fide aux propriétaires.*”

These demands arose out of the capture of five British vessels by the American ship “ R-prisal,” which had been taken into the port of L'Orient, and there sold, and appear to be the only instance in which the Ambassador made any claim for the value of the cargoes.

Notwithstanding these representations, assistance continued to be rendered to the vessels of the colonists in the French ports.

On the 4th July, 1777, Lord Stormont received

instructions from his Government, of which the following is an extract : —

“The proper representations made by your Excellency to the French Ministers, with respect to the cutter fitting out at Dunkirk, the artillery and military stores collecting for the use of the rebels, and the several causes of complaint given by their Governors in the West Indies, meet with His Majesty’s approbation.

“The inclosed copy of a letter from Whitehaven will show your Excellency that fresh proofs have been lately given of the protection held out to the rebels in the French ports where the three privateers, the ‘Reprisal,’ the ‘Lexington,’ and the ‘Dolphin,’ have been supplied with everything that was necessary to them for their cruise, the last of them wholly fitted out at Nantes, and it appears that after their cruise they returned to some of the ports of France.

“This account, by His Majesty’s command, has been taken into consideration by his confidential servants, and their opinion thereon submitted to His Majesty.

“In consequence thereof I am commanded by His Majesty to signify to your Excellency it is his pleasure that you acquaint the French Ministers that, however desirous His Majesty may be to maintain the present peace, he cannot, from his respect to his own honour and his regard to the interest of his trading subjects, submit to such strong and public instances of support and protection shown to the rebels by a nation that at the same time professes in the strongest terms its desire to maintain the present harmony subsisting between the two Crowns. The shelter given to the armed vessels of the rebels, the facility they have of disposing of their prizes by the connivance of Government, and the conveniences allowed them to refit, are such irrefragable proofs of support,

that scarcely more could be done if there was an avowed alliance betwixt France and them, and that we were in a state of war with that Kingdom.

“ ‘The avidity of gain will tempt merchants in all countries to do very irregular things, and that avidity may not be easily contracted,’ but the private views of the traders of France are not concerned in these transactions otherwise than by buying below their value what is supposed to be sold clandestinely in the case of the prizes carried into the French ports. Such a circumstance cannot weigh with a great State, whose views must be directed by greater considerations. The views of the rebels are evident; they know that the honour of this country, and the proper feelings of the people in general, will not submit to such open violation of solemn Treaties and established laws acknowledged by all nations. The necessary consequence must be a war, which is the object they have in view, and they are not delicate in the choice of means that may bring about an end so much desired by them.

“ These reflections, my Lord, your Excellency will communicate to the French Ministers, expressing, at the same time, that an explanation is desired, not a menace intended; but, on full consideration of the present circumstances, they must be satisfied peace, however earnestly wished, cannot be maintained, unless an effectual stop is put to our just causes of complaint.

“ Lord Macartney and Governor Shirley have transmitted many depositions on oath to ascertain the complaints, the particular subjects of which have been sent to your Excellency, but I do not trouble you with them, as you need no proofs to be convinced that the French Governors are acting the most unjustifiable conduct in the West Indies,

where there is too much reason to suspect they are concerned in the piracies."

In consequence of the seizure of the English vessel "Experience," the English Ambassador addressed the following demand to the French Government on the 8th July, 1777:—

"Que le vaisseau Anglais nommé "l'Expérience," et sa cargaison, soient restitués d'abord aux propriétaires ou à leur ayant-eause, et que les capteurs reparent tout le dommage qu'ils ont fait. Il serait superflu d'insister davantage sur la justice de cette demande, en parlant à un Ministère aussi éclairé que celui de France, et c'est à dessein que l'Ambassadeur évite d'appuyer sur les circonstances de cette prise ; il se bornera à dire que ce bâtiment Anglais étoit à l'avère près du port de Cherbourg quand il a été pris par les pirates Américains, qui sont sortis de ce même port pour s'emparer de ce vaisseau, et qui ont été accompagnés de plusieurs sujets de Sa Majesté très Chrétienne, et même de plusieurs soldats François qui ont été complices de cet attentat."

In reply to those representations M. de Vergennes read a *note verbale* to Lord Stormont, the following extract of which relates to the conduct of the French Government with regard to the privateers which had been admitted into the French ports:—

"C'est d'après cette conviction que le Roi me charge de déclarer à votre Excellence, *que fidèle à l'observation des traités, que Sa Majesté s'attend qui ne seront pas moins exactement observés de la part de l'Angleterre, elle ne permettra rien qui pourrait y déroger ;* et que sensible aux plaintes que vous avez eu commission de me porter contre les trois corsaires (Américains) la '*Représaille*,' le '*Lexington*,' et le '*Dolphin*,' lesquels, après avoir eu injonction de sortir des ports de France

pour n'y plus revenir, y sont cependant rentrés malgré cette défense ; Sa Majesté, bien éloignée d'approuver cette navette que les traités réprouvent, en est au contraire très-mécontente, et ne peut mieux en témoigner son mécontentement qu'en ordonnant, comme elle le fait, de séquestrer lesdits corsaires dans les ports où ils peuvent être relâchés, pour y être retenus jusqu'à ce qu'on puisse avoir des sûretés suffisantes qu'ils retourneront en droiture dans leur patrie, sans infester de nouveau les mers d'Europe.

“Quant aux prises que ces corsaires ou d'autres peuvent avoir amenées, ou pourront amener par la suite dans nos ports, les ordres sont renouvelés non-seulement pour qu'on n'en permette pas la vente ; mais encore qu'on les fasse partir aussitôt que le vent et les circonstances du temps pourront le permettre, sans se prêter à aucune des exceptions que la cupidité des vendeurs et des acheteurs est ingénieuse à former ; et il est enjoint aux officiers préposés à cet effet, d'y tenir sévèrement la main, sauf à en répondre en leur propre et privé nom. Il leur est pareillement recommandé de veiller soigneusement à ce que les facilités de commerce dont les Américains jouissent dans les ports de France n'excèdent pas celles d'un commerce permis.

“Si quelque sujet Anglais se croit fondé à intenter une action personnelle contre quelqu'un des susdits corsaires, la voie des tribunaux leur est ouverte ici comme en Angleterre. *La loi décide les affaires contentieuses, et jamais l'autorité.*

“Pour ce qui est du ‘*Dolphin*,’ que votre Excellence prétend être un bâtiment Français armé en France avec l'équipage de la même nation, et n'ayant qu'un seul officier Américain, l'examen le plus impartial en sera fait, et si la chose est

effectivement telle qu'elle vous a été représentée, il en sera fait justice."

On the 15th of March, 1778, the French Ambassador in London communicated to the English Government the recognition of the independence of the American Colonies, and the Treaties which had been signed between France and the United States, which led to the withdrawal of the English Ambassador from Paris, and to the subsequent hostilities between the two countries without any formal declaration of war.

In 1779 the French Government published an *Exposé des Motifs* of its conduct relative to Great Britain, to which a reply was published by Great Britain, written by the historian Gibbon, and contained in vol. iv of his miscellaneous works. In reply to the latter Memorial, the French Government published a paper entitled "Observations de la Cour de Versailles sur le Mémoire justificatif de la Cour de Londres."* In this paper the following extracts occur in justification of the asylum granted to the American privateers in the French ports : —

"En donnant asile aux Américains, le Roi n'a fait que remplir un des premiers devoirs de l'humanité, en même temps qu'il a exercé un droit inhérent à la souveraineté ; droit qui appartient à toutes les nations indépendantes, qui ne peut être restreint que par des Conventions, et dont l'exercice est plus étendu en Angleterre que dans aucun autre Etat de l'Europe. Le Roi n'a eu aucune raison de renoncer à l'exercice de ce droit au préjudice des Américains, parce que cette nation ne l'a jamais offensé ; et c'eût été de sa part

* See "Droit des Gens;" Martens, vol. i. Causes Célèbres, 1761-88, p. 462.—(F. O. Lib., Oct. 730.)

une tyrannie, une cruauté inouïe que de les expulser de ses Etats, parce qu'ils étaient injustement opprimés par la Grande Bretagne. Des Américains ont séjourné dans plus d'un pays de l'Europe. En est-il aucun d'où ils n'aient été forcés de sortir ; aucun où ils n'avaient joui du droit de l'hospitalité ; aucun où ils n'aient été aussi tranquilles et aussi surs que dans les provinces les plus reculées de l'Amérique ? A quel titre la Cour de Londres prétend-elle donc faire un crime au Roi de n'avoir chassé les Américains de ses Etats ?

“Non-seulement le Roi a donné un asile aux Américains, mais il a aussi admis leurs corsaires et leurs prises ; et c'est là un des principaux griefs de la Cour de Londres, sur lequel elle s'est appesantie la plus, et qui a fourni la matière la plus ample à ses déclamations et à ses reproches. Mais quelques mots suffiront pour établir les véritables principes sur cette matière, et pour démontrer que le Ministère Anglais les a méconnus volontairement.

“Le Roi est le maître d'admettre dans ses ports les navires de toutes les nations de l'univers. Ce droit s'étend sur les bâtimens de guerre comme sur les bâtimens marchands ; et il n'admet de restriction que celles qui sont établis par des Traités. Celui d'Utrecht en renferme relativement aux bâtimens de guerre : L'Article XV porte en substance ‘que les Parties Contractantes (la France et l'Angleterre) ne permettront pas à leurs ennemis respectifs d'armer dans leurs ports, d'y vendre leurs prises, et d'y séjourner au-delà du temps requis pour réparer leurs dommages et se pourvoir des choses nécessaires pour être en état de remettre à la mer.’ Le Roi a suivi ponctuellement cette conduite par rapport aux corsaires Américains. Sa volonté à cet égard est constatée

par les ordres les plus précis, et surtout par leur exécution. Il est vrai que le Ministère Anglais avance *que ces ordres étaient illusoires, qu'ils étaient transgressés ouvertement, impunément et même sous l'autorité du Gouvernement*: mais cette accusation est une calomnie d'autant plus révoltante qu'elle est contraire à la notoriété publique, constatée même par les gazettes Ministérielles imprimées en Amérique.

“ Si l'on prétend que le Roi aurait dû refuser toute retraite aux corsaires Américains, parce qu'il aurait dû les regarder comme pirates, on demande de quel droit le Roi aurait pu les juger tels ? Les Américains ne sont point ses sujets : il n'est ni le juge ni l'arbitre des querelles domestiques de l'Angleterre. Il avait adopté la neutralité, et il l'aurait enfreinte de la manière la plus odieuse, en prononçant sur l'état des Américains. Ces principes sont certains, et c'est une véritable dérision que de les méconnaître, comme ce serait une adulation, une faiblesse inexcusable que de les violer. La Cour de Londres seule a eu des pirates en mer ; ce sont ses bâtimens marchands qui, en pleine paix, ont enlevé des bâtimens Français ; et cette Cour ne soutiendra pas sans doute, que ce procédé était contraire à ses ordres ou à ses intentions, puisque les coupables, quoique dénoncés, sont demeurés impunis, et que les navires pris n'ont pas été restitués.”

It results from the foregoing statements that no such contrast between the conduct of France on the occasion of the revolt of the British Provinces in 1774, and that of Great Britain on the occasion of the recent insurrection in the United States, as that which Mr. Adams has sought to draw, can really be drawn. Great Britain by no act of hers conferred upon her revolted colonies any belligerent character, or sought to enforce against

neutrals belligerent rights; on the contrary, for a long period she dealt with her colonies as revolted provinces by acts of ordinary legislation, and by restrictions on their trade. On the other hand, the United States within a few months after the commencement of the insurrection, conferred upon the Southern States belligerent rights by the Proclamation issued by the President of the United States on the 19th of April, 1861, establishing the blockade of the Southern States, "in pursuance of the laws of the United States and of the Laws of Nations in such cases provided."

Foreign Office.

October 30, 1865.

Memorandum respecting Representations made by Mr. Adams of Breaches of Neutrality during the Civil War.

1. "BERMUDA."

August 15, 1861.

Letter acknowledged and referred to Treasury August 15.

Steamer said to be fitting out for Confederates at Hartlepool. Not a case for interference. Proved to be a blockade runner.

2. "SUMTER."

September 30, 1861.

Complaint of the "Sumter" having been acknowledged as a ship of war at Trinidad by the Governor and the captain of Her Majesty's ship "Cadmus."

The circumstances had been already reported, and the opinion of the Law Officers taken (September 16), who decided that no irregularity had been committed. Mr. Adams was informed accordingly.

The "Sumter" had run the blockade of the Mississippi, whence she went to Puerto Cabello, and then to Trinidad. She was afterwards laid up at Gibraltar, where she was watched by the United States' steamer "Tuscarora." While at Gibraltar the captain was assassinated by the lieutenant. The ship was dismantled and sold to a British firm in December, 1862, and came to Liverpool. Her proceedings there occasioned a subsequent correspondence.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONFEDERATE DEPOT AT NASSAU.

October 1, 1861.

Letter acknowledged and referred to Colonial Office, October 8.

The allegations in Mr. Adams' letter were denied by Mr. H. Adderley, the person who was stated to have the shipment of the supplies, and Mr. Adams expressed his satisfaction at the denial. (*Mr. Adams, January 10, 1862.*)

4. "NASHVILLE."

November 22, 1861.

Acknowledged and referred to Law Officers, November 23.

This was a complaint of the Confederate steamer "Nashville" having been permitted to enter Southampton after destroying the American barque "Harvey Birch."

The "Nashville," which had escaped from Charleston, proved to be regularly commissioned as a ship of war, and was, under the advice of the Law Officers, acknowledged accordingly.

For correspondence as to the proceedings of the "Nashville" and United States' steamer "Tuscarora" at Southampton, see Parliamentary Papers presented 1862,

5. "ORETO," OR "FLORIDA."

February 18, 1862.

Acknowledged and referred to Treasury, February 18.

Alleged to be fitting at Liverpool for the Confederate Service.

The Customs officers reported that she was intended for a merchant-vessel and was stated to be going to Italy. No proof was forthcoming of her equipment, and she sailed, March 22, without any armament on board. On arriving at Nassau she was seized by Her Majesty's ship "Greyhound" for violation of Foreign Enlistment Act. The case was tried in the Vice-Admiralty Court, and the ship released, August 2, 1862. She then ran the blockade of Mobile, and having armed there, escaped again as the "Florida" ship of war, under the command of Captain Maffit.

Her career continued until her seizure in the harbour of Bahia, by the United States' ship "Wachusets," in October, 1864.

Reference to Foreign Enlistment Act.

In the second representation made by Mr. Adams, March 25, 1862, the following passage occurs, which, as being the first reference to the operation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, may be worthy of remark:—

"It is with the deepest regret that the President directs me to submit to Her Majesty's Government a representation of the unfortunate effect produced upon the minds of the people of the United States from the conviction that nearly all of the assistance that is now obtained from abroad by the persons still in arms against their Government, and which enables them to continue the struggle, comes from the kingdom of Great

Britain and its dependencies. Neither is this impression relieved by the information that the existing municipal laws are found to be insufficient, and do not furnish means of prevention adequate to the emergency."

6. BLOCKADE-RUNNERS LADEN IN ENGLAND.

March 10, 1862.

Letter acknowledged March 13. Referred to Law Officers March 12, who decided (*March 22*) that Her Majesty's Government could not interfere.

7. "EMILY ST. PIERRE."

April 24, 1862.

Acknowledged and referred to Law Officers, April 24.

A blockade-runner which, after capture, was rescued by her master and two men from the prize crew and brought to Liverpool.

Under advice of Law Officers, Her Majesty's Government refused to interfere.

8. "ALABAMA."

June 23, 1862.

Acknowledged, referred to Treasury and Law Officers, June 25.

A vessel known as the "No. 290," building by Messrs. Laird at Liverpool. Law Officers reported (*June 30*) that there was not sufficient evidence to proceed on, but that the vessel should be watched. The reports received from the Customs were sent to Mr. Adams (*July 4*), with a suggestion that the United States' Consul at Liverpool should procure further proofs of equipment, &c. Mr. Adams acknowledged, and promised to act on, this suggestion (*July 7*). He

sent further depositions accordingly (*July 22 and 24*), and accompanied the latter letter by an opinion of Mr. Collier in favour of seizure. The Law Officers reported (*July 29*) that she should be seized; but on the morning of the 29th she had sailed from the Mersey, under pretext of a trial trip. A copy of the Law Officers' opinion was sent to the Bahamas in case of the "Alabama" going there. She, however, proceeded to Angra Bay, Azores, where she met the "Bahama" and "Agrippina," with her armament, her Commander, Captain Semmes, and forty-two seamen. She then hoisted the Confederate flag, and sailed for Port Royal, Martinique, next to Blanco Island (belonging to Venezuela), where she coaled, then to Arkas Keys, then destroyed the United States' ship "Hatteras," off Galveston, and afterwards to Jamaica, where she was received and recognized as a regularly commissioned ship of war.

She continued her depredations at the Cape of Good Hope and elsewhere, until she was finally sunk by the United States' ship "Kearsarge," off Cherbourg, June 19, 1864.

*Naval Reserve men dismissed for engaging on board
"Alabama."*

It having been found that four Naval Reserve men had sailed in the "Alabama," on her first start, their names were erased from the Naval Reserve List. (*Admiralty, February 27, 1863.*)

9. "HECTOR."

November 17, 1862.

Referred to Admiralty, November 18.

This was an inquiry whether the "Hector" was building for Her Majesty's Government; and, after reference to the Admiralty, was answered in the affirmative.

10. THE "GEORGIANA."

January 16, 1863.

Acknowledged and referred to Treasury and Home Office, January 17.

Said to be fitting at Liverpool for Confederates, though Mr. Adams could not divulge the authority on which the statement was made.

The reports from the Customs sent to Mr. Adams on the 18th, 19th, and 27th January went to show that the vessel was not for war purposes.

She sailed on the 21st January for Nassau, and was wrecked in attempting to enter Charleston, March 19, 1863.

11. CONFEDERATE AGENCY IN ENGLAND.

February 9, 1863.

Acknowledged February 12; referred to Law Officers, Treasury, and Home Office, February 23.

This was the case of the intercepted correspondence.

Answered March 9; no cause to interfere.

12. "SUMTER," OR "GIBRALTAR," AT LIVERPOOL.

February 16, 1863.

Referred to Law Officers, February 17.

After her sale at Gibraltar (see No. 2), the "Sumter's" name was changed to the "Gibraltar." Mr. Adams complained of her being refitted for Confederate service. The Law Officers reported March 3, and Mr. Adams was informed, March 9, that there was no case for interference.

It appeared that guns were shipped on board the "Gibraltar," but they proved to be siege guns. She was wrecked in attempting to enter Charleston in July.

13. PAYMENT OF MEN, LATE OF "ALABAMA," IN ENGLAND. MESSRS. KLINGENDER'S AGENCY.

March 4, 1863.

Acknowledged and referred to Law Officers, March 12, 1863, who decided that no offence had been committed.

14. "PHANTOM" AND "SOUTHERNER."

March 26, 1863.

Acknowledged and referred to Treasury and Home Office March 27, Law Officers June 2.

"*Phantom*" fitting at Liverpool, "*Southerner*" at Stockton-on-Tees. Mr. Adams informed that there was no ground for interference, July 3.

Both vessels proved to be intended for blockade runners.

15. "ALEXANDRA."

March 30, 1863.

Acknowledged and referred to Law Officers, Treasury, and Home Office, March 31, 1863.

Reports were received from the Treasury on the 31st, and Home Office April 1. On the 4th of April the Law Officers advised seizure.

The trial ended in the discharge of the vessel, and the costs and damages having been compromised for 3,700*l.*, she was delivered to the owners. She was then sent to Nassau, where she was again tried on a similar charge of violation of "Foreign Enlistment Act," and again acquitted. She has remained there ever since, and is now known as the "*Mary*."

16. THE "VIRGINIA" OR "JAPAN."

April 8, 1863.

Acknowledged and referred to Home Office and Treasury, April 8.

When Mr. Adams complained, this vessel had already sailed from Greenock on the 2nd of April for Alderney. Instructions were sent to the Governor of Guernsey to have her watched. She did not, however, go to the Channel Islands, but went to the coast of France, where she met a small steamer, the "Alar" of Newhaven, off Morlaix, and took from her her crew and equipment. She then apparently went into Cherbourg.

An explanation was furnished to Mr. Adams, April 21, and on the 30th of April the Law Officers reported that no offence under the "Foreign Enlistment Act" had been committed by the "Alar." The "Virginia" was subsequently known as the "Georgia," and her arrival at Liverpool in 1864 occasioned a further correspondence.

17. IRON-CLADS AT LIVERPOOL.

July 11, 1863.

Acknowledged and referred to Treasury, Home Office, and Law Officers, July 13.

These vessels, known as the "El Mounassir" and "El Toussoon," and said to have been ordered of Messrs. Laird of Birkenhead by M. Bravay for the Egyptian Government, were seized and eventually purchased for Her Majesty's service.

18. "CANTON" OR "PAMPERO."

October 17, 1863.

Acknowledged and referred to Treasury, Home Office, and Admiralty, October 19.

This vessel, which was being constructed in the Clyde, nominally as a merchant ship for the China Trade, was, after inquiry, and under the advice of the Lord Advocate, seized and tried. The Crown took judgment by default, the case being undefended, and the vessel remained unde-

seizure until the close of the war. (*Lord Advocate, October 19, 1865.*)

19. ALLEGED CONFEDERATE DEPOT AT BERMUDA.

November 3, 1863.

Acknowledged and referred to Law Officers November 5, who reported (*November 12*) that there was no case for interference. Mr. Adams informed accordingly, November 27.

20. "RAPPAHANNOCK."

November 28, 1863.

Acknowledged November 30; referred to Home Office, Admiralty, Treasury, and Law Officers, November 29.

This vessel, formerly Her Majesty's ship "Victor," had been sold by the Admiralty to Messrs. Coleman in October, but without masts or sails. (*From Admiralty, October 24; to Admiralty, October 24.*)

She sailed from Sheerness on the morning of the 25th of November in a very incomplete state, the riggers being still on board, and arrived at Calais on the 26th. These circumstances had already been reported when Mr. Adams' representation was received.

Prosecution of Mr. Rumball.

Mr. Rumball, the head of the outfitting or rigging department at Sheerness Dockyard, was prosecuted for his share in the transaction, but was acquitted on trial at the Queen's Bench on the 4th of February, 1865. He was, however, placed on half-pay. (*To Mr. Adams, March 8, 1865.*)

Intended Prosecution of Messrs. Anson and Brown.

It was also intended to prosecute two other persons, seamen, for engaging men to serve in the "Rappahannock," under the name of the "Scylla," but the prosecution was not carried out, the men having, it is believed, absconded.

The "Rappahannock" remained at Calais until the conclusion of the war, when she was sold to a British firm and brought to England.

21. CONFEDERATE AGENCY AT LIVERPOOL.

December 7, 1863.

Acknowledged December 9, referred to Law Officers December 9.

This was the case of Jones and Co., accused of enlisting men for Confederate Service.

The Law Officers advised that J. Jones and R. Highat and their clerk Wilding, and another person named Maltman, should be proceeded against. (*Law Officers, December 12, 1863.*)

The Home Office accordingly proceeded against the two principals at the Spring Assizes; the case was removed by writ of certiorari to the Queen's Bench, where they were both convicted; but certain points were reserved for argument at the next term, and on the 23rd of November, 1864, they were condemned to pay a fine of £50 each.

22. CAPTAIN CATOR.

December 29, 1863.

Acknowledged and referred to Admiralty, December 30, 1863.

This was a complaint that an officer in Her Majesty's navy had been engaged in running the blockade. The Admiralty reported that they had no knowledge of it, and could not interfere. (*December 31, 1863.*)

23. NAVAL RESERVE MEN ENLISTED FOR "FLORIDA" AND "GEORGIA."

January 11, 1864.

Acknowledged January 13; referred to Home Office, January 13.

Three Naval Reserve men who were traced were struck off the list. (*Admiralty, January 21.*)

24. NAVAL RESERVE MEN IN "ALABAMA."

January 13, 1864.

Acknowledged and referred to Home Office, January 14.

Mr. Adams sent a list of nineteen men said to belong to Naval Reserve; but of this number, only three could be traced as actually belonging to it. (*Admiralty, January 29, February 18.*)

25. "WILL O' THE WISP."

February 22, 1864.

Acknowledged and referred to Colonial Office, February 25.

This vessel was said to be going to Bermuda to convey stores to the Confederate Government.

No case appeared for interference. (*Colonial Office, May 16, 1864.*)

26. "AMPHION."

March 18, 1864.

Acknowledged and referred to Home Office, March 18.

Said to be equipping for Confederates.

Law Officers reported that no case was made out. (*Law Officers, March 31.*)

She was eventually sent to Copenhagen for sale as a merchant-ship.

27. "HAWK."

April 16, 1864.

Acknowledged and referred to Home Office, Lord Advocate, and Treasury, April 18.

Supposed to be building at Renfrew for Confederates, nominal owner Mr. Begbie.

The case had been already reported on by Customs (*Treasury, April 4*), and the papers sent to the Lord Advocate. On the 13th of April she left the Clyde without a register, and came to Greenhithe. The Law Officers decided (*April 26*) that there was not evidence to warrant detention, and the Treasury were so informed May 6.

She proved to be a blockade-runner. (*Home Office, January 19, 1865.*)

28. ENLISTMENTS FOR THE "RAPPAHANNOCK."

April 16, 1864.

Referred to Law Officers, April 18.

Four persons were charged with these enlistments, viz., Seymour, Cunningham, Buchanan, and Bradshaw. The Law Officers recommended they should be prosecuted. (*Law Officers, April 28*).

The three first were proceeded against by Home Office (*Home Office, July 18, 1864, August 16, 1864*). Seymour pleaded guilty, and was discharged on recognizances to appear when called upon; Cunningham was tried and convicted, and similarly discharged on recognizances of £150; Buchanan pleaded guilty, and was similarly sentenced; Bradshaw was not prosecuted.

29. "GEORGIA" AT LIVERPOOL.

May 9, 1864.

Acknowledged and referred to Law Officers, May 10.

This vessel, formerly the "Virginia" or "Japan" (see No. 16), arrived at Liverpool under Confederate colours, and Mr. Adams complained of her reception in the character of a ship of war. It was, however, decided that she should be thus received. Soon afterwards she was dismantled, and sold to the British firm of Bates and Co. as a merchant-ship. Mr. Adams again complained, July 27, 1864, of her being refitted as a ship of war. This proved to be unfounded. Messrs. Bates sent her out to Portugal, but she was captured by the United States' ship "Niagara," off Lisbon, and taken to the United States as a prize.

Customs Notification against Dismantling or Selling Belligerent Ships in British Ports.

The circumstances of this case gave rise to the Customs Notification of the 11th of August, forbidding the ships of war of the belligerents in America from being dismantled or sold in British ports.

30. ENLISTMENTS FOR "GEORGIA."

May 28, 1864.

Acknowledged June 1, and referred to Home Office June 1.

Prosecution of Campbell.

This was a complaint against a person named Campbell, of Liverpool. Under advice of Law Officers, he was prosecuted by Home Office (*Home Office*, June 16, 1864), and pleaded guilty, and was discharged on recognizances of 150*l.* to appear when called upon.

31. "SHENANDOAH" OR "SEA KING."

November 18, 1864.

Acknowledged November 19.

The case of this vessel had already been reported by Her Majesty's Consul at Teneriffe. The "Sea King," a merchant-vessel of an Indian trading Company, was sent to Funchal, where she was met at Desertas, off Funchal, on the 20th of October, by the "Laurel," Captain Corbett, with armament and crew. The transshipment took place there, and the "Laurel" returned to England, having touched at Funchal, on the 30th of October.

Prosecution of Captain Corbett.

The Law Officers recommended the prosecution of Captain Corbett for his share in inducing men to ship on board the "Shenandoah." The Home Office instituted proceedings accordingly (*Home Office, December 2, 1864*), and the case stands for trial next term.

32. "CITY OF RICHMOND."

January 14, 1865.

Acknowledged January 16; referred to Home Office January 15, and to Law Officers January 19.

This vessel was engaged, as was stated, to carry the crew of the "Florida," who had come to England from Brazil, from London to Nassau. The Law Officers reported that no case was made out. (*Law Officers, January 20, 1865.*)

33. "VIRGINIA" AND "LOUISA ANN FANNY."

January 30, 1865.

Acknowledged and referred to Treasury, February 1, 1865.

Vessels said to be in course of equipment at London.

No case was established, and they both proved to be blockade runners, as reported by the

Governor of the Bahamas, who had been instructed to watch their proceedings. (*Colonial Office, April 19 and May 11, 1865.*)

34. "HERCULES" AND "AJAX."

February 7, 1865.

Acknowledged and referred to Treasury and Home Office, February 8 and 9.

Both vessels built in the Clyde.

"Ajax" first proceeded to Ireland, and was detained at Queenstown by the mutiny of some of the crew, who declared she was for the Confederate service. She was accordingly searched, but proved to be only fitted as a merchant-ship. The Governor of the Bahamas was instructed to watch her at Nassau. On her arrival there she was again overhauled, but nothing suspicious discovered, and the Governor reported that she was adapted and, he believed, intended for a tug-boat.

The "Hercules" being still in the Clyde, inquiries were made by the Customs there, who reported that she was undoubtedly a tug-boat and the sister ship to the "Ajax."

Upon receiving this report it was proposed to prosecute the informant, Smith, for perjury, but it was found necessary for that purpose to produce the original affidavit, of which Mr. Adams had only sent a copy. Mr. Adams was, accordingly, written to for it on the 28th of June last, but nothing has since been done in the matter.

Mr. ADAMS' representations may be divided into four classes:—

1. Outfit of vessels for the Confederate navy in British ports.

2. Reception of Confederate war vessels in British ports.

3. Enlistments for the Confederate service.
4. Miscellaneous.

1. *Outfit of Vessels for the Confederate Navy in British Ports.*

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that Mr. Adams complained of no less than nineteen vessels, viz. :—

1. "Bermuda."
2. "Oreto," or "Florida."
3. "Alabama."
4. "Georgiana."
5. "Phantom."
6. "Southerner."
7. "Alexandra."
8. "Virginia," or "Japan" ("Georgia").
- 9, 10. Iron-Clads.
11. "Canton," or "Pampero."
12. "Rappahannock."
13. "Amphion."
4. "Hawk."
15. "Shenandoah," or "Sea King."
16. "Louisa Ann Fanny."
17. "Virginia."
18. "Hercules."
19. "Ajax."

Of these, five subsequently hoisted the Confederate ensign—

- "Oreto" or "Florida."
- "Alabama."
- "Virginia" or "Japan."
- "Rappahannock."
- "Shenandoah."

The "Oreto" or "Florida," besides having been watched by the Customs previously to her leaving England, was seized and tried at Nassau and acquitted. She then ran into Mobile, took her armament on board, and through the negli-

gence of the blockading ship, United States' ship "Oneida" (whose captain, Captain Preble, was dismissed the service in consequence), succeeded in escaping, and issued on her career as a regularly commissioned ship of war, the "Florida."

This vessel, therefore, cannot be said to have been equipped or fitted out in a British port, nor can the British Home or Colonial authorities be accused of any want of activity with regard to her.

The "Alabama," it is true, succeeded in escaping by a trick on the morning of the very day on which she would have been seized. Her armament was taken on board off Terceira, and her first recognition as a Confederate war vessel was in a French (Port Royal, Martinique) and not a British port.

"Virginia" or "Japan." This vessel, it will have been observed, sailed before any information of her character had reached Her Majesty's Government, and was, in fact, taking in her armament in French waters on the very day on which Mr. Adams' representation was dated.

The same thing occurred with regard to the "Rappahannock," which was at Calais on the 26th of November, 1863, Mr. Adams' representation not being received until the 28th. In this case, however, the precipitancy with which the vessel was dispatched, in an incomplete state, to avoid detention, prevented her ever being available for service, and although she had the Confederate flag flying when she entered Calais, she had neither guns nor ammunition on board.

The "Shenandoah," or "Sea King," escaped in a similar manner to the "Virginia" and "Rappahannock;" and the first intimation that was received of her proceedings was from Her Majesty's Consul at Teneriffe, reporting the

transfer of crew and armament to her from the "Laurel," at the Desertas, off Funchal. In this case, indeed, had information been received in time, it is not probable that she could have been detained, as she was a regular trading vessel, well known as the "Sea King" in the East India trade.

In fact, as regards all these five vessels, the case may be shortly stated that, in three instances, information was not received in time for Her Majesty's Government to take any measures of prevention; in one instance the vessel was equipped and armed in a Confederate port, and in the remaining one the ship succeeded in baffling the vigilance of the authorities at the very moment of her intended seizure. The "Virginia" ("Georgia"), the "Alabama," and the "Shenandoah" were alike armed and manned in foreign waters.

During the four years of the Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, not a single armed ship for the Confederate service was despatched from any port either of Great Britain or the British Colonies; and only one vessel, the "Alabama," which it could have been possible to detain, escaped for conversion into a cruiser.

On the other hand, in looking at the preceding list, we see that four vessels were proceeded against in England, and thereby prevented from entering the Confederate service, viz., the "Alexandra," the two iron-clads, and the "Canton" or "Pampero."

Although the prosecution of the first of these was not successful, it served to detain her for a long period; and a second prosecution, which was instituted at Nassau, has kept her under seizure until the end of the war; the iron-clads, the most formidable of all the intended cruizers, were thus similarly detained, and eventually purchased to avoid further litigation; while the

"Canton" or "Pampero" was condemned and remained in the hands of the Crown until the occasion for her seizure had passed.

The remaining ten vessels denounced by Mr. Adams proved to be ordinary merchantmen, intended chiefly for running the blockade, which is not an offence amenable to the law.

To these cases may be added the alleged refit of the "Sumter" at Liverpool, the report of which proved unfounded.

The list includes all the suspected vessels in British ports, with the exception of two—the "Almandares" and "Pinero," which were alleged, though not by Mr. Adams, to be equipping at Montreal. No case was made out. (*Colonial Office, February 6, 1865.*)

When the delay in seizing the "Alabama" is so severely criticised by Mr. Adams, it must be remembered that in the two preceding representations his information had proved to be erroneous, the "Bermuda" being evidently not intended for a ship of war, and the "Oreto" having been found innocent in a court of law. The latter was subsequently converted into a cruizer, but the readiness with which a merchant-vessel can be made available for belligerent purposes has been shown by the fact that the most efficient blockading ships in the Federal Navy were captured blockade-runners.

Reception of Confederate Vessels of War in British Ports.

"Sumter." This vessel, the first that appeared in European waters, was, as stated in the Memorandum, regularly commissioned and equipped, and sailed from the Mississippi. The "Nashville" was likewise of American origin, having sailed

from Charleston. She had been intended to bring the Confederate Commissioners to England, but it appearing doubtful whether her tonnage would admit of her crossing Charleston Bar, they proceeded by another route. The first case of the destruction of a ship at sea, which was represented by Mr. Adams, arose out of the destruction of the "Harvey Birch" by the "Nashville." He adduced it as a reason for her not being received in a British port.

Besides these two cruizers, the Confederate Government owned the "Tuscaloosa," a prize of the "Alabama," which was equipped and commissioned from the "Alabama," and with regard to which a correspondence took place at the Cape of Good Hope. The "Talahassee," which escaped from Wilmington, and on her first cruise in six days is said to have destroyed fifty-four vessels. The "Talahassee" was originally the blockade-runner "Atalanta," and ended her career by being reconverted into a merchantman, the "Chameleon," and brought to Liverpool. The "Chicamanga," formerly the blockade-runner "Edith" (*Colonial Office, December 31, 1864*), whose history is obscure, as it does not appear where she sailed from or what became of her. Besides these, there were one or two other small vessels, such as the "Etta" or "Retribution," which made short cruises from the blockaded ports to the Bahamas and West India Islands.

There was also the "Olinde," or "Stonewall," which sailed from Bordeaux, and which, had she been able to enter on her career as a cruiser, would have been a most dangerous adversary.

It will be seen, therefore, that the principal Confederate cruizers were not all of English origin. four of them having been regularly commissioned in Confederate ports, "Sumter," "Nashville,"

“Florida,” and “Talahassee,” and one “Stonewall,” having sailed from a French port.

3. *Engagement of Men for the Confederate Service.*

In each of these cases where evidence could be procured prosecutions were instituted, and where men of the Naval Reserve could be traced, their names were erased from the Naval Reserve List.

The cases represented were the following:—Jones and Co., engagement of Naval Reserve men on board the “Florida,” “Georgia,” and “Alabama;” Campbell, of Liverpool; and enlistments for the “Rapphannock.”

4. *Miscellaneous.*

Under this head come the representations respecting the alleged Confederate depôts at Nassau and Bermuda; the proceedings of Confederate Agents in England; the lading of blockade-runners in England; “Emily St. Pierre;” Confederate agency; payment of “Alabama” seamen; Captain Cator’s employment in blockade running; the shipment of stores for the Confederate Government in the “Will o’ the Wisp;” the conveyance of the Florida seamen to Nassau, in the “City of Richmond;” the reception of the converted “Sumter” or “Gibraltar” at Liverpool; and the sale and conversion of the “Georgia” there.

In none of these cases could Her Majesty’s Government interfere.

Summary of Steps taken by Her Majesty’s Government.

The following is a summary of the steps taken 1865.

by Her Majesty's Government to prevent or punish breaches of the Queen's neutrality:—

Proceedings taken with regard to Vessels.

Five prosecuted—

1. "Oreto," at Nassau.
2. "Alexandra," in England and at Nassau.
- 3, 4. Iron-clads.
5. "Canton" or "Pampero."

Also orders given to detain the "Alabama," had she touched at Queenstown or Nassau after her evasion from Liverpool.

The Governor of the Bahamas was likewise instructed to watch other vessels, regarding which representations had been made, as the "Lousia Ann Fanny," &c.

Prosecutions for engagement of men for Confederate Service.

1. Mr. Rumball ("Rappahannock") acquitted.
 2. Jones and Highat ("Georgia" and "Florida"), convicted.
 3. Campbell ("Georgia"), convicted.
 4. Seymour, Cunningham and Buchanan ("Rappahannock"), convicted.
 5. Captain Corbett ("Shenandoah") case pending.
-

WHEN it was found that such vessels as the "Rappahannock" and "Amphion," although useless to Her Majesty's navy, might be reconverted into Confederate cruizers, instructions were given that no more ships should be sold out of Her Majesty's Navy.

Moreover, when Captain Osborne's fleet returned from China, and it was feared that the vessels composing it might fall into Confederate hands, Her Majesty's Government interposed

both in India and in England to prevent their sale.

When the sale and conversion of the "Georgia" was complained of, a Customs notification was published forbidding vessels of war to be sold and dismantled in British ports.

Finally, as will have been shown by the preceding statement, every representation of Mr. Adams was considered immediately on its receipt, and referred, when requisite, to the Law Officers or other Departments of Her Majesty's Government, without even a day's delay.

Foreign Office,
October 30, 1865.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 14,
1865.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 14th*
day of November, 1865.

HER Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Thomas Crosbie William, Lord Dacre, to be Her Majesty's Lieutenant of the county of Essex, his Lordship this day took and subscribed the oath appointed to be taken thereupon instead of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration.

THE names of those who were nominated for Sheriffs by the Lords of the Council at the Exchequer on the Morrow of Saint Martin, in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Queen

Victoria, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five :—

ENGLAND

(excepting Cornwall and Lancashire).

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>Bedfordshire,</i> | Charles Livius Grimshawe, of Aspley Guise, Esq.
William Cooper Cooper, of Toddington, Esq.
Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, of Sutton, Bart. |
| <i>Berkshire,</i> | John Blandy Jenkins, of Kingston House, near Abingdon, Esq.
Thomas Hargreaves, of Arborfield Hall, Esq.
William Merry, of Highlands, Shinfield, Esq. |
| <i>Bucks,</i> | Henry Arthur Hoare, of Wavendon House, Esq.
John Lee, of Hartwell House, Esq.
Richard Henry Richard Howard Vyse, of Stoke place, Esq. |
| <i>Cambridgeshire
and
Huntingdonshire,</i> | } The Hon. Octavius Duncombe, of Waresley.
William Wells, of Holme, Esq.
George Thornhill, of Diddington, Esq. |
| <i>Cheshire,</i> | Robert Barbour, of Bolesworth Castle, Esq.
Thomas Henry Lyon, of Appleton Hall, near Warrington, Esq.
William John Legh, of Lyme Park, Disley, Stockport, Esq. |

Cumberland,

Sir Frederick Ulric Graham,
of Netherby, Bart.

William Edward James, of
Barrock Park, Esq.

Sir Robert Brisco, of Crofton
Hall, Bart.

Derbyshire,

Sir William Fitzherbert, of
Tissington, Bart.

Edward Sacheverell Chandos
Pole, of Radborne, Esq.

Francis Westbye Bagshawe, of
The Oaks, near Sheffield,
Esq.

Devonshire,

Sir John Kennaway, of Escott,
Bart.

John Quicke, of Newton House
Esq.

Sir Alexander Palmer Bruce
Chichester, of Arlington
Court, Bart.

Dorsetshire,

St. John Coventry, of Knowle,
Wimborne, Esq.

John Hales Calcraft, of Remp-
stone Hall, Esq.

Charles Joseph Park, of Hen-
bury, Esq.

Durham,

William Edward Surtees, of
Seaton Carew, Esq.

William Scurfield Grey, of
Norton, Esq.

John Gregson, of Burdon,
Esq.

Essex,

Arthur Pryor, of Highlands,
Esq.

Sir Richard Digby Neave, of
Dagenham Park, Dagenham,
Bart.

- Richard Baker Wingfield
Baker, of Orsett Hall, Esq.
- Gloucestershire,* Sir John Maxwell Steele
Graves, of Mickleton Manor,
near Broadway, Bart.
Edward Sampson, of Henbury,
near Bristol, Esq.
Hattil Foll, of Beckford Hall,
near Tewkesbury, Esq.
- Herefordshire,* Thomas Reaveley, of Kinners-
ley Castle, near Kington,
Esq.
Sir Edward Cludde Cockburn,
of Pennoxtone, Bart.
Tomkyns Dew, of Whitney
Court, near Hereford, Esq.,
- Hertfordshire,* Henry Heyman Toulmin, of
Childwickbury, St. Alban's,
Esq.
Charles Booth, of Stanstead
Abbotts, Esq.
Robert Pryor, of High Elms,
Watford, Esq.
- Kent,* Thomas Farmer Baily, of Hall
Place, Leigh, Esq.
William Moore, of Wierton,
Esq.
Stephen Musgrave Hilton, of
Bramling House, Ickham,
Esq.
- Leicestershire,* Charles Hay Frewen, of Cold
Overton, Esq.
Ambrose Lisle March Phil-
lipps de Lisle, of Gracedieu
Manor, Leicester, Esq.
Edward Finch Dawson, of
Launde Abbey, Esq.

Lincolnshire,

Henry Robert Boucherett, of
North Willingham, Market
Rasen, Esq.

Henry Chaplin, of Blankney,
Esq.

Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, of
Thonock, Bart.

Monmouthshire,

Frederick Cotton Finch, of
Blaenavon, near Pontypool,
Esq.

George Relph Greenhow-
Relph, of Beech-hill, Esq.

Frank Johnstone Mitchell, of
Llanorechoa Grange, near
Newport, Esq.

Norfolk,

William Amhurst Tyssen Am-
hurst, of Diddington Hall,
Esq.

Albemarle Cator, of Wood-
bastwick, Esq.

Sir Thomas William Brograve
Proctor Beauchamp, of
Langley Park, Bart.

Northamptonshire, The Honourable George
Wentworth Fitzwilliam, of
Milton, near Peterborough.

William Somerset Rose, of
Cransley, Esq.

John Borlase Tibbits, of Bar-
ton Seagrave, Esq.

Northumberland,

Sir John Swinburne, of Cap-
heaton, Bart.

George Culley, of Fowberry,
Esq.

Thomas Leyland, of Hagger-
ston Castle, Esq.

- Nottinghamshire,* Sir Edward Samuel Walker,
of Berry Hill, Knight.
Sir John Sutton, of Norwood
Park, Bart.
John Bagshaw Taylor, of Rad-
cliffe-upon-Trent, Esq.
- Oxfordshire,* Sir Henry William Dashwood,
of Kirtlington Park, Bart.
Alexander Clark Forbes, of
Whitchurch, Esq.
Alexander William Hall, of
Dunstew, Esq.
- Rutland,* William Wing, of Market
Overton, Esq.
Edward Nathaniel Conant, of
Lyndon, Esq.
Robert Heathcote, of North
Luffenham, Esq.
- Shropshire,* Thomas Hugh Sandford, of
Sandford, Esq.
Sir Charles Frederick Smythe,
of Acton Burnell, Bart.
Charles Spencer Lloyd, of
Lenton Knolls, Esq.
- Somersetshire,* George Bullock, of East Coker
House, Esq.
Richard Thomas Combe, of
Earnshill, Esq.
Inigo William Jones, of Kel-
ston Park, Esq.
- County of South-* { The Honourable John Thomas
ampton, { Dutton, of Hinton House,
near Alresford, Esq.
William Hans Sloane Stanley,
of Paultons, near Romsey,
Esq.

Sir Edward Hulse, of Breamore House, near Salisbury, Bart.

Staffordshire,

Ralph Thomas Adderley, of Barlaston Hall, Stone, Esq.

Walter Peter Giffard, of Chillington, Esq.

Henry Charles Vernon, of Hilton Park, Esq.

Suffolk,

William Gilstrap the younger, of Fornham St. Geneveve, Esq.

Sir William Parker, of Melford Hall, Bart.

Francis Capper Brooke, of Ufford-place, Esq.

Surrey,

John Frederick Bateman, of Moor Park, Farnham, Esq.

Edward Richards Adams, of Roehampton Lodge, Putney, Esq.

William Gilpin, of Palewell Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey, Esq.

Sussex,

John Alexander Hankey, of Balcombe, Esq.

Colonel Francis Vernon Harcourt, of Buxted.

Henry Peter Crofts, of the Abbots, Sompting, Esq.

Warwickshire,

Sir Robert North Collie Hamilton, of Alveston, Bart., K.C.B.

James Dugdale, of Wroxhall Abbey, Esq.

Edward Wood, of Newbold Revel, near Rugby, Esq.

- Westmoreland,* Joseph Gibson, of Whelprigg,
near Kirkby Lonsdale, Esq.
Hugh Rigg, of Crossrigg Hall,
Morland, Penrith, Esq.
Thomas Taylour (commonly
called Lord Kenlis), of Un-
derley Hall, Kirkby Lons-
dale
- Wiltshire,* Ambrose Denis Hussey Freke,
of Hannington Hall, High-
worth, Esq.
Henry Calley, of Burderop
Park, Esq.
Charles John Thomas Conolly,
of Cottles House, near Melk-
sham, Esq.
- Worcestershire,* John Vincent Hornyold, of
Blackmore Park, Great
Malvern, Esq.
Edward Charles Rudge, of
Abbey Manor, Evesham,
Esq.
Sir Henry Edward Francis
Lambert, of The Lodge,
Great Malvern, Bart.
- Yorkshire,* Charles Sabine Augustus Thel-
lusson, of Brodsworth, Esq.
William Harrison Broadley,
of Welton, Esq.
Sir John William Ramsden, of
Byrom, Bart.

WALES.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

- Anglesey,* The Honourable Henry War-
render Fitzmaurice, of Trer-
gof.

Evan Garnons Lloyd, of Plas
Coedana, Esq.

John Bodychen Sparrow, of
Gwyndy, Esq.

Breconshire,

William Fuller Maitland, of
Garth House, Esq.

John Williams Morgan, of
Bolgoed House, Esq.

Hugh Powel Price, of Castle
Madoc, Esq.

Cardiganshire,

John George William Bonsall,
of Fronfraith, Esq.

James Loxdale, of Castle Hill,
near Aberystwith, Esq.

William Buck, of Stradmore,
near Newcastle Emlyn,
Esq.

Carmarthenshire,

Thomas Charles Morris, of
Brynmerddin, Esq.

John Lennox Griffiths Poyer
Lewis, of Henllan, Esq.

Sir James Williams Drum-
mond, of Edwinsford, Bart.

Carnarvonshire,

Abram Jones Williams, of
Gelliwig, Esq.

Edward Windus Mathew, of
Wern, Esq.

John Dicken Whitehead, of
Glangwna, Esq.

Denbighshire,

Robert Bamford Hesketh, of
Gwrych Castle, Abergele,
Esq.

Sir Robert Alfred Cunliffe, of
Acton Park, near Wrexham,
Bart.

Whitehall Dod, of Llannerch
Park, near St. Asaph, Esq.,

- Flintshire,* John Carstairs Jones, of Rhyddyn, Esq.
 Thomas Hanmer Wynne, of Nerquis Hall, Esq.
 Edmund Peel, of Bryn-y-pys, Esq.
- Glamorganshire,* William Graham Vivian, of Singleton, near Swansea, Esq.
 Thomas Penrice, of Kilvrough House, near Swansea, Esq.
 John Whitlock Nicholl Carne, of Dimlands Castle, near Cowbridge, Esq.
- Merionethshire,* William Watkin Edward Wynne, of Peniarth, Esq.
 John Corbet, of Ynysymaengwyn, Esq.
 Edmund Buckley, jun., of Plas-yn-Dinas, Esq.
- Montgomeryshire,* Edwin Hilton, of Rhiwhirieth, Esq.
 Major Joseph Davies, of Brynglas
 William Fisher, of Maesfron, Esq.
- Pembrokeshire,* William Walters, of Haverfordwest, Esq.
 Thomas Meyrick, of Bush, Esq.
 Mark Anthony Saurin, of Orielson, Esq.
- Radnorshire,* James Vaughan, of Llansaint-fraid in Elvel, Builth, Esq.
 Edward Coates, of Whitton, Esq.
 William Powell, of Llanfared, Esq.

*Duchy of Cornwall Office,
Buckingham Gate,
November 13, 1865.*

THE names of those who have been nominated by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to serve the office of Sheriff of the county of Cornwall:—

John Thomas Henry Peter, of Chyverton,
Esq.

William Horton Davey, of Bochym House,
Esq.

Edmund Beauchamp Tucker, of Trevince,
Esq.

War Office, November 13, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Philip Griffith, Esq., late Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the United States of Columbia, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Downing Street, November 13, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Heyligar Aertsen Porter, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council, and Isaac Farrington, Esq., to be a Non-Elective Member of the Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands.

Crown Office, November 10, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to appoint Thomas Ewing Winslow, Esq., to be one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
14th November, 1865.*

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy-Assistant Commissaries-General John Buckle Barlee and Alexander Clerk to be Assistant Commissaries-General, to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Deputy Commissary-General McMahon and Assistant-Commissary-General Murray. Dated 1st November, 1865.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Alexander Henderson, Chaplain of the Fourth Class, to be Chaplain of the Third Class. Dated 16th October, 1865.

The Reverend J. B. H. Harris, M.A., Chaplain of the Fourth Class, to be Chaplain of the Third Class. Dated 22nd October, 1865.

Admiralty, 10th November, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers have this day been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet :—

John Kidlle, Esq.

William Wallace, Esq.

Admiralty, 11th November, 1865.

Mr. William Whittle Watts has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 14th October, 1865.

Admiralty, 13th November, 1865.

Mr. Joseph Wyllie has this day been promoted to the rank of Acting Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Lanark.*

- Major John Glencairn Carter Hamilton to be
Vice Lieutenant. Dated 11th November, 1865.
Sir Hugh Bates Maxwell, Bart., to be Deputy
Lieutenant. Dated 11th November, 1865.
William Stirling, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
Dated 11th November, 1865.
Archibald Campbell, Esq., to be Deputy Lieuten-
tenant. Dated 11th November, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
Tower Hamlets.*

- Robert Richardson-Gardner, Esq., Honorary
Colonel of the 6th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volun-
teer Corps, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated
19th July, 1865.
James Thomson, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the
4th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps, to
be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 19th July, 1865.
Francis Little, Esq., Captain in the 6th Tower
Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Deputy
Lieutenant. Dated 19th July, 1865.
Edward Sebastian Woodhouse, Esq., to be Deputy
Lieutenant. Dated 19th July, 1865.
James Cornelius O'Dowd, Esq., to be Deputy
Lieutenant. Dated 19th July, 1865.
Augustus Goldsmid, Esq., to be Deputy Lieu-
tenant. Dated 19th July, 1865.
Arthur Otway, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
Dated 10th November, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Forfar.*

Forfar and Kincardine Militia Artillery.

- James Douglas Vaughan Allen, Gent., to be First
Lieutenant, vice McWhannel, resigned. Dated
27th October, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Northampton.*

Northamptonshire and Rutland Militia.

Henry Thomas Salmon, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 2nd November, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Warwick.*

1st Warwickshire Regiment of Militia.

Henry Wasey Sextus Kindersley, Gent., to be
Lieutenant, vice Marsland, promoted. Dated
10th November, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Argyll.*

8th Argyllshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Duncan Buchanan to be Second Lieutenant, vice
Chalmers, resigned. Dated 10th November,
1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Dorset.*

11th Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The Reverend Eliot Henry Stapleton to be
Honorary Chaplain, vice Wauchope, resigned.
Dated 7th November, 1865.

An order of the Poor Law Board to the Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor of the parish of Egham, in the county of Surrey, and to all others whom it may concern, dated 3rd November, 1865, directs that so much of the Act passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled "An Act to prevent the holding of vestry or other meetings in churches, and for

regulating the appointment of vestry clerks," as relates to the appointment of a vestry clerk, shall forthwith be applied to, and be put in force within, the said parish of Egham.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 17,
1865.

War Office, November 16, 1865.

THE Secretary of State for War has received a Despatch, with its enclosures, from the General Officer commanding Her Majesty's Forces in New Zealand, of which the following are copies :—

Wanganui, New Zealand,
September 7, 1865.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter from Colonel Warre, C.B., commanding troops in the Taranaki district, reporting the result of the operations carried on by a column under Lieutenant-Colonel Colvile, 43rd Regiment, and also copies of letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Colvile, Brevet-Major Russell, 57th Regiment, and Captain Cay, 70th Regiment, reporting details of these operations. I beg to bring to your Lordship's notice the names of these officers, as well as of those mentioned by them, as behaving well in the skirmish which took place on 2nd August.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) RICHARD WADDY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Troops.

The Right Honourable,

the Secretary of State for War,

War Office, London.

1865.

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New Plymouth, New Zealand,

SIR,

August 8, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of the Brigadier-General commanding the Forces in New Zealand, the accompanying reports of the operations of a "moveable column," under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Colvile, 43rd Light Infantry, detached from this garrison to punish the rebel natives for their repeated attacks on the troops stationed at Warea, about twenty-six miles south of this town.

Deeply as we must deplore the loss in officers and men, as shown in the casualty return—and I am informed that Lieutenant H. Bally, 70th Regiment, was a most promising young officer—I am glad to be able to assure the Brigadier-General that I hope the end has been attained.

The rebels, after suffering severely, have sued for peace; and, I trust, this band of marauders is dispersed. For this good result I am entirely indebted to the energy and zeal of Lieutenant-Colonel Colvile, 43rd Light Infantry, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under his command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colvile was ably seconded by Major Russell, 57th Regiment, whose experience in this description of warfare I felt sure would render him of great use, in the absence of any field officer of the 70th Regiment, to take charge of that portion of the column to which the detachment of the 70th was attached, should Colonel Colvile consider it necessary, as was the case, to divide his force for the purpose of operating from different points on the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colvile and Major Russell having brought to the Brigadier-General's notice the names of officers and non-commissioned officers deserving of special mention, and I understand Lieutenant Tylden, 70th Regiment,

even after he was wounded continued with his men, and encouraged them to resist the repeated and determined attacks of the rebel Maories, I have only to ask the Brigadier-General to bring the names of such officers prominently to the notice of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief; and to permit me to bring to the Brigadier's notice the excellent conduct of Captain F. Mace, Taranaki Militia, who accompanied and rendered great assistance to Major Russell: as also the good conduct of Mineraha, and two other native guides, who conducted the separate forces into the presence of the enemy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. J. WARRE, Colonel,
Commanding Troops in Taranaki.

The Deputy Quartermaster-General,

&c. &c. &c.,
Head Quarters, Auckland.

Camp, Warea,

SIR, *August 4, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Colonel-Commanding, that I marched from New Plymouth on the 29th ult. in command of a flying column (strength as per margin*), for the purpose of operating against the Warea rebels.

On the 30th and 31st ult. I explored the track running inland between Tataraimaka block and Warea, by Tutu, Te Kopua, Ta Papa, and Te Aka Kawhia, seeing no traces of the rebels. The last-named village I destroyed.

I halted at Warea on the 1st inst., and the fol-

* Gun Detachment Royal Artillery—6-pr. Armstrong. 43rd Light Infantry: 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 50 rank and file. 70th Regiment—1 captain, 4 subalterns, 8 serjeants, 150 rank and file.

lowing day marched at 3 a.m., with 50 rank and file of the 43rd Light Infantry, in addition to the force as in margin (and leaving the Armstrong gun), for the purpose of making a combined movement and surprising the rebels in their position of Kairuru, which is seven miles inland of Kapoaiiai.

Brevet-Major Russell, 57th Regiment, also accompanied me; and, on arrival at Kapoaiiai, I divided the force into two equal parts, giving the command of one to Major Russell.

This column turned inland here, whilst I marched with the other column two miles further down the coast, before striking inland, my intention being to attack the enemy's position in rear, whilst Major Russell was engaging their attention in front.

My great difficulty lay in having no native guide with an accurate knowledge of the road to the position. Minerapah, the native who accompanied me, had never been up to the place, and had but a vague idea of the direction. I found the track a very circuitous one, through dense bush; and when yet some distance from "Kairuru," I could hear, by the heavy firing, that Major Russell's party was engaged. I therefore pushed on with all dispatch, and came, about 9 a.m. on the rear of the rebels, who were following up the 70th Regiment, after their attack on Okea.

Some sharp skirmishing thereupon began, the natives having the advantage of knowing the bush. We, however, succeeded in extracting five dead bodies from the scrub, besides wounding others, and, I am happy to say, without any loss on our side.

Two of the killed were recognised as chiefs of some importance by the native who accompanied us. I rejoined Major Russell's party at Kopoaiiai, at 11 a.m.

I again marched on the following day (3rd inst.) at 9 a.m., with the same force as before, for the purpose of destroying the village of Okea, which Captain Cav, 70th Regiment, had been unable to accomplish on the previous day, through the small number of men under his immediate command, and the determined resistance of the rebels.

I completed my object most effectually, burning their village and destroying all their food, &c. They have now no other shelter in the Warea district. I met this day, with little opposition, the few natives in the village escaping precipitately on our approach, leaving two of their number dead.

I returned to camp (Warea) at 5.30 p.m. I must now beg to call the attention of the Colonel-Commanding to the accompanying reports from Brevet-Major Russell and Captain Cay. My best thanks are due to the former for the able manner in which he carried out my instructions; and to Captain Cay, 70th Regiment, for the very gallant manner in which he rushed the enemy's position, which he held with an inferior force, and inflicted severe loss on the enemy. The success of my expedition is mainly owing to this.

The conduct of Lieutenant Tylden, 70th Regiment, as brought to my notice by Captain Cay, needs no further comment from me.

Captains Hon. A. E. Harris and Talbot, 43rd Light Infantry, who commanded their companies and accompanied my column, gave me great assistance, and were of great service in directing the skirmishing of their men. I would also especially bring to notice the coolness and judgment displayed by Lieutenant Longley, 43rd Light Infantry, who led the advance guard during the operations of the 2nd and 3rd inst., and showed much intelligence in finding out the track, when the native guide refused to proceed on our getting under fire.

Brevet-Major Russell has called attention to the services of Surgeon Turner, 43rd Light Infantry, who accompanied him.

I beg to enclose a list of casualties for the two days. In a nominal return of the killed and wounded, I deeply regret the death of Lieutenant Bally, 70th Regiment, who was shot whilst performing his duty most nobly. I estimate the loss we inflicted on the enemy at between thirty and forty killed and wounded.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. M. COLVILE,

Brevet-Lieut.-Col. 43rd Light Infantry,
Commanding Flying Column.

*The Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General,
New Plymouth.*

*New Plymouth, New Zealand,
3rd August, 1865.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report that, after receiving your final instructions at Kopaiaia, yesterday, about 5 a.m., I started, in compliance with them, by the inland track that leads to Okea, about six miles from the beach, with a force as per margin.* On arrival I posted picquets on several (four) conical hills, which commanded the position and seeing smoke rising from the bush, about 500 yards from the clearing I was in, I sent Captain Cay, 70th Regiment, with 60 rank and file, to reconnoitre. On his return he reported to me that he had crept up with his men to a collection of about twenty whares, and had then fixed bayonets and charged. He also stated that he found a considerable force of Maories there, who were taken by surprise; and that he saw thirteen dead natives on the ground, including two pri-

* 70th Regiment: 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 120 rank and file; Surgeon Turner, 43rd Light Infantry; Captain Mace, T.M.S.

soners, who were shot as they attempted to escape, and that a great number more must have been killed and dropped in the dense scrub which surrounded their position. He brought back three prisoners with him (two men and a woman). One of these men was also shot for attempting to escape. As I was not an eye-witness of this affair I will leave it to Captain Cay to detail, in his own report, what occurred; but must be allowed to express my satisfaction at the judgment he displayed in carrying out his instructions, in a very unfavourable country.

Soon after Captain Cay and his party rejoined me the natives, in considerable force, commenced firing, from every quarter, on the troops, and a skirmish ensued, in which I regret to state several casualties occurred, the natives firing with greater precision, and more steadiness, than I ever before knew them to evince, although they must have suffered severely themselves from the fire of the troops, who held all the commanding ground.

On my way back the natives followed up the party, and therefore to keep them in check I was obliged to make several stands, in one of which, I deeply regret to state, that Lieutenant Bally, 70th Regiment, whilst ably commanding the rear-guard, fell mortally wounded.

On arriving at Kopaiaia I awaited your return as ordered.

I beg to bring to your notice the very great assistance I received during the whole day from Lieutenant Tylden, 70th Regiment, and Captain Mace, T.M.S., who, as a volunteer, accompanied my party, and trust you will permit me to request that special mention may be made of these officers names.

Lieutenant Howard, 70th Regiment, who commanded the rear-guard (after Lieutenant Bally was shot), has requested me to bring to your notice the conduct of Serjeants Howe and Clority, 70th

Regiment, who afforded him (more especially the former) valuable assistance.

Having been sent into New Plymouth by you yesterday, I have no casualty return, and therefore request that one may be called for from Surgeon Turner, 43rd Light Infantry, now at Warea, to whom I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks for the care he took of the wounded, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. R. RUSSELL,

Brevet-Major, 57th Regiment.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Colvile,

43rd Light Infantry,

Commanding Flying Column, Warea.

Camp, Warea,

August 4, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that I left Warea at 3, A.M., on the 2nd instant, with a force as per margin.* On arriving at Okea, I received orders from Major Russell, commanding the column, to take sixty men, for the purpose of reconnoitring the country. Seeing some fires in the distance, I advanced towards them; and, after marching about a mile through a dense bush, I came upon a Maori village occupied by a large force of the rebels. Perceiving they were taken by surprise, I gave the order to fix bayonets and charge, which order was gallantly executed, and the enemy fled in all directions. Some of them took refuge in their whares, and others escaped to the bush, which surrounded the village on every side.

For some time a desultory fire was kept up, and there was considerable difficulty in dislodging

* 70th Regiment.—1 captain, 3 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 116 rank and file.

those of the enemy who had taken cover in the whares. Owing to the difficult nature of the country, and the superior number of the enemy, I did not think it advisable, with my small force, to pursue them further; and I decided upon rejoining the main body. Fortunately I did so, for the enemy, on recovering from their surprise, returned in large numbers, and attempted to cut off my retreat; and had I remained longer in the village, I would have had great difficulty in forcing my way through.

I estimate the loss of the enemy at about thirty killed and wounded; but I am unable to state accurately the number, as many of them fell on the edge of the bush, and I was unable to count them all. Five were taken prisoners; three, however, were shot in attempting to escape; the other two were brought into camp, Warea.

Our casualties were, I am happy to say, small: viz., one private killed, and one officer (Lieutenant Tylden, 70th Regiment) wounded. I attribute our slight loss to the cool discipline and courage of the men, who availed themselves of what cover the nature of the ground afforded. I beg to bring to your special notice the conspicuous gallantry of Lieutenant Tylden, 70th Regiment, who was first to enter the enemy's position, and was severely wounded in two places whilst leading on his company. I have since been informed by one of the prisoners that there were about 100 of the enemy in the village.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) EUSTACE CAY,

Captain, 70th Regiment,
Commanding Detachment.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Colvile,
43rd Light Infantry,
Commanding Troops.
Camp, Warea.*

*NOMINAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the Engagement with the Maories,
near Warea, on 2nd August, 1865.*

KILLED.

Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Rank and Name.	Where Wounded.
70th Regiment	376	Private George Smith ...	Chest
"	350	" Charles Ralph ...	Head
"	819	" John Brown ...	Head

WOUNDED.

Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Rank and Name.	Where Wounded.
70th Regiment	...	Lieutenant Henry Bally ...	Through abdomen, mortally; died twenty minutes after

		Chas. R. Tylden	Left hand and right cheek ; severely
"	...	Private John Lawton ...	Left leg ; severely
"	371	Samuel Royal ...	Right thigh ; severely
"	368	John Ward ...	Right chest ; penetrating, dangerously lodged
"	316		
"	2767	Patrick Maley ...	Back ; penetrating, dangerously lodged
"	350	John Saville ...	Right leg ; severely
"			
"			

These were all musket shot wounds ; those of Lieutenant Tylden, apparently caused by something of the nature of slugs.

(Signed) A. F. TURNER, Surgeon,

43rd Light Infantry,

In Medical Charge of the Expedition.

LIEUT.-COLONEL COLVILLE,
Commanding Flying Column, Expedition South of
New Plymouth.

*NOMINAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the Action with the Maories,
near Warea, on 3rd August, 1865.*

KILLED.

Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Rank and Name.	Remarks.
43rd Light Infantry	719	Private Samuel Boulton	Bullet wound through left side of head, skull extensively fractured; died almost instantaneously

(Signed)

A. F. TURNER, Surgeon,

43rd Light Infantry,

In Medical Charge of the Expedition.

LIEUT.-COLONEL COLVILLE,

Commanding Flying Column, South of New Plymouth.

Foreign Office, November 17th, 1865.

IT is hereby notified, that the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received information from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Chile, that on September the 24th last the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish Naval Forces in the Pacific, communicated to him, the said Chargé d'Affaires, and Consul-General of Great Britain, "that in compliance with the orders of his Government he declares the diplomatic relations with Chile broken off, and her ports in a state of blockade."

THE Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from Lord Augustus Loftus, Her Majesty's Minister at Munich, a Despatch, of which the following is a copy, relative to the use of Muriatic Acid as a remedy for the Rinderpest:—

MY LORD, *Munich, November 12, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship herewith copy and translation of an article taken from the Journal "The Augsburger Abend Zeitung," in which it is stated that muriatic acid has been ascertained in this country to act with success both as a preventive and cure of the rinderpest or cattle disease.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G.

(Translation.)

Extract from the Augsburger Abend Zeitung.

Munich, November 12, 1865.

THE Veterinary Wilke describes, on the ground of many years experience, muriatic acid

("salzsaüre") to be an ascertained cure for the Rinderpest or Murrain.

Make a decoction of linseed, and give daily, morning and evening, to oxen 60, to calves 20 drops, of pure muriatic acid, in half a "quart" (Bavarian) of the linseed decoction.

As preventive of the disease, give to the sound animals, morning and evening, water to drink mixed with pure muriatic acid; for full grown animals, half an ounce per eimer,—for calves, half an ounce to 4 eimers of water.

Care must be taken that the muriatic acid (salzsaüre) be pure, for it sometimes contains arsenic.

NOTE.—A Bavarian quart is about $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint English; a Bavarian eimer is about 14 gallons English.

Foreign Office, November 14, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Gustav Selünhoff as Consul at Cape Town for His Majesty the King of Prussia.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of M. P. H. Paul Auseitzky as Consul at Akyab for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Foreign Office, November 16, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. R. E. Hutchison as Consul at Miramichi for His Majesty the King of Prussia.

Downing Street, November 17, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Carlo Arthur Henry Rumbold, Bart., to be President and Senior Member of the Executive Council of the Virgin Islands.

Whitehall, November 6, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Charles Barber Banning, Postmaster of the borough of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster, and unto Louisa Sophia, his wife, daughter of Richard Meadowcroft Whitlow, of Southport, in the same county, Esquire, in the Commission of the Peace for the said county palatine, Her Royal licence and authority, that they may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of John Greaves, late of Irlam Hall, in the said county palatine, Esquire, deceased, take and henceforth use the surname of Greaves, in addition to and before that of Banning; that she, the said Louisa Sophia Banning may bear the arms of Greaves quarterly with those of Whitlow; that he the said Charles Barber Banning may bear the arms of Greaves quarterly with those of Banning, and that such surname of Greaves, before that of Banning and arms of Greaves quarterly with those of Banning, may be taken, borne, and used by the issue of their marriage; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise Her Majesty's Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's said College of Arms.

War Office, Pall Mall,

17th November, 1865.

47th Regiment of Foot, Captain Philip Alfred Riley, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice C. A. Humfrey, who exchanges. Dated 10th November, 1865.

3rd West India Regiment, Captain Charles Alexander Humfrey, from the 47th Foot, to be Captain, vice P. A. Riley, who exchanges. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Admiralty, 15th November, 1865.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain and Brevet-Major William Alfred Garner Wright to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Harrison, retired. Dated 10th November, 1865.

First Lieutenant Arthur Huntley Hill Walsh to be Captain, vice Wright. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Edwin Poole to be First Lieutenant, vice Walsh. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major George Wentworth Forbes to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Blyth, retired. Dated 10th November, 1865.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Alexander Basset Stephen Shairp to be Captain, vice Forbes. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Oliver Armitage Beadon to be First Lieutenant, vice Shairp. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Francis Hender Mountstevens to be First Lieutenant, vice W. H. Smith, resigned. Dated 11th November, 1865.

Admiralty, 14th November, 1865.

Mr. Matthew Litt has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 24th October, 1865.

Mr. Richard Dobson, and

Mr. Peter McCormick,

have this day been promoted to the rank of As-

sistant Engineer, of the First Class in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 14th August, 1865.

Admiralty, 16th November, 1865.

Commander Benjamin Pentland Priest has been this day promoted to the rank of Retired Captain, under the provisions of the Orders in Council of the 1st August, 1860, and 9th July, 1864.

Queen's Commission.

1st Derbyshire Militia.

Sir Lionel Smith, Bart., late Captain 71st Foot, to be Adjutant, from the 1st November, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant Sir Lionel Smith, Bart., of the 1st Derbyshire Militia, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 1st November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk, and of the City and County of the City of Norwich.

James Goodson, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 13th November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester, and County of the City of Chester.

1st Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

William Louch, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Leigh, resigned. Dated 10th October, 1865.
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Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ayr.

13th Ayrshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Alexander Hind to be Ensign, vice Currie, resigned. Dated 6th November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex.

Light Infantry Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia.

Frederick Charles Louis Rasch, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 2nd November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Durham.

North Durham Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant Edward Leadbitter Smith to be Captain, vice Gourley, resigned. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark.

3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant John Inglis to be Captain, vice A. Barff, resigned. Dated 30th October, 1865.

James Martin, Esq., to be Captain, vice W. Buchanan, resigned. Dated 31st October, 1865.

Ensign Walter Baine Jardine to be Lieutenant, vice G. Crawford, resigned. Dated 30th October, 1865.

Adam McKinnon, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice J. Inglis, promoted. Dated 31st October, 1865.

Thomas Kennedy, Gent., to be Ensign, vice W. B. Jardine, promoted. Dated 30th October, 1865.

William James Inglis, Gent., to be Ensign, vice J. Gilmour, resigned. Dated 31st October, 1865.

4th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The Reverend George Stewart Burns to be Honorary Chaplain, vice Reverend Doctor Robertson, deceased. Dated 13th November, 1865.

31st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

George Gilmour, Gent., to be Ensign, vice R. Thomson, resigned. Dated 23rd October, 1865.

98th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Shaw Rankine, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 6th November, 1865.

99th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Archibald Cowie, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 6th November, 1865.

Patrick Rankine, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 6th November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Suffolk Rifle Volunteers.

Frederick Gull, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gissing, promoted. Dated 6th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Charles Ronaldson to be Lieutenant, vice Hayter, resigned. Dated 26th April, 1865.

W. A. Blaxland to be Ensign, vice Ronaldson, promoted. Dated 26th April, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland.

3rd Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant John Fisher Crosthwaite to be Captain, vice Teather, resigned. Dated 4th November, 1865.

Ensign Stephen Proctor to be Lieutenant, vice Crosthwaite, promoted. Dated 4th November, 1865.

Robert Broatch, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Proctor, promoted. Dated 4th November, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant James Kinnear, of the 1st Administrative Brigade of Aberdeenshire Artillery Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 4th November, 1865.

Crown Office, November 17, 1865.

Days and Places appointed for holding Special Commissions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery :--

Cheshire, Thursday, November 30, at Chester.

Durham, Friday, December 1, at Durham.

Kent, Saturday, December 16, at Maidstone.

Leicestershire, Thursday, December 7, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester, the same day, at the Borough of Leicester.

Norfolk, Tuesday, December 12, at the Castle of Norwich.

City of Norwich, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

Oxfordshire, Saturday, December 2, at Oxford.

Salop, Wednesday, December 13, at Shrewsbury.

Somersetshire, Saturday, December 2, at Taunton.

County of Southampton, Thursday, December 7, at the Castle of Winchester.

Staffordshire, Saturday, December 16, at Stafford.

Sussex, Wednesday, December 13 at Lewes.

Warwickshire, Friday, December 1, at Warwick.

Worcestershire, Thursday, December 7, at Worcester.

City of Worcester, the same day, at the City of Worcester.

North and East Riding Division of Yorkshire, Friday, December 8, at the Castle of York.

City of York, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

West Riding Division of Yorkshire, Wednesday, December 13, at Leeds.

Lancashire, Monday, December 4, at Manchester.

Lancashire, Tuesday, December 12, at Liverpool.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Michaelmas Term, 29th Victoria,
15th November, 1865.

THIS Court will, on Monday the 27th and Tuesday the 28th days of November instant, hold

sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the cases in the new trial, special, and crown papers, and any other matters then pending, and will also give judgment in cases then standing for judgment.

By the Court.

FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT

TO THE
LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 17,
1865.

Downing Street, November 18, 1865.

THE following Despatch from Governor Eyre, dated King's House, Jamaica, 20th October, 1865, has been received by Mr. Secretary Cardwell:—

King's House,

SIR,

October 20, 1865.

IT is my very painful duty to inform you that a most serious and alarming insurrection of the negro population has taken place in this colony, and been attended with great loss of life and destruction of property. The outbreak commenced at Morant Bay, in St. Thomas in the East, and rapidly spread through the contiguous parishes.

2. A succinct statement of the occurrences will perhaps best enable you to comprehend the very imminent jeopardy in which the colony has been placed, and the nature of the steps taken to put down the rebellion.

3. I may premise that there were three principal objects to be attained.

First. To save the lives of the ladies, children,

and other isolated and unprotected persons in the districts where the rebellion existed.

Secondly. To head the insurrectionary movement and prevent the further spread of the rebellion in its progress along and around the east end of the island.

Thirdly. To punish the rebels and restore peace to the disturbed districts.

4. On the morning of Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 8 a.m., I received, at Spanish Town, a letter from the Baron Von Ketelhodt, Custos of St. Thomas in the East, written the previous evening from Morant Bay, to inform me that serious disturbances were apprehended, and to request that troops might be sent.

5. The circumstances stated in the Baron's letter were to the effect that on Saturday, the 7th October, whilst a black man was being brought up for trial before the Justices, a large number of the peasantry armed with bludgeons and preceded by a band of music came into the town, and leaving the music at a little distance, surrounded the Court House, openly expressing their determination to rescue the man about to be tried if convicted. One of their party, having created a considerable disturbance in the Court House, was ordered into custody, whereupon the mob rushed in, rescued the prisoner, and maltreated the policemen in attendance.

No further injury appears to have been done at this time, and the magistrates seem to have thought so little of the occurrence, that no steps were taken to communicate with the executive.

6. On Monday, the 9th October, the Justices issued a warrant for the apprehension of twenty-eight of the principal persons concerned in the disturbance of Saturday, and confided it to six policemen for execution.

Upon the arrival of the police at the settle-

ment where the parties lived (called "Stoney Gut," and about three or four miles from Morant Bay), a shell was blown, and the negroes collected in large numbers, armed with guns, cutlasses, pikes, and bayonets.

They caught and ill-treated three of the policemen, putting them in handcuffs, and administering to them an oath upon a bible which they had ready, binding them to desert the whites and join their (that is the black) party.

7. Up to this period (Monday night) the Custos had not been in the parish. He arrived on Tuesday, the 10th October, about noon, but did not seem, as I am informed by Mr. Stephen Cooke, clerk of the peace and magistrates, even now to think much of what had taken place, and it was only at the urgent entreaty of Mr. Cooke that he was induced to write the letter to which I have already adverted.

8. Upon receiving this communication at 8 a.m., I immediately sent for the Executive Committee, and after a hurried consultation with them and with the Attorney-General, an express was sent over to Kingston, requesting the General commanding Her Majesty's troops to get ready 100 men for immediate embarkation, and an express was also sent off to Captain De Horsey, of Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine," and senior naval officer at Port Royal, to request that, if possible, a man-of-war might at once be sent up to Kingston, to receive the troops and take them to their destination.

9. Unfortunately the only man-of-war besides the "Wolverine" had left Port Royal for Vera Cruz on this very morning.

Captain De Horsey, however, at once got ready his own ship, the "Wolverine," took her up to Kingston by 5 o'clock, and by 6 p.m. the troops were embarked, and away to Port Royal, where

the ship was to anchor till daylight, and then run down to Morant Bay.

10. Having thus done all in my power at the time and without the least delay, I returned to my temporary residence at Flamstead, in the Mountains, to be present at a dinner party which was to meet there the next day.

11. On that day (Thursday, the 12th), about half-past 4 p.m., I received a private letter from a Mr. Davidson, a magistrate of St. Davids, which had been sent across the country, stating that it was reported the blacks had risen and murdered the Baron, two sons of the rector of the parish (Mr. Cooke), and several other persons, and stating that it was expected the rebels were coming along the line of the Blue Mountain Valley to destroy the properties contiguous thereto, and to murder the white and colored inhabitants.

12. Upon receiving this communication, I wrote a hasty application to the General for 200 more troops, and then at once got upon my horse, and set off for Kingston. When about half way down the Mountain, I met a messenger from the Custos of Kingston, corroborating the intelligence I had already received. Upon arriving at the residence of General O'Connor about 7 p.m., I found the news of the massacre had reached Kingston about 2 p.m.

The General at the time was absent at Port Royal reviewing the troops, but an express was sent to him by the Custos of Kingston. This express met him about 3 p.m., as he was returning in a small gunboat from Port Royal. He at once put back to Port Royal, and directed the embarkation from thence of another 100 men on board the gunboat "Onyx", to proceed to the scene of the disturbance. By 6 p.m. they were on board, and all ready to sail at daybreak the next morning.

13. Finding that the General had thus promptly and judiciously anticipated to a considerable extent the requisition I had written, it appeared to me that the only additional step to be taken immediately, was to detach a company of white troops from Newcastle, to proceed along the line of the Blue Mountain Valley, and try to intercept the rebels, who were said to be coming up in that direction, whilst a party could be detached from Morant Bay to meet and co-operate with them. This was accordingly done; by midnight, the order was sent off to Newcastle, and soon after 3 a.m., the company was under arms marching to execute the service. A letter having been written by me to General Jackson, an old Indian officer of ability and experience, requesting him to attach himself to the party in his capacity as a Justice of the Peace, and to afford the benefit of his local information and general experience.

14. The Executive Committee met me in consultation at the residence of General O'Connor, and expresses were sent out to collect the Privy Council, which was assembled a little before midnight.

The result of the deliberation was, that it was considered expedient at once to declare martial law, and notices were forthwith sent out to the members of Privy Council and members of Assembly to meet at 8 a.m. next morning to hold a Council of War, this being the legal formality required by the 9th Vic., cap. 35, sec. 95, 6, 7, and 8.

15. Considering the extreme urgency of the case and the magnitude of the interests at stake, I considered it my duty to make preparations for proceeding in person to the scene of disturbance, to superintend and direct the operations which might be necessary, and as there was no

man-of-war in port or English steamer, I chartered the "Caravelle," one of the French line of packet ships, which fortunately happened to be in port, and was most considerately placed at my service by Captain Burat.

16. About half an hour after midnight I got away with my Aide-de-Camp, Colonel Hunt, and drove over to Spanish Town. Here I had the Governor's Secretary and his clerk at once called up, and the requisite proclamations for establishing martial law prepared. By half-past 6 a.m. on Friday, the 13th, I had completed my arrangements, and returned to Kingston by 8 a.m., where I met the Council of War, and with their concurrence at once declared the County of Surry, excepting Kingston, to be under martial law.

17. Having requested the General to send an officer to accompany me to take command of the troops, he named Colonel Nelson, the Adjutant-General, upon whom I at once conferred the local rank of Brigadier-General in the militia in order to give him seniority over all other officers of militia or volunteers who might be present. A detachment of 50 additional troops was at once put on board the "Caravelle," and I also invited to accompany me a member of Council, Mr. A. Fyfe, two members of Assembly, Mr. Peter Espeut and Mr. Andrew Lewis. The Attorney-General and a Mr. Henry Hutchings, all in their capacities as officers of militia and volunteers.

18. By 10 a.m. we embarked. Whilst proceeding down the harbour, we meet H.M.S. "Wolverine" from the scene of action bringing up the ladies, gentlemen, and children, who had escaped, and some few prisoners who had been captured.

19. The accompanying report was also received from the senior naval officer, conveying an

account of the sad scene which had presented itself on the arrival of the "Wolverine" at 9 a.m., on Thursday morning (12th October).

The shocking tale was still more harrowing as related by those who had escaped, and some of whom appear to have got away in a most wonderful and almost miraculous manner. No less than sixteen gentlemen were known to have been killed and eighteen others wounded.

The most frightful atrocities were perpetrated. The Island Curate of Bath, the Rev. V. Herschell, is said to have had his tongue cut out whilst still alive, and an attempt is said to have been made to skin him. One person (Mr. Charles Price, a black gentleman, formerly a member of Assembly) was ripped open, and his entrails taken out. One gentleman (Lieutenant Hall, of the Volunteers) is said to have been pushed into an outbuilding, which was then set on fire, and kept there until he was literally roasted alive. Many are said to have had their eyes scooped out; heads were cleft open, and the brains taken out. The Baron's fingers were cut off and carried away as trophies by the murderers. Some bodies were half burnt, others horribly battered. Indeed, the whole outrage could only be paralleled by the atrocities of the Indian mutiny. The women, as usual on such occasions, were even more brutal and barbarous than the men. The only redeeming trait being that, so far as we could learn, no ladies or children had as yet been injured.

20. I append a narrative by Mr. Stephen Cooke, clerk of the peace and magistrates, one of the survivors, of the circumstances immediately preceding the massacre, and so far as he knows of the occurrences of the massacre itself; but it is obvious from the nature of the case that it can only be a most imperfect and incomplete account.

The true and full story can now never be hoped for. All the principal inhabitants of the district had been killed, and the entire volunteer force (with the exception of a few who escaped) consisting of 22 officers and men, nobly died at their posts gallantly doing their duty.

21. Having sent a requisition by the "Wolverine" for another company of white troops, we proceeded on our way and arrived at Morant Bay (the scene of the murders) at about 7 p.m., 13th October.

22. Upon landing and inspecting the position and arrangements, we found that about 100 blue jackets and marines, and some 80 men of the 1st West were encamped, whilst a detachment of about 120 of the 1st West under Captain Luke had proceeded on towards Bath to reconnoitre and protect the ladies and children said to be in that district.

23. Having landed the 50 men brought in the "Caravelle," orders were issued for 50 blue jackets and marines to start at daylight on the 14th for Easington, in St. David's, to meet and co-operate with the party of the 2nd Battalion, 6th Regiment, which had been detached from Newcastle, as already stated, to work up along the line of the Blue Mountain Valley to the same locality (Easington).

24. It was now about nine o'clock, p.m., but Brigadier Nelson and myself at once embarked on board the gun-boat "Onyx," Lieutenant Brand, for Port Morant, where we arrived a little after midnight.

25. Here we learnt that Captain Luke, the officer in charge of the party from Morant Bay, had again sent on in advance as far as Bath a detachment of 35 men under Ensign Cullen, for the purpose of protecting women and children. We ascertained also that some of the rebels were

in the immediate vicinity of our camp, and a party of twenty-five men was sent out at two, a.m., in the morning, to try and surprise some in their huts. Two men and some women were thus captured. One of the men was a principal in the disturbances of the name of Fleming. He was tried by court-martial, and at once hung. The second, quite a young man, was flogged. The women were released.

26. Early on the 14th October, having made arrangements for the remainder of the party at Port Morant to march to Bath, to co-operate with the detachment of thirty-five already there, and under the guidance of several settlers of the district, who had come up with us for the purpose, to collect and bring down the ladies, children, and other refugees to Port Morant, we returned in the gun-boat to Morant Bay, arriving about nine a.m.

27. Soon after we reached Morant Bay the "Wolverine" came in sight, having on board another company of the 2nd Battalion, 6th Regiment. The day was intensely wet, and as the encampment was not very well protected from the weather, the troops and sailors were subjected to much discomfort and exposure.

28. The prisoners on board the "Wolverine" were landed, and five of them tried by court-martial, four of whom were hung on the stone archway of the burnt Court-house, near to which all the massacres had taken place on the 11th. One prisoner was flogged. The Attorney-General of the colony, in his capacity as a captain in the militia, sat as a member of the court.

29. Having made all necessary arrangements, we got under weigh to leave Morant Bay about 4 p.m., the gunboat having already been despatched to Port Morant to take in the refugees collected by the troops.

30. As we were leaving the bay, the "Urgent" troop-ship was signalised in sight making for Port Royal to effect changes of the troops from one West Indian island to another. She was at once signalled to come up to us, and on my application, was ordered by Captain De Horsey to go in to Port Royal to coal, and then at once to proceed to Barbados for troops, for which I wrote the accompanying letter to the officer administering the Government.

31. Having made this arrangement we steamed again to Port Morant, and found the gun-boat had already taken on board the ladies and children and other refugees (numbering about 100) collected from the Bath, Plantain Garden, and contiguous districts. Many of these unfortunate people had suffered great hardships and run great risks, some having been for days and nights in the cane fields or in the woods, without food or clothing save what they had on, and subject to all risks which exposure at night in a tropical country entails.

All were come away without any other possessions than the things they had on. The weather was extremely wet, and the little gun-boat, though a refuge from the rebels, could not afford to such a crowd, either adequate shelter from the weather, or accommodation of any kind suited to the requirements of delicate women and children. Lieutenant Brand and those acting under him were most kind and zealous in doing all they could. And Captain De Horsey assisted by sending his Medical Officers to visit and cheer and supply cooked medical comforts to the invalids. Still the night spent on board the gun-boat, and the subsequent voyage to Kingston must have been one of great trial and suffering to the unfortunate refugees. Eventually they were all landed safely on the afternoon of the 15th.

32. All having been done for the refugees in the gun boat that was practicable, the troops, through whose exertions they were collected and brought in in safety, were re-embarked on board the "Wolverine."

Both vessels remained at anchor for the night.

33. At daylight on the 15th October, the "Onyx" started for Kingston and the "Wolverine" for Port Antonio, where we arrived about 11 a.m.; just in time to save this settlement from the rebels, who were burning buildings and destroying property about twelve miles to the eastward, and had already threatened to come in and destroy Port Antonio this very day.

34. A large number of the principal inhabitants had taken refuge on board an American barque the "Renunion," Captain Tracey, who had taken them out to sea since Friday evening, and only returned to port and anchored just before we arrived. It will be my duty to bring Captain Tracey's kindness under your notice in a separate despatch.

In the town a large number of special and rural constables had been collected by the authorities, and some of the maroons had come down from Moore Town to assist, but all were without arms or ammunition beyond a few old guns or swords, that were of little value for any purpose.

The joy and relief of the inhabitants, therefore, at the arrival of the "Wolverine," may be more easily imagined than described.

35. No time was lost in disembarking the troops, and by noon a strong detachment, consisting of 100 from the 2nd Battalion 6th and of 1st West India Regiments (many on horseback) were on their way under Captain Hole, 6th Regiment, to meet the rebels reported to be at Long Bay (12 or 14 miles to the eastward), and to protect the women and children and other refugees in that district and in that of Manchioneal, to which

they were to move in accordance with an arrangement concerted between myself and Brigadier Nelson.

36. Having made all necessary dispositions for the occupation of Port Antonio, expresses were sent off to Kingston and Morant Bay with information, and the party stationed at Morant Bay was ordered in co-operation with the party expected from Newcastle up the line of the Blue Mountain Valley at once to march by night upon the stronghold of the rebels at Stoney Gut, about four miles inland from Morant Bay, so as to arrive about daybreak, and, if possible, destroy the stronghold and capture or cut off the rebels.

37. I personally inspected the Maroons, a fine body of about 150 men, who in the most loyal spirit had come down on the day preceding our arrival, ill-armed as they were, determined to protect Port Antonio. They were unbounded in their devotion and loyalty, and were beyond measure delighted to see again their former captain, the Honourable A. G. Fyfe, whom I had brought with me in the "Wolverine," and under whose orders they at once placed themselves.

A party of Maroons had already been of great service in protecting Bath, and the fact of this singular and isolated people proving faithful, is one of incalculable value to the Government in the emergency which exists. I shall address you separately in reference to the Maroons, when I am less pressed for time.

38. It was now clear that by the rapidity of our movements we had got ahead of the rebellion, which breaking out at Morant Bay had proceeded rapidly along the south-east, east and north corner of the island.

By occupying Port Antonio in time, we not only saved that district from destruction, but we

met and stopped the further progress of the rebellion twelve miles east of it.

We had indeed accomplished some most important results in a singularly brief space of time.

A military post was established at Morant Bay, and another at Port Antonio, whilst the centre of a line connecting the two was occupied by the friendly Maroons.

39. The greater portion of the rebels were therefore hemmed in within the country east of this line. The spread of the rebellion westward was stopped, and if no independent outbreak occurs in any other part of the island, we shall have the disturbed districts under control, and can at leisure deal with, and punish the insurgents.

At the same time, all the helpless and unprotected ladies, children, and other refugees, have been got in and saved.

40. All our most important work being thus done, and the troops comfortably established in their barracks, we had for the first time a night of quiet and rest, on the night of Sunday, the 15th October.

41. At daybreak on Monday, the 16th October, a court-martial sat to try prisoners, and 27 were found guilty and hung.

Despatches arrived from Kingston from the Executive Committee and from the Custos and Justices, expressing a desire for my return, and urging me to proclaim martial law in Kingston.

42. As there was no pressing necessity for my stay at Port Antonio, I left the Brigadier-General Nelson to complete his military arrangements, and about 5 p.m. on the 16th, set off in the "Wolverine" for Kingston, considering that my personal presence and the information and explanations I could give, would do more to allay

anxiety and calm apprehension than anything I could write.

There would also be the advantage of communicating personally with the General and with the Executive Committee, as well as of procuring and bringing back arms for the Maroons, without obtaining which, we could not make their services fully available.

43. Having left Port Antonio on the evening of the 16th October, we dropped a Maroon messenger in a canoe off Morant Bay as we passed, with orders, and arrived off Kingston by 7 a.m. on the 17th October, almost before any one had any idea of our coming.

44. I at once communicated with the General, with the Executive Committee, and with the civil authorities of Kingston. Considerable apprehension seemed to be entertained that a rising might take place in Kingston, and reports were brought in that disturbances were apprehended at Linstead, in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, about 14 miles from Spanish Town. To guard against this last contingency, I requested the General at once to send off the troops that were in Spanish Town to Linstead, and then later in the day to replace them by troops to be called in from Rock Fort, 4 miles east of Kingston.

45. During my absence the General had, in concert with the civil authorities, taken all measures and precautions in their power, by increasing the number of volunteers, both infantry and mounted, calling out the pensioners, and making such other arrangements as were practicable. The General had also sent a detachment of 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment from Newcastle across the country to Buff Bay (not a disturbed district), as a precautionary measure. The party sent out originally at my request from Newcastle under Captain Field to follow up the line of the Blue

Mountain Valley, had been strengthened and placed under command of Colonel Hobbs in person. From this officer a report had been received stating his progress up to a place called Mocklands, and a subsequent one announcing his intention to move on Stoney Gut and take that stronghold.

46. I found also that the General, in addition to the troops written for by me from Barbados, had made arrangements for recalling about 200 men from Nassau.

47. Having thus discussed and settled with the General all that could be at present accomplished, I met at 9 a.m. the Custos, Mayor, and Magistrates of Kingston, to whom I explained what had been accomplished, and the present state of affairs, and I succeeded in satisfying them that under existing circumstances it would not be expedient at present to extend martial law to Kingston.

48. There was one very important point to be decided upon. Throughout my tour in the "Wolverine" and "Onyx" I found everywhere the most unmistakable evidence that Mr. George William Gordon, a coloured member of the House of Assembly, had not only been mixed up in the matter, but was himself, through his own misrepresentations and seditious language addressed to the ignorant black people, the chief cause and origin of the whole rebellion. Mr. Gordon was now in Kingston, and it became necessary to decide what action should be taken with regard to him. Having obtained a deposition on oath that certain seditious printed notices had been sent through the post office directed in his handwriting to the partics who have been leaders in the rebellion, I at once called upon the Custos to issue a warrant and capture him. For some little time he managed to evade capture, but

finding that sooner or later it was inevitable he proceeded to the house of General O'Connor and there gave himself up. I at once had him placed on board the "Wolverine" for safe custody and conveyance to Morant Bay.

49. Great difference of opinion prevailed in Kingston as to the policy of taking Mr. Gordon. Nearly all coincided in believing him to be the occasion of the rebellion, and that he ought to be taken, but many of the inhabitants were under considerable apprehension that his capture might lead to an immediate outbreak in Kingston itself. I did not share in this feeling. Moreover, considering it right in the abstract, and desirable as a matter of policy, that whilst the poor black men who had been misled were undergoing condign punishment, the chief instigator of all the evil should not go unpunished, I at once took upon myself the responsibility of his capture.

50. Having placed Mr. Gordon on board the "Wolverine," and having obtained a supply of arms and ammunition from General O'Connor for the use of the Maroons and others, I at once set off again in the "Wolverine" about noon of the 17th October, on my return back to Morant Bay.

51. In leaving Port Royal we encountered H.M.S. "Steady" coming in, and directions were at once given to her to coal and then proceed westward round the island, calling in at the various ports, and taking arms for St. Elizabeth's.

52. The weather being very stormy, with strong wind and head-sea against us, we were unable to get into Morant Bay that evening (17th October), and anchored outside, rolling heavily all night.

53. At dawn of day on the 18th October we entered Morant Bay, and upon landing learnt

that nothing had been heard of Colonel Hobbs or his party, but that detachments from the party of sailors and marines left on shore by the "Wolverine" since the 12th instant, and from the Royal Artillery, had proceeded about 3 a.m. this morning to attack Stoney Gut.

54. Being anxious to obtain some information as to the result of the expedition, I detained the "Wolverine" for a few hours whilst some mounted policemen followed after the expedition to procure intelligence. A hurried pencilled report from Lieutenant Oxley stated that they arrived at Stoney Gut about daybreak, but that the rebels had disappeared, and the place was deserted.

55. At 11 a.m. (18th October) we weighed anchor and steamed for Port Antonio, where we arrived a little before dark.

All was going on well. The reports from Captain Hole's party at Manichioneal were satisfactory, and at Port Antonio itself more volunteers had been enrolled and more Maroons had come down and offered their services. Many rebels had been captured, and several courts martial had been held and capital punishment inflicted.

56. Finding that nothing had occurred or was likely to occur to disturb the suitability of the military arrangements which had been made by Brigadier Nelson, in accordance with my requests. I decided upon returning to Kingston, first leaving a memorandum with the Brigadier specifying the several stations which I desired to be kept and the movements which I wished to be made. We remained at anchor in Port Antonio on the night of the 18th October, and on the following day, after landing and distributing arms to the Maroons and getting on board the Morant Bay prisoners who had been landed here, we left

about noon on the 19th October for Morant Bay, Brigadier-General Nelson accompanying me to make Morant Bay his head-quarters for directing further operations from.

57. All was going on well at the camp. The parties from Stoney Gut had returned; more rebels had been captured or shot, and a report had also been received from Colonel Hobbs, who, after reaching Stoney Gut, and finding it occupied by the Morant Bay detachment, had retired again towards Mocklands—a position some distance inland, on the line of the Blue Mountain Valley.

Colonel Hobbs had seen and shot a good many rebels as well as captured some prisoners.

On the morning of the 20th October, having landed Brigadier Nelson and the militia officers who aided as members of courts-martial, and having put on shore the prisoners, including G. W. Gordon. I again proceeded in the “Wolverine” to Kingston, reaching that city about 2 p.m.

58. The gun-boats, the “Onyx” and the “Nettle,” were left under the orders of Brigadier Nelson at Morant Bay.

59. At Kingston all was quiet, though apprehension of an outbreak is still entertained, and all practicable precautions against it taken.

Many political characters suspected of being implicated in the rebellion, have, under the authority of the Executive Committee and the civil authorities, been apprehended. So also have various Haytien refugees suspected of being mixed up with the leaders of the insurrection.

60. In the country districts rumours of disaffection exist, and threatening letters are received, but no outbreak has taken place, and as the “Steady” has already gone round to visit the outports, I trust that the evil spirit which evi-

dently pervades a large portion of the peasantry of this island will be kept under and subdued.

61. General O'Connor and the Executive Committee had also in my absence arranged that H.M.S. "Lily," which came into port on the 20th instant, should likewise proceed westward round the island, calling at the various ports, conveying a few troops for Vere, where the expectation of an outbreak had been reported, and taking arms for several of the more distant parishes.

62. Such is a general and hurried outline of what has taken place up to this evening, 20th October. The narrative has been hastily drawn up at sea in such intervals as I could obtain from other avocations, and amidst the inconveniences of board ship, I must therefore claim your indulgence for any imperfections or omissions. Up to the present time, no reasonable or intelligible cause has been assigned as the origin of this most wicked and wide-spread rebellion.

63. I cannot myself doubt that it is in a great degree due to Dr. Underhill's letter and the meetings held in connexion with that letter, where the people were told that they were tyrannised over and ill-treated, were over taxed, were denied political rights, had no just tribunals, were misrepresented to Her Majesty's Government by the authorities and by the planters, and where in fact language of the most exciting and seditious kind was constantly used, and the people told plainly to right themselves, to be up and doing, to put their shoulders to the wheel, to do as the Haytiens had done, and other similar advice.

64. The parties who have more immediately taken part in these nefarious proceedings are: firstly, G. W. Gordon, a Member of the Assembly and a Baptist preacher; secondly, several black persons, chiefly of the Baptist persuasion, con-

ected with him ; thirdly, various political demagogues and agitators, who having no character or property to lose, make a trade of exciting the ignorant people ; fourthly, a few persons of better information and education, who find their interest in acquiring an influence amongst the black people by professing to advise them, whilst in reality they are but exciting and stimulating their evil passions ; fifthly, a few Baptist Missionaries, who like * * * endorse at public meetings or otherwise all the untruthful statements or inuendos propagated in Dr. Underhill's letter ; and lastly, a section of the press, which, like the " Watchman " and the " County Union," is always disseminating seditious doctrines, and endeavouring to bring into contempt the representative of the Sovereign, and all constituted authority.

65. Whilst it is my duty to point out how mischievous has been the influence of a few of the Baptist ministers, and of various members of that persuasion, it is equally my duty, and a pleasure to me, to state that I believe the large majority of the Baptist ministers have been most anxious to support the authorities, to teach their people to be loyal and industrious, and to endorse the advice given to the peasantry by Her Most gracious Majesty.

66. In reporting the occurrences of the outbreak of the rebellion, and the steps taken to put it down, it is my duty to state most unequivocally my opinion that Jamaica has been, and to a certain extent still is, in the greatest jeopardy.

67. Humanly speaking, I believe that the promptitude and vigour of action which has at once grappled with and punished the rebellion, has been the saving of Jamaica. The whole

colony has been upon a mine, which required but a spark to ignite it. Disaffection and disloyalty still exist in nearly all the parishes of the island and had there been the least hesitation or delay in dealing with them in the parishes where they became developed in rebellion, I confidently believe that the insurrection would have been universal throughout the entire island, and that either the colony would have been lost to the mother country, or an almost interminable war and an unknown expense have had to be incurred in suppressing it.

68. In many previous despatches I have pointed out the pernicious efforts and influences of the so called Underhill Meetings; and not long since called your attention to the necessity I was under in August last of sending men-of-war to the parishes of St. James, Trelawny, St. Elizabeth, Hanover, and Westmoreland, to intimidate the malecontents, and prevent an expected rising. These measures were then successful. In the recent case of St. Thomas-in-the-East the Government had not a sufficient warning, and our precautionary measures were too late.

69. I trust, Sir, that you will fully bear these circumstances in mind; and that, in doing so you will not regard the just severity which has been exercised otherwise than as a merciful substitute for the much larger measure of punishment which would have had to be executed had the rebellion been allowed time to gather head and extend itself.

70. I regarded it not only desirable, but positive duty to be personally present to direct and superintend the military movements in the disturbed districts. From the first moment of the outbreak up to the date of my return to Kingston this afternoon (20th October) every

disposition of the troops, and every movement has been made by Brigadier Nelson under my own personal instruction and approval.

71. The whole responsibility of what has been done, therefore, rests upon me. At the same time I beg to express my own deep obligation, and the obligation of the whole community to the military and naval authorities for the promptitude, energy, and zeal with which they have responded to my wishes, and at great personal inconvenience, risk, and hardship have successfully carried out my requirements.

To Major-General O'Connor I am indebted for the extremely ready and rapid manner in which my applications for troops or arms were met, as well as for the able and zealous manner in which during my absence he co-operated with the Executive Committee and the Custos of Kingston in initiating or organising various measures for the protection of the city and parishes.

To the senior naval officer, Captain De Horsey, I am under great obligations, not only for placing his ship, the "Wolverine," at my disposal, but for going in command of her in person, and for the cheerful readiness with which he kept his ship at work almost night and day from the first outbreak of the rebellion until his return to port to-day.

To Lieutenant Brand, of the small gun-boat "Onyx," I cannot sufficiently express my thanks for the indefatigable and untiring manner in which he kept his vessel plying day and night in a most unpleasant and arduous service.

To Brigadier-General Nelson I owe it that all my wishes as regarded military arrangements in the disturbed districts were carried out with the utmost promptitude and efficiency. We never had a difference of opinion even upon the propriety or policy of a single act or movement, and

the public service was consequently conducted not only satisfactorily, but pleasantly.

72. I would therefore respectfully ask you to bring to the favorable notice of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the meritorious conduct and services of Brigadier-General Nelson, and to the favorable notice of the Lords of the Admiralty the meritorious conduct and good service of Captain De Horsey, of H.M.S. "Wolverine," and of Lieutenant Brand, of H.M. gun-boat "Onyx." I append a copy of a report by Lieutenant Brand of the proceedings of the "Onyx" between the 12th and 18th October, showing the amount of work, and hard work too, performed in that period. Lieutenant Brand has also been equally engaged between the 18th and 20th, but I have no official report. The colony is also much indebted to Colonel Hobbs, of H.M. 6th Royal Regiment, commanding the expeditionary force on the line of the Blue Mountain Valley, to the militia officers who accompanied me in the "Wolverine," to Inspector Ramsay, of the police force, whose daring and activity have been most conspicuous, and generally to the troops, sailors, volunteers, and others engaged in the undertaking. My aide-de-camp Colonel Hunt, of the Royal Marines, rendered very zealous and efficient service both to myself and to Brigadier-General Nelson.

73. The exertions of the Executive Committee and the untiring energy and zeal of the Custos of Kingston, Dr. Bowerbank, are beyond all praise, and justly entitle them to the good opinion, gratitude, and confidence of the colony.

74. It is impossible for me to narrate all the various subordinate arrangements or movements of the respective military corps in the field or of the several detachments sent out from them on special service. It may suffice to state generally that

large number of rebels have been shot with arms in their hands, that a great many prisoners have been tried and hung, shot, or flogged, and that a considerable number of prisoners are still on hand awaiting trial by court-martial.

76. It is difficult to arrive at any correct estimate of the number of people engaged in the rebellion. The districts where it broke out and into which it spread are fertile and very populous.

76. Different persons have reported seeing from several hundreds to as many thousands at a time. And Colonel Hobbs reports in one of his letters that there were still thousands of rebels around him. No stand has ever been made against the troops, and though we are not only in complete military occupation of, but have traversed with troops all the disturbed districts, not a single casualty has befallen any of our soldiers or sailors, and they are all in good health.

They have however suffered much inconvenience and hardship from the state of the weather, which has been extremely wet and inclement, the month of October being the period when what are called the "season rains" usually fall.

77. We have been singularly fortunate in capturing or shooting a large number of the principal ringleaders in the rebellion, and many of whom were personally concerned in the atrocious butcheries on the 12th October at the Morant Bay Court-house, or in the subsequent destruction of life and property further to the eastward, as the rebellion extended in that direction. Very many acknowledged their guilt before execution.

78. It is a remarkable fact that so far as we can ascertain the rebels at Morant Bay did not proceed in any considerable numbers to the adjacent districts, but the people of each district rose

and committed the deeds of violence and destruction that were done within it. This fact shows how wide spread the feeling of disaffection is, and how prepared the people of each parish were to catch the spirit and follow the example of their neighbours. It shews too the extreme insecurity which yet exists in nearly all the other parishes of Jamaica, where the same bad spirit prevails. In the lately disturbed districts the rebellion is crushed, in the others it is only kept under for the present, but might at any moment burst into fury.

79. I append various military reports and some other papers, bearing upon the rebellion or upon the state of other parishes.

It has been impracticable to obtain a correct list of all the Europeans or colored persons who have been killed or wounded.

80. I append the names of those at present known, but there were some burnt in the Court-house, and others are missing, and nothing certain known about them. Even thus, however, the list is a very long and sad one, and comprises many persons of station, education and weight in the community, whose loss is irreparable in a colony like Jamaica.

81. Copies of a letter taken at Stoney Gut, and of threatening letters which have since been received, either here or at Kingston, are attached.

I also add copies of the local newspapers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

E. EYRE.

P.S., 23rd October.—Having kept my despatch open, I am enabled to add that Mr. George William Gordon has been tried by court-martial at Morant Bay, and sentenced to be hung. The

execution was to take place this morning, at a.m.

I have seen the proceedings of the court, and concur both in the justice of the sentence, and in the policy of carrying it into effect. It is absolutely necessary for the future security of Jamaica, that condign punishment should be inflicted upon those through whose seditious acts and language, the rebellion has been originated.

2. I enclose copies of the report from the General and of my letter in reply.

I have omitted to state that during my absence the Executive Committee caused the Maroon refugees in this island, and various other persons who were suspected of being mixed up with or of encouraging seditious movements to be taken into custody. I quite concur in the propriety of this step.

3. If no further outbreak occurs, I hope to be able in a short time to proclaim a general amnesty, except to actual murderers, upon the rebels coming in and submitting to the Queen's authority, and I yet hope that the disturbed districts will be sufficiently quieted in time for the sugar crops, now nearly fit for cutting, to be reaped.

24th October, 1865.

E. EYRE.

I would particularly call your attention to the fact stated in Colonel Hobbs' report of 15th October, that the rebels are not the poor or the starving, but persons who are well off and well to do in the world, and better educated than the lower class of negroes generally are, an experience abundantly confirmed from many other quarters.

E. E.

List of Killed and Wounded in the recent disturbances in St. Thomas-in-the-East, 12th October, 1865.

VOLUNTEERS KILLED.

Captain Hitchins.
1st Lieutenant Hall.
2nd Lieutenant Reid.
Corporal Harrison.
Corporal Filfoy.
Many others killed or burnt, names unknown.

WOUNDED.

Serjeant Harrison, severely.
Private Rutty, since dead.
,, Conri, ditto.
,, Good.
,, Ross.
,, McContie.
,, Williams.

CIVILIANS KILLED.

Baron Ketelhodt (Custos St. Thomas-in-the-East)
Rev. Victor Herschell.
Mr. Walton, J.P.
Mr. Arthur Cook, J.P.
Mr. A. B. Cooke.
Mr. McCormack (aged man and cripple).
Mr. C. Price.
Mr. A. Brown.
Police Inspector Alberga.
Augustus Hire.
Mark Douglas (reported).

CIVILIANS WOUNDED.

The Honourable W. P. Georges J.P. and Custos of St. David.
D. MacPherson, Coroner (since dead).
Arthur Warmington, J.P., sword cut.

Brookes Cooke, Her Majesty's Customs.
 Mr. Grey, vestryman.
 William M'Intosh.
 Mr. Bowen, J.P.
 William Mitchell.
 James Williams.
 Mr. MacPherson, since dead.
 Mr. A. Lewis.
 C. Alberga.
 Mr. J. W. Jackson.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 21,
 1865.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 20th day of
November, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council that the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain do issue writs for further proroguing the Parliament, which was appointed to meet on Thursday, the twenty-third day of November instant, to Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of December next: and also for proroguing the convocations of the provinces of Canterbury and York, from Friday, the twenty-fourth day of November instant, to Friday, the twenty-ninth day of December next.

1865.

7 B

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 9th day of
September, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council

WHEREAS there was this day read at Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated eighth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the words following; viz. :—

“Whereas by the fifth section of an Act passed in the twenty-ninth year of your Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-nine, entitled ‘An Act to provide for the better government of Greenwich Hospital,’ it is, amongst other things, enacted it shall be lawful for your Majesty in Council, from time to time, by Order in Council, to appoint such pensions as seem fit to officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Navy, and marines and seamen of the merchant service, for the time being entitled to the benefits of Greenwich Hospital, to be enjoyed by them so long only as they are on the establishment or inmates of Greenwich Hospital, but in addition to any half-pay, pension or other allowance coming to them otherwise than under any such Order in Council, and to prescribe the conditions on which such pensions are to be held.”

We beg leave to recommend that your Majesty may be pleased, by your Order in Council, to sanction the undermentioned pensions being granted :—

An extra pension of *5d.* a-day may, at the discretion of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, be granted to seamen and marines now in receipt of pensions over 55 years of age.

and who shall have been in receipt of the same for five years and upwards ; and an extra pension of 9*d.* a-day, at the discretion of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to seamen and marines now in receipt of pensions over 70 years of age, who shall have been in receipt of the same for ten years and upwards ; the same to be called “ Greenwich Pensions.”

The widows of petty officers and seamen of the Royal Navy, and of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Marines, slain, killed, or drowned in the service of the Crown, to be allowed a gratuity equal to one year's full wages according to the rating of their late husbands at the time of their death, exclusive of any badge or other extra or additional pay.

And whereas by the twentieth section of the said Act it is enacted that “ The government of Greenwich Hospital, and of the Schools of the Hospital, including the authority to establish from time to time regulations for the admission of inmates into the Hospital and of children into the Schools, shall be vested exclusively in the Admiralty ; but any such regulations shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by your Majesty in Council ; and the Admiralty shall from time to time continue or appoint such officers, clerks, and servants for the purposes of the Hospital and Schools as seem fit ; and may (subject to the approval of your Majesty in Council) fix the salaries of such officers and clerks, and may regulate the wages of such servants, and may from time to time remove any of the officers, clerks, and servants, and appoint others in their stead.”

We have, therefore, to request that your Majesty will be pleased to sanction the establish-

ment of the following rules and regulations viz. :—

“1st. That the admission into Greenwich Hospital be restricted to such petty officers and seamen of the Royal Navy and non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Marines as may be infirm or helpless, and that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty be empowered to discharge all or any such petty officers and seamen of the Royal Navy and non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Marines at their discretion.

“2nd. That the present Regulations for the admission of boys into Greenwich Hospital School continue in force, and the establishment remain at present.

“3rd. That the undermentioned be the establishment and salaries of officers and clerks :—

1 Captain Superintendent ...	£800	per annum	
2 Lieutenants (£230 each) ...	460		„
2 Inspectors General of Hospitals, amounting together to	1,642		„
2 Deputy ditto ditto, amounting together to	1,122		„
1 Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper	401		„
4 Assistant Surgeons, amounting together to	785		„
1 Agent and Steward ...	450		„
2 Chaplains (£350 each) ...	700		„
6 Clerks, at various salaries, including Lodging Money, amounting in all to ...	1,750		„

£8,120

“And such of the present Civil officers and clerks, at their actual salaries and allowances, as may be found necessary by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.”

Her Majesty, having taken the said Memorial to consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve of what therein proposed : And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Arthur Helps.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 20th day of
November, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that Trowbridge shall be an additional polling place for the northern division of the county of Wilts, and that the Justices of the Peace for the said county, in Quarter Sessions or some special sessions assembled, as mentioned in the said Act, passed in the second and third years of the reign of His said late Majesty, shall, conformably to the said Act, divide such northern division of the said county into convenient polling districts, and assign one of such districts to each polling place.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 20th day of
November, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of Parliament, holden in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled “An Act to amend and consolidate the

“ laws relating to the customs of the United
 “ Kingdom, and of the Isle of Man, and certain
 “ laws relating to trade and navigation, and the
 “ British possessions,” it is enacted that, “ if the
 “ legislature or proper legislative authority, of any
 “ of the British possessions abroad, shall present
 “ an address to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty
 “ to authorise or permit the conveyance of goods
 “ or passengers from one part of such possession
 “ to another part thereof, in other than British
 “ ships, it shall thereupon be lawful for Her Ma-
 “ jesty, by Order in Council, so to authorise the con-
 “ veyance of such goods or passengers, on such
 “ terms and under such conditions as to Her Ma-
 “ jesty may seem good.”

And whereas an address has been presented to
 Her Majesty by the proper legislative authority
 of Mauritius and its dependencies, praying Her
 Majesty to authorise and permit the conveyance of
 goods and passengers from Mauritius to the
 Seychelles Islands, and *vice versa*, in other than
 British ships. Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by
 and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in
 virtue of the authority committed to Her by the
 said recited Act, doth order, and it is hereby
 ordered, that from and after the day of the date
 of this Order, goods and passengers may be con-
 veyed from the Mauritius to the Seychelles Islands,
 and *vice versa* in other than British ships.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commis-
 sioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the
 Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, one of Her
 Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to
 give the necessary directions herein, as to them
 may respectively appertain.

Arthur Helps.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 20th day of
November, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify the scheme duly prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England for altering the boundaries of the new parish of Saint Paul, Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London.

Also a representation of the said Commissioners for altering the boundaries of the new parish of Saint George, Old Brentford, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London.

Also a scheme for authorising the sale and disposal of certain property, formerly belonging to the prebend of Corringham-cum-Stowe, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, and now vested in the said Commissioners.

Also a scheme for authorising the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Chiswick, in the cathedral church of Saint Paul, London, and now vested in the said Commissioners.

Foreign Office, November 21, 1865.

THE Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from Lord Bloomfield, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, the following translation of an Imperial Regulation abolishing the examination of passports on the Austrian frontiers :—

(Translation.)

Imperial Regulation of November 6, 1865, valid for the entire Empire, relative to the Abolition of the Examination of Passports at the Frontiers of the Empire.

In order to grant further facilities to the move-

ment of people in my Empire, I, after hearing my Council of Ministers, decree as follows :—

1. The examination of passports, which was restricted by the first clause of my Regulation of the 9th of February, 1857, to the frontiers of the Imperial territory, will now in general cease also at those frontiers.

2. On the other hand, every traveller, foreign or native, is bound upon every occasion of an official demand to prove his identity and the possession of means of livelihood.

3. It is reserved to my Ministers and Court Chancellors (Hofkanzlern) who are interested in the matter to re-establish for a period the examination (Vidirung) of Passports, either throughout the Imperial frontiers, or for a certain district of frontier, or for journeys to and from certain designated States; in all cases in which the security or the public order of the Empire may appear menaced by war, internal disturbances or any other events.

4. The competent central offices (central stellen) are entrusted with the carrying into effect of this regulation.

Schönbrunn, November 6th, 1865.

(Signed) FRANZ JOSEPH, m.p.

COUNT BELCREDI, m.p.

By Imperial Command,

(Signed) BERNHARD VON MEYER, m.p.

Foreign Office, November 18, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. James Whittall as Consul-General at Hong-Kong for the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Whitehall, November 20, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Henry Austin Bruce to be

Second Church Estates Commissioner, in the room of the Right Honourable Edward Pleydell Bouverie, resigned.

War Office, Pall Mall,

21st November, 1865.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Staff Surgeon-Major John Mure, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon E. J. Franklyn, M.D., appointed to the Staff. Dated 21st November, 1865.

4th Hussars, Lieutenant Henry Thomas Butler to be Captain, by purchase, vice John Warden McFarlan, who retires. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Cornet David Longfield Beatty to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Butler. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Lawrence Hesketh Palk, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Collings, promoted. Dated 21st November, 1865.

7th Hussars, Lieutenant Lachlan Foster Jamieson, from the 79th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice A. L'E. H. Holmes, who exchanges. Dated 18th September, 1865.

20th Hussars, Lieutenant Arthur Westby Brodhurst, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Lockwood, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1865.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Edwin Wodehouse, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Henderson, retired upon full-pay. Dated 1st November, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major Richard King Freeth, on the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 1st November, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major Francis Montague Maxwell Ommanney to be Lieutenant-Colonel,

vice Brevet-Colonel Wodehouse. Dated 1st November, 1865.

Second Captain Frederick Nurse Cromartie to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Ommanney. Dated 1st November, 1865.

Lieutenant the Honourable Ralph Hare to be Second Captain, vice Cromartie. Dated 1st November, 1865.

Coast Brigade of Artillery, Master-Gunner William Swanston Sprent to be Lieutenant, vice Ramsay, placed upon half-pay. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Grenadier Guards, Ensign and Lieutenant Lord George Murray Pratt to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice William Ulick O'Connor, Earl of Desart, who retires. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Albert Sylvain Bates Van de Weyer, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lord G. M. Pratt. Dated 21st November, 1865.

11th Regiment of Foot, Gentleman Cadet Harry George Wakelyn Ford, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice George Nunn Thomas, transferred to the 28th Foot. Dated 21st November, 1865.

13th Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Charles Henry Leet to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Nicholas Loftus Gray, deceased. Dated 21st November, 1865:

16th Foot, Nicholas Winsland Patrick Brophy, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Roberts, transferred to the 78th Foot. Dated 21st November, 1865.

17th Foot, Albert Llewellyn Creasy, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Henry Maxwell

Newall, who retires. Dated 21st November, 1865.

18th Foot, Ensign Bernard Gilpin Haines to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Henry Gordon Heath, deceased. Dated 23rd October, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Edward Champneys Milner, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Haines. Dated 21st November, 1865.

19th Foot, William Alexander Curtis, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thomas Perceval Palmer, who retires. Dated 21st November, 1865.

22nd Foot, Ensign Robert James Dallin to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Robert Henry Daubeney, who retires. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Sir George Albert de Hocheplé-Larpent, Bart., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dallin. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet William Key Maturin, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Sir G. A. de Hocheplé-Larpent, transferred to the 88th Foot. Dated 21st November, 1865.

23rd Foot, Lieutenant Annesley Cary to be Captain, without purchase, vice William Munnings Lees, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Lieutenant Archibald Young Leslie, from the Bengal General List, to be Lieutenant, vice Cary. Dated 21st November, 1865.

24th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Arthur Edward Simmonds Roberts, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice A. C.

French, transferred to the 43rd Foot. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet John Grant Anderson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Roberts, transferred to the 82nd Foot. Dated 21st November, 1865.

28th Foot, Ensign George Nunn Thomas, from the 11th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Cecil Lloyd, transferred to the 91st Foot. Dated 21st November, 1865.

30th Foot, Lieutenant Frederick Harcourt Williamson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Edward N. Hill, who retires. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Ensign Frederic Clowes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Williamson. Dated 21st November, 1865.

William Hanning Lee, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Clowes. Dated 21st November, 1865.

40th Foot, Charles Linton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Edward Burnett Robinson, who retires. Dated 21st November, 1865.

42nd Foot, Ensign Alan John Colquhoun to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Edward Orlando Van Haldane, who retires. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Andrew Gilbert Wauchope, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Colquhoun. Dated 21st November, 1865.

The promotion of Lieutenant G. A. Furse and of Ensign E. P. Hicks, in succession to Captain A. Ferguson, deceased, bears date 12th September, 1865.

43rd Foot, Ensign Alfred Crofton French, from the 24th Foot, to be Ensign, vice J. Bromfield,

transferred to the 50th Foot. Dated 21st November, 1865.

46th Foot, Captain and Brevet-Major James Burnie Lind, from the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major John James Hood Gordon, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 21st November, 1865.

51st Foot, Lieutenant Cobb has, with Her Majesty's approval, assumed the surname of *Cartwright* instead of *Cobb*.

52nd Foot, Lieutenant Howard Kingscote, from the Bengal General List, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles O'Loughlin L. Prendergast, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 21st November, 1865.

56th Foot, Ensign Donald J. Gordon Stewart to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice John William Huskisson, promoted to a Half-pay Company, without purchase. Dated 21st November, 1865.

60th Foot, Staff-Surgeon Adam Graham Young, to be Surgeon, vice Richard Edward Fitz-Gibbon, who resigns. Dated 21st November, 1865.

66th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Henry Herbert Smallpiece, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice John Patrickson, whose appointment on the 12th September last has been cancelled. Dated 21st September, 1865.

70th Foot, Ensign Edward Pearson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Henry Bally, killed. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

Ensign Thomas George Barrett Lennard to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pearson, whose promotion by purchase on the 22nd September,

1865, has been cancelled. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Arthur Edward Ward, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Lennard. Dated 21st November, 1865.

71st Foot, Captain John Ignatius Macdonell to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Charles Parker, deceased. Dated 21st October, 1865.

Lieutenant Le Marchant James Carey to be Captain, without purchase, vice Macdonell. Dated 21st October, 1865.

Ensign Felix James Taylor Brown to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Carey. Dated 21st October, 1865.

Ensign Francis Arkwright, from the 100th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Brown. Dated 21st November, 1865.

78th Foot, Lieutenant John Nathaniel Gower to be Captain, without purchase, vice Alexander Balfour Ker Williamson, deceased. Dated 26th October, 1865.

Ensign Hugh Gough Grant to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gower. Dated 26th October, 1865.

Ensign John Fielding Willis Kane, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Grant, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 10th November, 1865, has been cancelled. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Ensign James Nicholl McAdam to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Richard Pierce Butler, who retires. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Ensign Charles Roberts, from the 16th Foot, to be Ensign, vice McAdam. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Lieutenant George Eardley Lecky to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Butler, who retires. Dated 21st November, 1865.

79th Foot, Lieutenant Arthur L'Estrange H. Holmes, from the 7th Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice L. F. Jamieson, who exchanges. Dated 18th September, 1865.

82nd Foot, Lieutenant Charles Spencer to be Captain, without purchase, vice John Fred. Pilkington, deceased. Dated 29th August, 1865.

Ensign Henry Whalley Nicholson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Spencer. Dated 29th August, 1865.

Ensign Arthur Edward Simmonds Roberts, from the 24th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Nicholson. Dated 21st November, 1865.

88th Foot, Ensign Sir George Albert de Hoche-pied-Larpent, Bart., from the 22nd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Howorth, promoted. Dated 21st November, 1865.

89th Foot, Staff-Surgeon Alexander Reid, to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major John Thomas Watson Bacot, who exchanges. Dated 21st November, 1865.

91st Foot, Ensign Anthony Edward Parker to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Atherton Powys Maurice, deceased. Dated 15th October, 1865.

Ensign Cecil Lloyd, from the 28th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Parker. Dated 21st November, 1865.

98th Foot, Ensign Charles Forbes Calland, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ernest Wolseley de Lousada, who retires. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Mitford Cust, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Calland. Dated 21st November, 1865.

100th Foot, Gentleman Cadet George Carew Fenwick, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Francis Arkwright, transferred to the 71st Foot. Dated 21st November, 1865.

103rd Foot, Gentleman Cadet Richard Casement Nicholetts, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Spottiswoode, transferred to the 107th Foot. Dated 21st November, 1865.

105th Foot, Lieutenant Josiah Wilkinson to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Kenneth Douglas Coffin, who resigns the appointment. Dated 21st November, 1865.

107th Foot, Ensign John George Montague De Lair Bean to be Lieutenant, vice William Harry Hine, who resigns. Dated 24th August, 1865.

Ensign Lambert Loveday Spottiswoode, from the 103rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Bean. Dated 21st November, 1865.

108th Foot, Lieutenant Albert Fitzwilliam Taylor, from Bengal General List, to be Lieutenant, vice Adolphus Vallings, transferred to Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 21st November, 1865.

4th West India Regiment, Lieutenant Charles Howarth, from half-pay, late Turkish Contingent, to be Lieutenant, vice Gavegan, promoted to a Half-pay Company, without purchase. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Ensign Thomas Viny Biron to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Charles Howarth, who retires. Dated 21st November, 1865.

George Beresford Dearc, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Biron. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Lieutenant John T. Lyon Cobham to be Captain, by purchase, vice John Fellows Armstrong, who retires. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Ensign Albert William Money to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thomas Harman Bond, who retires. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Ensign Edward Whitacre Davies to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cobham. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Laurence Richard Dowdall, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Money. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Hammett George Furner, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Davies. Dated 22nd November, 1865.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Brevet-Colonel Henry Bingham, from Lieutenant-Colonel 60th Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer, vice Brevet-Colonel George Campbell, C.B., who retires upon half-pay. Dated 21st November, 1865.

STAFF.

Brevet-Colonel Henry John Shaw, Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, late Invalid Depôt, Chatham, to be Governor of the Herbert Hospital, at Woolwich. Dated 21st November, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

David Dumbreck, M.D., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, upon half-pay, to be Honorary Physician to Her Majesty, vice John Forrest, M.D., C.B., deceased. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Surgeon-Major John Thomas Watson Bacot, from the 89th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon-Major, vice Staff-Surgeon Alexander Reid, who exchanges. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Staff-Surgeon Thomas Moorhead, M.D., having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be Staff-Surgeon-Major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858. Dated 24th October, 1865.

Surgeon Edward James Franklyn, M.D., from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Staff Surgeon-Major John Mure, M.D. appointed to the 7th Dragoon Guards. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Joseph Verden, from half-pay, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Patrick O'Connor, deceased. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon William Menzies Calder, from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Adam Graham Young, appointed to the 60th Foot. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon James d'Altera, from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Charles Henry Leet, appointed to the 13th Foot. Dated 21st November, 1865.

BREVET.

Colonel William Henderson, on the Retired Full-pay List of the Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only. Dated 1st November, 1865.

Brevet-Colonel Frank Adams, Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay, late 28th Foot, with rank of Brigadier-General, to have the local rank of Major-General in India. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Brevet-Colonel Daniel Rainier, Lieutenant-Colonel 98th Foot, to have the local rank of

Major-General in India. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Brevet-Colonel George Campbell, C.B., half-pay, late Inspecting Field-Officer of a Recruiting District, to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while serving in the command of a Brigade. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Captain the Honourable Frederick Le Poer Trench, 40th Foot, to be Major. Dated 1st March, 1864.

Lieutenant and Riding-Master William Boylin, half-pay Royal Artillery, to be Captain, the rank being honorary only. Dated 12th September, 1865.

The undermentioned alteration of rank and promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the deaths of—

Major-General Sir Stuart Corbett, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, on the 1st August, 1865; and Major-General James Scott, Bombay Infantry, on the 11th October, 1865:—

Major-General W. E. Baker to take rank from 2nd August, 1865.

Colonel John Liptrap, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 22nd August, 1865.

Colonel Herbert Marshall, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 12th October, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Thomas Laird Patterson, 91st Foot. Dated 12th November, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Frederick Carter, 63rd Foot. Dated 16th November, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers, who have retired upon full-pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows :—

Major Charles William Nightingale, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Major John Henry Balmain, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 21st November, 1865.

The undermentioned Captains of the Royal Artillery to have the local rank of Major in India:—

J. C. Hailes. Dated 13th June, 1865.

R. A. Morse. Dated 14th June, 1865.

D. G. Anderson. Dated 14th June, 1865.

J. Shekleton. Dated 14th June, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

First Class Schoolmaster John Stewart, of the Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury, to be Superintending-Schoolmaster, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 19th May, 1863. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Admiralty, 17th November, 1865.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

First Lieutenant Alfred Fonblanque to be Adjutant. Dated 16th November, 1865.

Admiralty, 17th November, 1865.

Commander James Simpson to be Captain.

Admiralty, 18th November, 1865.

The undermentioned Assistant-Surgeons have this day been promoted to the rank of Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet:—

William Tait Carr, Esq.

John Frederick Mitchell, Esq.

James Nicholas Joseph O'Malley, Esq.

Dr. Duncan Hilston.

Dr. Duncan Hilston, having now passed for Surgeon, has been promoted for service in New Zealand.

Mr. Robert Young has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 16th October, 1865.

Admiralty 20th November, 1865.

Mr. Thomas Bray Jordan has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 16th November, 1865.

Queen's Commission.

Durham Artillery Militia.

William Hill, Gent., to be Quartermaster, from the 2nd October, 1865, vice Wilson, deceased.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

2nd Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Oliver Minster to be Captain, vice Hartopp, resigned. Dated 17th November, 1865.

Ensign George Francis Twist to be Lieutenant, vice Newark, resigned. Dated 17th November, 1865.

3rd Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

George Mitchell Seabroke, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Thewles, promoted. Dated 17th November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby.

2nd Derbyshire Militia.

Ensign George Lawrence Ricketts to be Supernumerary Lieutenant, vice Goodwin, deceased. Dated 18th November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland.

5th Cumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Charles William Allen, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 14th November, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant John McGrotty, of the 1st Administrative Battalion of the Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 17th November, 1865.

FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 21,
1865.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 23rd
day of *November*, 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Lord Privy Seal.

Duke of Somerset.

Earl Russell.

Sir George Grey.

Mr. Milner Gibson.

Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and seven, intituled "An Act to prevent until the 1st " day of September, 1850, and to the end of the " then next session of Parliament, the spreading " of contagious or infectious disorders amongst " sheep, cattle, and other animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the session of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and nineteen, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be

lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other part of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to propagate infection ; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any waggons, carts, carriages, or other vehicles ; and also for the purpose of directing how any animal dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of the said Act, are to be disposed of ; and also for the purpose of causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations ; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act ; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct :

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder now prevails among the cattle of Great Britain, which is generally designated the "cattle plague," and may be recognized by the following symptoms :—

“ Great depression of the vital powers, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nostrils, of a mucous nature, raw looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the mouth, diarrhœa or dysenteric purging :”

And whereas several Orders, dated respectively the 24th of July, the 11th, 18th, and 26th of August, the 22nd of September, and the 31st of October, 1865, have been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder.

And whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the said Orders and to make further provisions with a view to check the spreading of the said disorder :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue of, and in exercise of the powers given by, the said Act, so continued as aforesaid, order as follows : —

1. This Order shall extend to all parts of Great Britain.

2. The said Orders dated respectively the 24th of July, the 11th, 18th, and 26th of August, the 22nd of September, and the 31st of October, 1865, are revoked, with the exception of so much of the said Order of the 24th of July, 1865, as empowers the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council to appoint Inspectors within the limits of the Metropolitan Police District, provided that such revocation shall not affect any appointment made, or any notice given, or any act done, or penalty recoverable, under any Order hereby revoked.

3. In this Order the word “ animal ” shall mean any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, calf,

sheep, lamb, goat, or swine; and the word "Inspector" shall include any Inspector appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid by the said Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or appointed under this Order, or under any of the said revoked Orders.

4. Whenever the Local Authority, as hereinafter defined, shall be satisfied of the existence of the said disorder in, or have reason to apprehend its approach to, the district over which his or their jurisdiction extends, it shall be lawful for such Local Authority, if he or they shall think fit, from time to time to appoint one or more Veterinary Surgeon or Surgeons, or other duly qualified person or persons, to be an Inspector or Inspectors, for the purpose of carrying into effect the rules and regulations made by this Order, within the district for which he or they shall have been appointed. And the same authority may, from time to time, revoke such appointment.

5. Subject to the powers herein reserved to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the Local Authority within the City of London, and the liberties thereof, shall be the Lord Mayor; in any municipal borough in England or Wales, the Mayor; in any Petty Sessional Division in England or Wales (exclusive, so far as relates to the jurisdiction of the Inspector, of so much of the said division as lies within the limits of a municipal borough for which an Inspector has been appointed), the Justices acting in and for such Petty Sessional Division. The Local Authority in any burgh or town in Scotland which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Provost or other Principal Magistrate, shall be the Provost or such Principal Magistrate; and, in any other place in Scotland not within the jurisdiction of such Provost or other Principal Magistrate, the Justices of the County in Sessions assembled.

6. Every Inspector shall from time to time report to the Local Authority by which he is appointed, the steps taken by him for carrying into effect the regulations prescribed by this Order ; and the Local Authority shall certify, in such manner as may be directed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the number of days that such Inspector has actually been engaged in the performance of his duty, and the number of miles travelled by him while so engaged.

7. Every Inspector shall furnish the Lords of the Council with such information in regard to the said disorder, as their Lordships may, from time to time, require.

8. Every person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal labouring under the said disorder, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Inspector of the district within which such animal may be, or if no Inspector shall have been appointed for such district then to the Officers hereinafter named, according to the place where such animal may be ; that is to say : within the Metropolitan Police District, to the said Clerk of the Privy Council ; within the City of London and the liberties thereof, to the Lord Mayor ; within any other borough, burgh, or town subject to the jurisdiction of a Mayor, Provost, or other Principal Magistrate, to such Mayor, Provost, or other Principal Magistrate ; elsewhere in England, to the Clerk of the Justices acting in and for the Petty Sessional Division ; and elsewhere in Scotland, to the Clerk of the Peace of the county.

9. Every Inspector shall have power, within the district for which he is appointed, to enter upon and inspect any premises or place in which any animal or animals which he suspects to be

labouring under the said disorder may be found, and to examine and inspect, whenever and wherever he may deem it necessary, any animal which he suspects to be labouring under the said disorder within such district.

10. Every Inspector shall have power within his district to cause to be cleansed and disinfected, in any manner which he may think proper, any premises in which animals labouring under the said disorder have been, or may be, and to cause to be disinfected, and if necessary destroyed, any fodder, manure, or refuse matter, which he may deem likely to propagate the said disorder. And every owner or occupier of such premises shall obey any order given by such Inspector for that purpose.

11. Every person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal labouring under the said disorder, shall keep such animal separate from all other animals, and no person shall send or bring to any fair or market, or expose for sale, or send or carry by any railway, or by any ship or vessel coastwise, or place upon, or drive along, any highway or the sides thereof, any such animal.

12. No person having in his possession or under his custody, any animal labouring under the said disorder, or which has been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with any animal labouring under the said disorder, shall remove such animal alive from his land or premises, without the licence of an Inspector, or if no Inspector has been appointed for the district within which such animal may be, without the licence of a Justice of the Peace acting in and for the jurisdiction within which such animal may be; provided that such licence shall be in writing, and shall only permit the removal of such animal to some place where it can be conveniently kept

apart from all other animals until such Inspector or Justice is satisfied that there is no reasonable probability of such animal propagating the said disorder.

13. No person shall place, or keep, any animal labouring under the said disorder in any common or unenclosed land, or, if the animal be in a district for which an Inspector has been appointed, in any field or pasture, where, in the judgment of the Inspector, such animal may be likely to propagate the said disorder.

14. Every Inspector shall have power within his district to direct that any animal labouring under the said disorder, or which he suspects to be labouring under the said disorder, shall be kept separate from animals free from the said disorder. And every person having such animal in his possession, or under his custody, shall obey any direction given by such Inspector for that purpose. And where the person having such animal in his possession, or under his custody, shall disobey such direction given by such Inspector, then, and in such case, and such case only, shall such Inspector have power to seize and slaughter, or to cause to be seized and slaughtered, such animal.

15. All animals having died of the said disorder, or having been slaughtered on account thereof, shall be buried as soon as practicable, in any convenient place, with their skins, and with a sufficient quantity of quick-lime or other disinfectant, and shall be covered with at least five feet of earth, or shall, in districts for which an Inspector has been appointed, be otherwise disposed of, with the consent of the owner, in manner directed by the Inspector, and the Inspector shall have power to cause the carcase to be disinfected when necessary previous to the burial or other disposal thereof.

16. Whenever any local authority, as hereinbefore defined, declares, by notice published in any newspaper circulating within his or their jurisdiction, that it is expedient for a time to be specified in such notice to prevent the removal of animals as hereinbefore defined, or some specified description thereof, either absolutely, or except under such conditions as such Local Authority shall think fit to impose, with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, to any market or fair, or to any place whatever within his or their jurisdiction for the purpose of exhibition or sale, then, in such case, and after the publication of such notice, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal, or description thereof, except in accordance with such conditions as aforesaid, into such market or fair, or to any place within such jurisdiction, for the purpose of exhibition or sale, or to receive, exhibit, buy, or sell any such animals so brought or sent.

17. Where the removal of animals, or any specified description thereof, to any market or fair or elsewhere for the purpose of exhibition or sale, has been or shall be prohibited, absolutely or conditionally, within the jurisdiction of any Local Authority in pursuance of any of the powers conferred by this or any of the said recited orders, and complaint is made by such Local Authority to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that the Local Authority for some adjoining or neighbouring district neglects or refuses to publish a notice with a view to a similar prohibition within the jurisdiction of such last-mentioned authority, and that, in consequence of such neglect or refusal, there is reason to apprehend the spreading of the said disorder, then in such case it shall be lawful for such Secretary of State, and he is hereby empowered, to publish such

notice in any newspaper circulating within the jurisdiction of such last-mentioned Local Authority, and such notice so published by the Secretary of State shall have the same effect as if it had been published by the Local Authority so neglecting or refusing as aforesaid; provided that nothing contained in this or the preceding clause of this Order shall be held to prohibit any person from exhibiting or selling on his own land or premises any animal belonging to him which has been on such land or premises for not less than fourteen days previous to such sale.

18. Whenever any Local Authority, as hereinbefore defined, declares, by notice published in any newspaper circulating within his or their jurisdiction, and also by notice published in some newspaper or newspapers circulating within the county or counties bordering upon the county within which the jurisdiction of such Local Authority is situate, that it is expedient, for a time to be specified in such notice, that animals, as hereinbefore defined, or some specified description thereof, shall not, either absolutely or except under such conditions as such Local Authority shall think fit to impose with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any place within his or their jurisdiction, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send any such animal or description thereof, except in accordance with such conditions as aforesaid, from any place in Great Britain beyond such jurisdiction into any place within such jurisdiction; and the copy of any such notice shall be sent forthwith by the Local Authority by whom it is made to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and shall be published by him in the London Gazette: Provided always, that nothing contained

in this clause of this Order shall make it unlawful for any person to send or carry any such animals by railway through such jurisdiction ; and provided also, that nothing contained in this clause of this Order shall make it unlawful for any person to bring or send, with the licence of any two Justices acting in and for the jurisdiction to which such notice applies, any such animals, from any land or premises in his own occupation, and beyond such jurisdiction, to any other land or premises in his own occupation within such jurisdiction.

19. Any such Local Authority, or any of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, may, from time to time, if he or they think fit, renew, revoke, or modify all or any part of any Notice published or to be published by them or him under the powers given under this or the said revoked Orders, either absolutely or under such conditions as to such Local Authority or to such Secretary of State may seem proper, by a further Notice to be published in the same manner as such Notice is required to be published.

20. During the continuance of the "Cattle Plague" within the said city of London, or the Metropolitan Police District, no person shall bring or send or cause to be brought or sent, any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, except for the purpose of being there sold for immediate slaughtering ; and every such animal so brought or sent shall, before being allowed to leave the said market, and although such animal may not have been sold, be marked in the manner in which cattle are ordinarily marked for slaughter in the said market, *videlicet*, by clipping the hair off the end of the tail. And the officers of the said market shall cause such mark to be duly made. And no

person shall buy or sell, or cause to be bought or sold, any such animal in the said market, except for immediate slaughtering, and every person buying any such animal in any such market shall slaughter or cause the same to be slaughtered, in all cases, within seven days of such purchase, and, if such animal be removed beyond the limits of the Metropolitan Police District, within forty-eight hours after such removal.

21. This Order shall be in force until the 1st day of March next, and no longer, unless continued by some further Order.

22. Every person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Act, for every such offence forfeit any sum, not exceeding twenty pounds, which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

Arthur Helps.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 24,
1865.

Windsor Castle, November 20, 1865.

THE Queen was this day pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood upon Robert Lush, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Windsor Castle, November 20, 1865.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood upon Edward Hilditch, Esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

Windsor Castle, November 20, 1865.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood upon John Campbell Lees, Esq., late Chief Justice of the Bahamas.

Admiralty, 22nd November, 1865.

Mr. William Henry Roberts has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 16th November, 1865.

Admiralty, 23rd November, 1865.

THE following Flag promotions, dated the 17th instant, consequent on the death, on the 16th instant, of Vice-Admiral Sir Horatio Thomas Austin, K.C.B., have this day taken place:—

Rear - Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys Dacres, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral.

Captain Cosparrick Baillie Hamilton to be Rear-Admiral on the Reserved List.

Captain Thomas Fisher to be Rear-Admiral.

Retired Captain William Louis Sheringham to be Retired Rear-Admiral, under the provisions of the Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, and 9th July, 1864.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dorset.

Dorset Regiment of Militia.

Richard Bell Davies, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Coombs, resigned. Dated 18th November, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Herts.*

Hertfordshire Regiment of Militia.

Vincent Bailey to be Lieutenant, vice Herne, promoted. Dated 30th October, 1865.

11th Herts Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Charles Rea to be Captain. Dated 14th November, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Cambridge.*

3rd Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign William Piesley Vaughan to be Lieutenant, vice Dashwood, resigned. Dated 23rd November, 1865.

Edward Smyth Thorpe, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Vaughan, promoted. Dated 23rd November, 1865.

Ensign the Marquis of Lorne to be Captain, vice W. Winter, resigned. Dated 21st November, 1865.

George Henry Evans, Gent., to be Captain, vice Studdert, resigned. Dated 22nd November, 1865.

John Charles Dundas, Gent., to be Captain, vice Buxton, resigned. Dated 23rd November, 1865.

Arthur Henry Winter, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice France, resigned. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Honourable Bertrand Bouverie to be Lieutenant, vice Thompson, resigned. Dated 22nd November, 1865.

John Stephen White, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Fisher, resigned. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Frederick Philip Tomlinson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Marquis of Lorne, promoted. Dated 22nd November, 1865.

Bushell Anningson, Gent., M.R.C.S., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Helm, promoted. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hereford.

2nd Herefordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Henry Skyrme, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 17th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Lancashire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry.

Edward Brown, Esq., Captain, half-pay, late 12th Lancers, to be Adjutant. Dated 8th November, 1865.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Captain John Mewburn to be Major. Dated 11th November, 1865.

First Lieutenant Thomas Vickers Bird to be Captain. Dated 11th November, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Richard Dwerryhouse to be First Lieutenant. Dated 9th November, 1865.

Henry Owens Johnson, Gent., to be First Lieutenant, vice Bird, promoted. Dated 11th November, 1865.

21st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Arthur Dawson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Eccles, promoted. Dated 7th November, 1865.

24th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Miller Williamson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Leonard Williamson, deceased. Dated 9th November, 1865.

2nd Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant Jesse Cyples Armson to be Captain. Dated 7th November, 1865.

9th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Robert Pierpoint to be Lieutenant, vice John Haslehurst Greenall, deceased. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Ensign William Proctor Ellis to be Lieutenant, vice Litton, promoted. Dated 7th November, 1865.

84th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Bear, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 27th October, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.**South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.*

James Artis Cooper to be Ensign, vice L. Mackeson, resigned. Dated 9th November, 1865.

Alfred Newman to be Ensign, vice E. Mackeson, resigned. Dated 9th November, 1865.

James Tuck Withers to be Ensign, vice Hall, resigned. Dated 9th November, 1865.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Preston to be Honorary Quartermaster. Dated 6th November, 1865.

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Charles Venables to be Ensign, vice Bebb, promoted. Dated 4th November, 1865.

38th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Richard Troward Leigh Key to be Ensign. Dated 17th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex.

22nd Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Philip William Jones to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 10th November, 1865.



Whitehall, November 23, 1865.

The certificate granted by the Secretary of State on the 11th day of October, 1864, under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act, 1861, to the Huddersfield Ragged and Industrial School at Huddersfield, in the West Riding of the county of York, has been resigned by the managers of such schools, and is consequently withdrawn.

FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 24,
1865.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 27th
day of *November*, 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Sir George Grey, Bart.
Mr. Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent "until the 1st day of September, 1850, and "to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other "animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins,

hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder has lately appeared, and now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which is generally designated as the "cattle plague:"

And whereas it was expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from extending to that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and whereas for such purpose, Orders were duly made in pursuance of the authority of the said Acts, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 25th of August, 1865, and the 7th and 29th of September, 1865:

And whereas by the Order, dated the 7th day of September, 1865, the removal to any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, from any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, of any skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, was prohibited:

And whereas by an Order dated the 13th day

of September, 1865, all hides and skins brought into Great Britain, from India, South America, and Australia, and afterwards removed from Great Britain to Ireland, were excepted from the operation of the said Order of the 7th day of September, 1865:

And whereas it has been represented to the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, that horns are imported into Ireland from India, South America, and Australia, which countries are at present free from the disease designated as the "cattle plague:"

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows:—

That, after the date of the publication of this Order in the London Gazette, all horns brought into Great Britain from India, South America, or Australia, and afterwards removed from Great Britain to Ireland, are hereby excepted from the operation of the said Order of the 7th day of September, 1865.

And the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give such directions herein as may be necessary to give due effect to this Order.

Edmund Harrison.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 28,
 1865.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 20th day of
November, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased to direct that the Right Honourable Sir James William Colvile be appointed a Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the room of the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, resigned; and that the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do prepare a Warrant for Her Majesty's signature accordingly, under the provisions of the Act of the third and fourth years of His Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter forty-one, section one.

Windsor Castle, November 25, 1865.

This day had audience of Her Majesty :—

The Marquis de Molins, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Spain, to deliver his credentials; and

Monsieur Adam, Minister Resident from the Republic of Hayti, to deliver his credentials;

To which audiences they were respectively introduced by the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., Her

Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

War Office, November 27, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the Right Honourable William Hutt, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, to be an Extra Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

War Office, November 28, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned Officer of Her Majesty's Army, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of an Act of Bravery performed by him in New Zealand, as stated against his name; viz;

18th Regiment.

Captain Hugh Shaw.—For his gallant conduct at the skirmish near Nukumaru, in New Zealand, on the 24th of January last, in proceeding, under a heavy fire, with four Privates of the Regiment, who volunteered to accompany him, to within 30 yards of the bush occupied by the Rebels, in order to carry off a comrade who was badly wounded. On the afternoon of that day, Captain Shaw was ordered to occupy a position about half a mile from the Camp. He advanced in skirmishing order, and, when about 30 yards from the bush, he deemed it prudent to retire to a palisade about 60 yards from the bush, as two of his party had been wounded. Finding that

one of them was unable to move, he called for volunteers to advance to the front to carry the man to the rear, and the four Privates referred to accompanied him, under a heavy fire, to the place where the wounded man was lying, and they succeeded in bringing him to the rear. Date of Act of Bravery, January 24, 1865.

Foreign Office, November 27, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Richard James Cade Hitschins as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh.

Admiralty, 27th November, 1865.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Colonel Second-Commandant Hayes Marriott to be Colonel-Commandant, vice March, retired. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Dover Lyddon Farrant to be Colonel Second-Commandant, vice Marriott. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Captain Fleetwood John Richards to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Farrant. Dated 21st November, 1865.

First Lieutenant John Cairncross to be Captain, vice Richards. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Osborn Tracey to be First Lieutenant, vice Cairncross. Dated 21st November, 1865.

Admiralty, 24th November, 1865.

Mr. Joseph William Smart has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant

Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 17th November, 1865.

Admiralty, 27th November, 1865.

Commander Charles James Balfour has been this day promoted to the rank of Retired Captain, under the provisions of the Orders in Council of the 1st of August, 1860, and 9th of July, 1864.

Mr. Henry William Masterman has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 23rd November, 1865.



Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Carmarthen.

Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia.

The Honourable Viscount Emlyn to be Lieutenant.
Dated 22nd November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Durham.

3rd Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Major Edward Temperley Gourley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, deceased. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Lieutenant Henry Dixon to be Captain. Dated 17th May, 1865.

John George Harrison to be Captain. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

2nd Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Frederick Liegh to be Lieutenant, vice Harfield, promoted. Dated 22nd November, 1865.

John Neat Pocock to be Ensign, vice Keane, promoted. Dated 22nd November, 1865.

8th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Henry Baker to be Lieutenant, vice Warner, promoted. Dated 25th November, 1865.

Ensign Dennis Clark to be Lieutenant, vice Gater, resigned. Dated 25th November, 1865.

James Warner to be Ensign, vice Clark, promoted. Dated 25th November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Herts.

11th Herts Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William R. Mitford to be Lieutenant. Dated 26th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps.

John Cook to be First Lieutenant. Dated 7th October, 1865.

Civil Service Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Thomas William Angell to be Captain, vice Harrington, resigned. Dated 2nd August, 1865.

26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Frederick William Humphreys to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 25th October, 1865.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Allan James Marsh Bradgate to be Lieutenant. Dated 2nd August, 1865.

Alexander Brander Lucas to be Ensign. Dated 20th November, 1865.

38th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Edward Robert King Harman to be Captain. Dated 17th July, 1865.

40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Rowles Pattison to be Captain, vice Jones, resigned. Dated 20th November, 1865.

Ensign Frederick Albert Hooper to be Lieutenant, vice Pattison, promoted. Dated 20th November, 1865.

Edward Henslowe Bedford to be Ensign, vice Hooper, promoted. Dated 20th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk, and of the City and County of the City of Norwich.

22nd Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign George Cleminson Barker to be Lieutenant, vice Davey, promoted. Dated 20th November, 1865.

Thomas Robinson Mitchell, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 20th November, 1865.

The Reverend Alfred Fowler Smith to be Honorary Chaplain. Dated 20th November, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant S. G. McDakin, of the 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne Rifle Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 4th November, 1865.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

*Michaelmas Term, 29th Victoria,
Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1865.*

THIS Court will hold a sitting on Tuesday, the 5th day of December next, and will at such sitting proceed in giving judgment in Matters then standing for judgment.

Fred. Pollock.

G. Bramwell.

W. T. Channell.

G. Pigott.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

Notice is given in this Gazette by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that the Local Government Act, 1858, has been duly adopted within the borough of Longton, in the county of Stafford.—Dated the 25th day of November, 1865.

An Order of the Poor Law Board to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the parish of Broadwater, in the county of Sussex, and to all others whom it may concern, dated the 13th day of November, 1865, directs that so much of the Act passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to prevent the holding of vestry or other meetings in

churches, and for regulating the appointment of vestry clerks," as relates to the providing of a room for the purpose of holding any vestry or other meetings for the transaction of any business of, or relating to, the parish of Broadwater, shall forthwith be applied to, and be put in force within, the said parish.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 1,
1865.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 29th day of
November, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable George Joachim Göschen was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 29th day of
November, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Honourable George Joachim Göschen to be President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all
1865. 7 E

matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, in the absence of the President of the said Committee for the time being.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 29th day of
November, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify the scheme, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for permanently annexing a canonry residentiary in the cathedral church of Winchester to the archdeaconry of Surrey, in the diocese of Winchester.

Also a representation, duly prepared by the said Commissioners, as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Paul, situate within the limits of the new parish of Saint Matthias, Bethnal-green, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London.

Also a representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Andrew, situate at Kinson, in the parish of Great Canford, in the county of Dorset, and in the diocese of Salisbury.

Notices received by the Clerk of the Council from the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division of Mold, in Flintshire, and the Justices of the Peace of the county of Bute, are published in this Gazette, in conformity with the requirements of the 18th section of the Order of the Lords of the 23rd November, 1865.

Whitehall, November 29, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Thomas Walker to the church and parish of Dalmellington, in the presbytery and shire of Ayr, vacant by the induction of the Reverend George Green Gillan by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, to be Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment.

War Office, October 28, 1865.

THE Queen has been pleased to issue a new Commission of Lieutenancy for the city of London, constituting and appointing the several persons undermentioned to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for that purpose, viz.:—Warren Stormes Hale, Esquire, Lord Mayor of our city of London, and the Lord Mayor of the said city for the time being, William Taylor Copeland and Samuel Wilson, Esquires, Sir James Duke, Baronet, Sir John Musgrove, Baronet, Thomas Challis, and Thomas Sydney, Esquires, Sir Francis Graham Moon, Baronet, David Salomons and Thomas Quested Finnis, Esquires, Sir Robert Walter Carden, Knight, John Carter, William Anderson Rose, and William Lawrence, Esquires, Aldermen of the city of London; Russell Gurney, Esquire, Recorder of the city of London, and the Recorder of the said city for the time being; Benjamin Samuel Phillips, Thomas Gabriel, William Fernelley Allen, John Joseph Mechi, James Abbiss, James Clarke Lawrence, Thomas Dakin, Robert Besley, Sills John Gibbons, Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Andrew Lusk, and David Henry Stone, Esquires, Aldermen of the city of London, and the Aldermen of the said city for the time being; Benjamin Scott, Esquire, Chamberlain of

the city of London, and the Chamberlain of the said city for the time being; Frederick Woodthorpe, Esquire, Town Clerk of the city of London, and the Town Clerk of the said city for the time being; Thomas Chambers, Esquire, Common Serjeant of the city of London, and the Common Serjeant of the said city for the time being; John Lorkin, Daniel Cork, Robert Obbard, Thomas Lott, Benjamin Bower, William Hawtrey, Herbert Lloyd, George Virtue, William Rathbone, Frederick Farrar, Septimus Read, Thomas Henry Fry, William Jones, Charles Gammon, Henry de Jersey, Blomfield Burnell, Charles Edward Fuller, Thomas Scambler Owden, John Humphreys, John Hawkins Elliott, Joseph Perkins, Thomas White, Charles Reed, George Scamell, John Malcolm, Charles Whetham, Thomas Snelling, William Tegg, Samuel Elliott Atkins, and George Bone, Esquires, Deputies of the city of London, and the Deputies of the said city for the time being; James Southby Bridge, Thomas Watkins, William Tyler, Henry Kebbell, William Christie, Robert Butler Whiteside, John Annis, Samuel Unwin, and Thomas Turnbull, Esquires, formerly Deputies of the city of London; and Thomas Baring, Henry Wollaston Blake, Henry Hulse Berens, John William Birch, Travers Buxton, Arthur Edward Campbell, Stephen Cave, Edward Henry Chapman, Robert Wigram Crawford, William Cotton, James Pattison Currie, Benjamin Buck Greene, Henry Riversdall Grenfell, Henry Hucks Gibbs, John Saunders Gilliat, George Joachim Göschen, James Alexander Guthrie, Thomas Hankey, John Benjamin Heath, Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, Henry Launcelot Holland, John Gellibrand Hubbard, Thomas Newman Hunt, Charles Frederick Huth, Alfred Latham, George Lyall, Thomas Master-

man, Alexander Matheson, James Morris, Sheffield Neave, George Warde Norman, Edward Howley Palmer, Clifford Wigram, Thomas Charles Smith, Thomas Matthias Weguelin, Charles Pascoe Grenfell, and Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esquires, Sir Frederiek Currie, Baronet, Charles Mills, Russell Elliee, and Martin Tucker Smith, Esquires, Sir James Weir Hogg, Baronet, William Henry Sykes, Esquire, Colonel in the Army, Elliot Macnaghten, William Joseph Eastwick, John Harvey Astell, Henry Thoby Prinsep, and John Pollard Willoughby, Esquires, Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, Sir Robert John Hussey Vivian, Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Major-General in the Army, Sir Laurence Peel, Knight, Sir James Law Lushington, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General in the Army, John Loch, John Cotton, William Henry Chicheley Plowden, John Claremont Whiteman, William Dent, Dudley Coutts Majoribanks, and Charles Franks, Esquires, Sir Richard Plumptre Glyn, Baronet, Charles John Manning, George Whitmore, Charles John Baker, James Whatman Bosanquet, Frederick Charles Gausen, Henry Lannoy Hunter, Brice Pearse, George Smith Thornton, John Iltid Nicholl, Thomas Henry Allen Poynder, Henry Vigne, and William Pole, Esquires, Baron de Tessier, Henry Jeffreys Bushby, and John Neville Warren, Esquires, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Baron Nathan de Rothsechild, Sir Moses Montefiore, Baronet, George Carr Glyn, and Jonathan Mucklestone Key, Esquires, Sir William Henry Poland, Knight, Thomas Alers Hankey, Edward Tyrrell, William Croft, John Alexander Hankey,

James Anderton, Daniel Britten, William Hughes Hughes, Francis Bligh Hookey, William Hughes Hughes, junior, Ambrose Moore, Joseph Oldham, junior, Alfred Wilson, Cornelius Lea Wilson, Peter Northall Laurie, Edward Wilson, Robert Ellis, William Peters, James Walkinshaw, Joseph Somes, John Masterman, Frederick Mildred, James Bentley, William Gladstone, John Helbert Helbert, John Pemberton Heywood, John Pierce Kennard, Robert William Kennard, Joseph Maynard, William Roper Maynard, John Walter, Charles Fenton Whiting, Charles Hill, Heathfield Smith, Charles Alliston, George Alliston, Philip Champion Toker, William Dallison Stirling, John Kinnersley Hooper, John Humphery, William Fowler Mountford Copeland, Joseph Anderson, junior, Samuel Christie Miller, Bonamy Dobree, William Jones Loyd, Donald Nicoll, John Thomas Norris, Phillip Joseph Salomons, John Henry Smith, Thomas Mathewman Challis, William Henry Challis, Alfred Wilberforce Challis, John Ridley Hunter, Robert Bousfield, Edward Jones Williams, Edward Hunter, Edward Masterman, George Moore, John Francis Moon, John Garford, Richard Nathaniel Philipps, George Wodehouse Currie, Lewis Loyd, Charles Magniac, James Nugent Daniel, William Schaw Lindsey, George Moffatt, Thomas Parker, Samuel Fisher, Thomas Kerr Lynch, Charles Skipper, George Grenfel Glyn, and Henry Lowman Taylor, Esquires, Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Baronet, Alexander Angus Croll, Stephen William Silver, John William Carter, John Jones, Frederick Graves Moon, Alfred James Waterlow, Henry Wellington Vallance, and William Tite, Esquires, Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Baronet, Edward Huggins, Travers Barton Wire, Josiah Hale, Joseph Sebag, Henry Hill, James Duke Hill,

Richard Baggallay, Charles Capper, Henry Doulton, Robert Nicholas Fowler, William Gilpin, Patrick Douglas Hadow, John Edward Johnson, Hugh Jones, Howard John Kennard, John Coleridge Kennard, William James Lancaster, Archibald McDougall, Hilary Nicholas Nissen, Charles Hood Chicheley Plowden, Nathan Mayer de Rothschild, and James Anderson Rose, Esquires, Sir Hugh Rose, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, General in the Army, John Rose Holden Rose, Joseph D'Aguiler Samuda, Charles John Todd, Thomas White, and William Foster White, Esquires, Sir Andrew Scott Waugh, Major-General in the Army, John Gurney Hoare, Joseph Hoare, Charles Kay Freshfield, Henry Ray Freshfield, Hugh Mackaye Matheson, Francis Augustus Bevan, Henry Huth, John Knowles, Philip William Flower, Henry Alers Hankey, Charles Bell, Thomas Webster, Marmaduke Blake Sampson, Frederick Collier, John Robert Thomson, William Herbert Mullens, William Vivian, William Corrie, Robert Malcolm Kerr, and Thomas James Nelson, Esquires.

War Office, Pall Mall,

1st December, 1865.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Herbert Still Price, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice John Fiskin Halket, promoted. Dated 1st December, 1865.

5th Dragoon Guards, Riding Master Thomas Miller, from the 14th Hussars, to be Riding Master, vice Maurice Day, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 1st December, 1865.

8th Hussars, Lieutenant Thomas Coates to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Goldsworthy, promoted. Dated 28th October, 1865.

11th Hussars, Quartermaster-Serjant Rourke Teevan to be Quartermaster, vice Henry Kauntze, deceased. Dated 10th November, 1865.

13th Hussars, Cornet Edward Hamilton Blackett Ord has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 1st December, 1865.

14th Hussars, Lance Serjeant - Major James Harran, from the Cavalry Depôt, to be Riding Master, vice Thomas Miller, transferred to the 5th Dragoon Guards. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Royal Artillery, Staff Assistant-Surgeon George Abraham Davidge to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice B. Burland, M.B., promoted on the Staff. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon Richard Jones Owen, M.D., has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Military Train, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Edward Denham Tomlinson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice R. Watson, promoted on the Staff. Dated 1st December, 1865.

6th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Adolphus Randolph Augustus Collis to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Giffard, who retires. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Francis Lionel Hewson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Collis. Dated 1st December, 1865.

11th Foot, Ensign George Vincent Meredith to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Morris

Guard, deceased. Dated 10th September, 1865.

Ensign Thomas Albert Kemble to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Meredith, whose promotion by purchase, on the 10th October, 1865, has been cancelled. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet James Herbert Yule, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Kemble. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon John William Purefoy, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Alexander Macintyre, M.D., deceased. Dated 1st December, 1865.

23rd Foot, Lieutenant Henry Edmund Stanley to be Captain, by purchase, vice Frederick Wollaston Hutton, who retires. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Ensign Algernon Felix Ramsbottom to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stanley. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Sidney Beckwith Blyth, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ramsbottom. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Frederick Heisch Dunbar, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Robert William Lawless, deceased. Dated 1st December, 1865.

25th Foot, Gentleman Cadet David Stanley Cuninghame, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Alfred James, deceased. Dated 1st December, 1865.

29th Foot, Lieutenant Robert John Watson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Frederick Maycock, who retires. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Ensign Charles Welman Hawker Helyar to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Watson. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Joseph William Bazalgette, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Helyar. Dated 1st December, 1865.

56th Foot, Arthur Randle Ford, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Donald James Gordon Stewart, promoted. Dated 1st December, 1865.

59th Foot, The second Christian name of Ensign Wyatt-Edgell is *Adrian*, and not *Adrien*, as previously stated.

60th Foot, Lieutenant Richard Francis Jennings to be Captain, by purchase, vice Frederick Austin, who retires. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Lieutenant Cary Hampton Borrer to be Captain, by purchase, vice Percy Chaplin, who retires. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Ensign Charles Horatio Gardiner Powys-Keck to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jennings. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Ensign John Talbot Darnley Crosbie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Borrer. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Charles Holled Smith, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice William Robert Green, who retires. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Henry Savill Marsham, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thomas Ambrose Worswick, who retires. Dated 2nd December, 1865.

Thomas Sydenham Clarke, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Powys-Keck. Dated 3rd December, 1865.

64th Foot, Staff-Surgeon William James Ingham to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major George Williamson, M.D., deceased. Dated 1st December, 1865.

66th Foot, The appointment of Ensign Smallpiece bears date 21st *November*, 1865, not 21st *September*, as stated in Gazette of 21st ultimo.

9th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Edward McMurdo to be Captain, without purchase, vice R. Joseph Logan Crutchley, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st December, 1865.

1st Foot, Henry Walpole, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Armstrong, promoted. Dated 1st December, 1865.

2nd Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon James Barry, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice R. W. Carter, appointed to the Staff. Dated 1st December, 1865.

0th Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Thomson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Thomas Turville Gardner, appointed to the Staff. Dated 1st December, 1865.

2nd Foot, Ensign Edmund Alexander Charles Campbell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William Norman Leslie, who retires. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Patrick Stirling, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Lieutenant Loftus Corbet Singleton to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Emmet, deceased. Dated 16th July, 1865.

4th Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Turner, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice James Greig Leask, M.B., appointed to the Staff. Dated 1st December, 1865.

The names of the Gentleman appointed Ensign in the Gazette of the 10th November, 1865, are *Francis Tudor Campbell Du Vernet*.

8th Foot, Ensign Alexander Harley Hyslop to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stafford Willard Vardon, who retires. Dated 1st December, 1865.

William James Alexander Birch, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hyslop. Dated 1st December, 1865.

101st Foot, Lieutenant Reginald Hewes Allott Quinet to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Butler, promoted on the 16th January, 1863. Dated 30th January, 1865.

3rd West India Regiment, Lieutenant Joseph Dooley, from half-pay, late 100th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Robertson Gilechrist Marshall, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Lieutenant Joseph Dooley has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 1st December, 1865.

4th West India Regiment, Lieutenant William Cairnes to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas John Gray, deceased. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Ensign James Crum to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cairnes. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Lieutenant Francis Sandys Dugmore to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 1st December, 1864.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant John Bennett, Bombay Establishment, to be Captain. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Ensign George Nolan, Bengal Establishment, to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st December, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Watson, from the Military Train, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice William Hanbury, deceased. Dated 22nd September, 1865.

(The antedate not to carry back pay prior to 29th October, 1865.)

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Robert Atkinson to be Staff-Surgeon, vice W. J. Ingham, appointed to the 64th Foot. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon Benjamin Burland, M.B., from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Surgeon, for highly meritorious services during the epidemic of yellow fever in Bermuda. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon Rowland Winburn Carter, from the 82nd Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. Barry, M.D., appointed to the 82nd Foot. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon James Greig Leask, M.B., from the 94th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Alexander Thomson, M.D., appointed to the 90th Foot. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Turville Gardner, from the 90th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Frederick Heisch Dunbar, M.D., appointed to the 23rd Foot. Dated 1st December, 1865.

BREVET.

Quartermaster-Serjeant George Douglas, Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of Quartermaster while serving as Superintendent of the Fire Brigade at Aldershot. Dated 1st December, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 14th October, 1858 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. P. Gordon, 75th Foot. Dated 3rd August, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Guise Rogers Aplin, 48th Foot. Dated 23rd November, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hood, 58th Foot.
Dated 23rd November, 1865.

The following Officers to have the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in India :—

Major Roland Richardson, 19th Hussars. Dated 26th March, 1865.

Major Francis Seton Kempt, 103rd Foot. Dated 6th July, 1865.

Captain, with the local rank of Major, Charles O'Donoghue, 76th Foot. Dated 29th August, 1865.

The following Officers to have the local rank of Major in India :—

Captain Matthew Fanning, 27th Foot. Dated 1st February, 1864.

Captain Nedham T. Parsons, 101st Foot. Dated 26th July, 1865.

Captain John Bean, Royal Engineers. Dated 9th December, 1864.

Captain Felix T. Haig, Royal Engineers. Dated 9th December, 1864.

Captain R. G. F. Henegan, Royal Artillery. Dated 13th June, 1865.

Captain P. Dassie Horne, Royal Artillery. Dated 13th June, 1865.

Captain John Richard Magrath, Royal Artillery. Dated 13th June, 1865.

Captain J. M'K. Macintyre, Royal Artillery. Dated 13th June, 1865.

Captain William James Bradford, Royal Artillery. Dated 13th June, 1865.

Captain Arthur S. Moberly, Royal Engineers. Dated 13th June, 1865.

Captain James Blair, Royal Artillery. Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain George Cayley Robinson, Royal Artillery.

Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain Francis Cobbe, Royal Artillery. Dated
14th June, 1865.

Captain Edward Staines Daniell, 102nd Foot.

Dated 14th June, 1865.

Captain Edward Dunbar, 102nd Foot. Dated
14th June, 1865.

Captain Henry S. G. S. Knight, 19th Foot. Dated
2nd September, 1865.

The following Officers to have the local rank of
Captain in India :—

Lieutenant (now Captain) Joseph Bradish, 105th
Foot. Dated 18th February, 1861.

Lieutenant (now Captain) Frederick Edward
Medhurst, 12th Foot. Dated 14th June, 1862.

Lieutenant Richard Grey, 45th Foot. Dated 22nd
April, 1865.

Lieutenant James C. Minto, 97th Foot. Dated
19th August, 1865.

The undermentioned Officers of the Royal
Marine Light Infantry who have been granted
retired full-pay to have the honorary rank of
Colonel, in accordance with the provisions of Her
Majesty's Order in Council of the 13th Novem-
ber, 1858 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Seppings Harrison.
Dated 9th November, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Blyth. Dated 9th
November, 1865.

India Office, November 28, 1865.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of
the following promotions and alterations of rank

amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

BREVET.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Thomas Whittaker Seager, late 27th Native Infantry. Dated 28th July, 1865.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Armstrong, late 10th Native Infantry. Dated 22nd July, 1865.

Captain Jonathan Keer, late 60th Native Infantry. Dated 26th August, 1865.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant William George Cubitt, V.C. Staff Corps. Dated 26th July, 1865.

MADRAS ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William John Doveton, 36th Native Infantry. Dated 13th August, 1865.

Major Thomas Comyn Ansley, 9th Native Infantry. Dated 10th August, 1865.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant William Walker Pemberton, 37th Native Infantry. Dated 13th July, 1865.

Lieutenant John Frederic Taynton Sherman, 37th Native Infantry. Dated 15th August, 1865.

BOMBAY ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Thomas Nuttall, Staff Corps. Dated 2nd August, 1865.

Captain John Frederic Berthon, Staff Corps.
Dated 8th September, 1865.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Robert Nixon Tronson. Dated 24th July, 1865.

Major Reginald Ouseley. Dated 29th July, 1865.

To be Major.

Captain William James Pratt Barlow. Dated 22nd July, 1865.

BENGAL ARMY.

Cavalry.

Major Charles Dumbleton, from late 4th Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Craigie, 19th Hussars, removed from list of Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 4th August, 1865.

Late 1st Cavalry.

Captain George Archibald Galloway to be Major; Lieutenant Jardine Scott Robinson to be Captain, vice Hamilton (Staff Corps) removed from list of Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 4th August, 1865.

Late 2nd Cavalry.

Lieutenant John Shakespear Irvine to be Captain, in succession to Thomson, deceased. Dated 4th August, 1865.

Late 4th Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Osborn Wilkinson to be Major; Lieutenant Donald Christian Strachan Lindsay Carnegie to be Captain, in succession to Craigie, 19th Hussars, removed from list of Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 4th August, 1865.

Late 6th European Regiment.

Lieutenant William Edward Delves Broughton to be Captain, vice Hamilton, deceased. Dated 6th July, 1865.

Late 15th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John George Campbell to be Captain, vice Philpotts, deceased. Dated 2nd June, 1865.

Late 25th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Henry Doyle Metcalfe to be Captain, vice Ireland, deceased. Dated 7th July, 1865.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon James Tyrell Carter Ross to be Surgeon-Major. Dated 26th July, 1865.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain James Murray Grant. Dated 22nd July, 1865.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant William Hill. Dated 15th August, 1865.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William Coussmaker Anderson. Dated 6th August, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark.

Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 28th November, 1865.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Captain John Thompson Henderson McEwan to be Major, vice Wilkie, resigned. Dated 29th November, 1865.

First Lieutenant William Watson to be Captain, vice McEwan, promoted. Dated 29th November, 1865.

1st Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps.

Ronald Johnstone, Esq., to be Honorary Colonel. Dated 25th November, 1865.

Major Donald Matheson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Ronald Johnstone, resigned. Dated 25th November, 1865.

98th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Gavin Black Motherwell to be Ensign. Dated 6th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant Richard Atherton to be Captain. Dated 16th November, 1865.

William Henry Shirley, Gent., to be First Lieutenant. Dated 16th November, 1865.

James Goffey, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 16th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

1st Lincolnshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Reynolds to be First Lieutenant, vice Small, resigned. Dated 20th November, 1865.

Henry Marshall, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Little, resigned. Dated 21st. November, 1865.

John Cartwright, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Reynolds, promoted. Dated 22nd November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Renfrew.

24th Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Robert Millar to be Captain, vice Brown, resigned. Dated 25th November, 1865.

Ensign Robert Rowand to be Lieutenant, vice Millar, promoted. Dated 25th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

3rd Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia.

Herbert Durell Terry, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant, vice Maberley, promoted. Dated 16th November, 1865.

12th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Alfred Priest to be Lieutenant, vice O. D. Mordaunt, resigned. Dated 8th November, 1865.

19th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant John Alfred Alsop to be Captain. Dated 15th November, 1865.

Ensign Charles Harding to be Lieutenant, vice Alsop, promoted. Dated 15th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester, and County of the City of Chester.

26th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant William Jowett to be Captain, vice Peel, resigned. Dated 10th November, 1865.
 Ensign Peter Gibson Cunliffe to be Lieutenant, vice Jowett, promoted. Dated 10th November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

12th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Henry Hatton, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 16th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex.

6th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign F. Du Cane Godman to be Lieutenant, vice Denman, resigned. Dated 22nd November, 1865.
 Walter Sanders to be Ensign, vice Godman, promoted. Dated 22nd November, 1865.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 16th May, 1865.]

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

19th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Sexby, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Quartermaster. Dated 6th May, 1865.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 5,
1865.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 5th day of
December, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare Her consent to a Contract of Matrimony between Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, and His Serene Highness Prince Frederic Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg Augustenburg; which consent Her Majesty has also caused to be signified under the Great Seal.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS Our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of December instant, We, with the advice of Our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued on the said twenty-eighth day of December instant, to Thursday, the first day of February next; and We have given order to Our Chancellor of that part of Our United Kingdom called Great Britain to prepare a Writ Patent for proroguing the same

accordingly; and We do hereby further, with the advice aforesaid, declare Our Royal will and pleasure, that the said Parliament shall, on the said Thursday, the first day of February next, assemble and be holden for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said Thursday, the first day of February next.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, this fifth day of *December*, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the twenty-ninth year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 5th day of
December, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council that the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain do issue writs for further proroguing the Parliament, which was appointed to meet on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of December instant, to Thursday, the first day of February next: and also for proroguing the convocations of the provinces of Canterbury and York, from Friday, the twenty-ninth day of December instant, to Friday, the second day of February next.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 5th day of
December, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the Naval Agency and Distribution Act, 1864, it is enacted (among other things) that the several shares of any money in the several cases in the said Act enumerated distributable among the officers and crew of any of Her Majesty's ships of war shall be paid to the persons entitled thereto in such manner and subject and according to such restrictions, conditions, and provisions as may from time to time be directed by Order in Council :

And whereas it is by the said Act also enacted that Her Majesty in Council may from time to time make such Orders as may seem meet for the better execution of the said Act :

Now therefore Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said Act or otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

Preliminary.

1. This Order shall commence from and immediately after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

2. The Order in Council of the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, under the said Act, is hereby repealed ; but not so as to revive any regulation, practice, or other thing thereby abolished, or to affect the past operation of that Order, or the validity of anything done thereunder.

3. Terms used in this Order have the same respective meanings as in the said Act.

Payment of Prize Money into Bank, &c.

4. All money distributable among the officers and crew of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, within the meaning of the said Act (all which money is comprehended under the term "prize money" where hereafter used in this Order), shall be forthwith paid to the account of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General at the Bank of England, on account of Naval Prize, or into the hands of some official accountant (belonging to the naval, commissariat, or other department), in order that it may be transferred to the said account.

Gazette Notice.

5. Before any money distributable as aforesaid is actually distributed, notification shall be given by advertisement inserted in the London Gazette, under the direction of the Admiralty.

Prize Remittances.

6. For the purposes of the provisions of this Order respecting Prize Remittances, the proper certifying authority shall be (in the several cases hereinafter mentioned) the following, namely,—

- (1.) Where the payee resides in England, Wales, Scotland, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, the minister and churchwardens or elders of the parish or district parish wherein the payee resides.
- (2.) Where the payee resides in Ireland, the inspector or sub-inspector of constabulary for the county, and a churchwarden of the parish wherein the payee resides.
- (3.) Where the payee resides at Sierra Leone, the commissariat officer there.
- (4.) Where the payee resides in any other British possession out of the United King-

dom, two of the principal merchants or tradespeople of the place of residence ; and the ministers, churchwardens, elders, inspectors, sub-inspectors, commissariat officer, merchants, and tradespeople aforesaid (when respectively the proper certifying authority), are hereby required to furnish, in the several cases in this Order provided for, such certificates as are requisite for the purposes of this Order, in case they respectively are satisfied of the truth of the matter required to be certified.

7. At a place where there is not any resident naval cashier, paymaster, or accountant, payment of a share of any prize money shall be made in the United Kingdom and at Sierra Leone on a remittance bill, and at other places out of the United Kingdom in such manner as the Admiralty from time to time direct.

8. Remittance bills shall be paid in the United Kingdom by any officer of the revenue, and at Sierra Leone by the commissariat officer, who respectively shall comply in all respects with the instructions of the Admiralty printed on the authority for payment addressed to the paying officer.

9. The amounts so paid shall be repaid to the respective departments in the same manner as at present, subject to such alterations as the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Admiralty from time to time direct.

10. A remittance bill shall not be paid without a certificate from the proper certifying authority that the holder of the duplicate of the authority issued to the paying officer is the person named as payee in the duplicate.

11. Payment shall only be made to the payee personally, unless on any occasion the payee is unable from illness or bodily infirmity to appear

personally, in which case payment on that occasion shall be made to the person producing—

- (1.) The duplicate authority, together with the payee's order in writing, signed and witnessed, for payment to that person ; and—
- (2.) A certificate from the proper certifying authority of the payee's being unable from illness or bodily infirmity to appear personally ; or—
- (3.). A like certificate from the payee's legally qualified medical attendant ;

provided the paying officer does not doubt the authenticity of the order or the truth of the certificate.

12. Payment shall not be made unless the paying officer is satisfied of the title of the claimant.

13. If on any application for payment the paying officer entertains any doubt as to the claimant's title to payment he shall enquire into the matter and may require from the claimant such statutory declaration or declarations of the claimant alone or with any other person or persons as the paying officer thinks requisite.

14. On paying a prize remittance bill the paying officer shall take a receipt on the authority for payment addressed to him, and shall certify thereon (where so required) to his having satisfied himself of the title of the claimant.

15. Every certificate under this Order shall state the character in which each person certifying subscribes the same.

Assignments by Warrant Officers.

16. Any assignment made by a warrant officer of any prize money shall be void, unless it truly expresses the consideration money actually paid by the person in whose favour it is made to the

person making it, and upon any such assignment there shall be paid so much money only as appears to have been actually paid as consideration for the same, with interest thereon at five per centum per annum.

Prize Orders of Subordinate Officers, Seamen and Marines.

17. In this Order the term "subordinate officer, seaman, or marine," includes every person belonging to Her Majesty's naval service, or being supernumerary attached thereto, except commissioned and warrant officers, and assistant engineers of the second class.

18. The share of any subordinate officer, seaman, or marine of any prize money shall not be paid to any person other than such subordinate officer, seaman, or marine himself, or the person named in an order drawn by him as hereafter in this Order prescribed; but this restriction shall not apply to any money (being such a share or part thereof) remaining unpaid on the promotion of a subordinate officer to the rank of commissioned officer, or of a seaman to the rank of warrant officer.

19. Every such order shall be drawn on a printed form issued for the purpose by the Accountant General of the Navy.

20. Every such order shall be drawn in favour of some one or other of the following persons, by name:—

The drawer's wife;

„ father or mother;

„ son or daughter;

„ brother or sister;

the payee being so described in the order.

21. Every such order shall be signed by the drawer in the presence of the person or person

who is or are to certify according to the directions subjoined to the form of order.

22. Every such order shall be irrevocable during the life of the payee, unless in special circumstances the Admiralty think fit to allow of revocation.

23. Every such order shall be absolutely revoked by the death of the payee, so that no interest therein shall pass to the payee's personal representatives.

24. Nothing in this Order shall affect any order drawn by a subordinate officer, seaman, or marine, before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

25. If at any time a person formerly licensed as an agent or his representative has a lawful claim against the share of any subordinate officer, seaman, or marine, of any prize money, in respect of advances made by such agent before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the claim shall be duly discharged under the direction of the Admiralty, as nearly as may be as if the said Act had not been passed.

Unclaimed and Forfeited Shares.

26. If the share of any person of any prize money is not duly claimed within six years after it is payable to him, it shall be deemed unclaimed and shall be dealt with accordingly.

27. Notwithstanding that any such share has been forfeited or is unclaimed, the Admiralty may, if they see good cause, pay the same out of the naval prize cash balance.

Closing of Accounts.

28. All accounts relative to any prize money (whether the same became distributable before or after the commencement of this Order) shall be

deemed finally closed at the expiration of forty years from the date of distribution.

Persons of Unsound Mind.

29. Where it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Admiralty that any person entitled to a share of any prize money is of unsound mind (though not found lunatic by inquisition), the whole or any part of such share may be paid over under the direction of the Admiralty to the wife or relative or other person having the care and maintenance of such person to be applied for his maintenance and benefit.

Repayment from Greenwich Hospital.

30. All sums from time to time certified by the Accountant-General of the Navy to have been paid to claimants and others proving themselves entitled to shares of any prize money, which was before the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, paid into Greenwich Hospital, shall from time to time be repaid under the direction of the Admiralty out of the property held for the benefit of Greenwich Hospital.

Annual Account.

31. An account showing all the receipts and expenditure on account of prize money made up to the thirty-first day of March in each year, and signed by the Accountant-General of the Navy, shall be annually laid before the House of Commons.

And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Arthur Helps.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 5th day of
December, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by "The Passengers' Act, 1855," it is amongst other things enacted, that before any passenger ship shall be cleared out, the Emigration Officer at the port of clearance shall satisfy himself that there is on board a sufficient quantity of pure water, carried in tanks or casks, to secure throughout the intended voyage the issue of three quarts daily to each statute adult, for the use of the passengers, exclusive of the quantity required for cooking :

And whereas it is also enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order in Council, to prescribe such rules and regulations as to Her Majesty may seem fit, for permitting the use on board passenger ships of an apparatus for distilling water, and for defining in such case the quantity of fresh water to be carried in tanks or casks for the passengers, and such Order in Council from time to time to alter, amend, and revoke, as occasion may require :

And whereas Her Majesty, by an Order in Council dated the ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, prescribed certain rules for permitting the use on board passenger ships propelled by steam engines of less than a certain power, and on board passenger ships propelled by sails, of a certain apparatus for distilling fresh water from salt water :

And whereas it is expedient to repeal the said Order in Council and to issue in lieu thereof the Order hereinafter contained :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, doth by and with

the advice of Her Privy Council, and in pursuance and in exercise of the authority vested in Her by the said "Passengers' Act, 1855," hereby repeal the said Order in Council of the ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, except in so far as the same repeals a certain Order in Council of the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; and doth hereby order as follows:—

Any passenger ship propelled by sails only, or by steam engines of less power than is sufficient, without the aid of sails, to propel the ship at the rate of five statute miles an hour, may be cleared out and proceed on her voyage, having on board, in tanks or casks, only half of the quantity of pure water required by the said Act to be carried for the use of the passengers, provided the following conditions be observed; that is to say:

1. That there be on board such ship an efficient apparatus for distilling fresh water from salt water, of the description commonly known either as Normandy's patent, as Winchester and Graveley's patent, or as Chaplin and Company's patent.

2. That the owners, charterers, or master of such ship, before clearance, lodge with such Emigration Officer a certificate from the Engineer or Surveyor of the Board of Trade, or from some other competent person to be named by such Emigration Officer, declaring that within seven days immediately preceding the date of such certificate, the apparatus has been examined by him, and is then in good working condition, and stating the number of Imperial gallons of pure fresh water which it is capable of producing in every twenty-four hours; and further declaring that the apparatus on board is either Normandy's, Winchester and Graveley's, or Chaplin and Company's patent, as the case may be.

3. That in every case such Emigration Officer shall be satisfied that the number of gallons of pure water which the apparatus is so certified to be capable of producing is not less than the whole number of persons about to proceed on the intended voyage of such ship; that is to say, the whole number of cabin passengers, passengers, and crew

4. That there is rated on the ship's articles, and that there is on board the ship, some person or persons who, to the satisfaction of the said Emigration Officer, shall be competent for the proper management and repair of such distilling apparatus.

And to prevent all doubts on the construction of this Order in Council, it is hereby further ordered, that the terms "passenger ship," "emigration officer," "statute adult," and "master," shall herein have the same significations as are assigned to them respectively in the said "Passengers Act, 1855."

And the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Arthur Helps.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 29th day of
November, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, that the representation of the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that burials in the under-mentioned parishes shall be discontinued (except as is herein otherwise directed), as follows, viz.:

STANWELL.—Forthwith wholly in the church, and in that part of the churchyard which is to the

north-west of the church. **EAST GRINSTEAD.**—After the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the churchyard, except in vaults and walled graves, existing on the first of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal and separately entombed by stone or brickwork properly cemented. **ST. GEORGE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—Forthwith, wholly in the churches of St. George, St. Michael, and St. Mark ; and also in the churchyards, except in vaults and walled graves which are free from water, in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal and separately entombed,—that is, enclosed by stone or brickwork properly cemented, and, except in earthen graves, not less than five feet deep, which are free from water : no coffins to be exposed or bones disturbed. **BISHOP'S CLEEVE.**—Forthwith, wholly in the church of the parish ; and also in the churchyard, except in earthen graves not less than five feet deep, which can be opened without the exposure of coffins or the disturbance of entire bones, and except in vaults and walled graves, in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal and separately entombed,—that is, enclosed by stone or brickwork, properly cemented. **WESTON-SUPER-MARE.**—Forthwith wholly in the churchyard. **OVER DARWEN.**—Forthwith in the churchyard of Holy Trinity, except in family graves and vaults, to be used only by the owners, their parents, unmarried children, and the members of their family usually resident with them. **HULME, MANCHESTER.**—Forthwith wholly in the burial-ground of St. Wilfred Roman Catholic Chapel.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 29th day of
November, 1865,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the time for the discontinuance of burials in the undermentioned churchyard be postponed, as follows, viz.:

In the churchyard of Brize Norton, to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 29th day of
November, 1865,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the representation of the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that, for the protection of the public health, no new burial-ground should be opened in the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that interments in the same should be discontinued, with the following modifications, viz.:

HOUND, HAMPSHIRE.—In the churchyard, on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, except for the burial of the widowers, widows, parents, and unmarried children of those already buried therein. **PORTSEA.** — Forthwith in Portsea Island General Cemetery, at Mile End, except in vaults and walled graves in which each coffin shall be separately entombed, that is, enclosed by stone or brickwork properly cemented, or by concrete; or except in earthen graves at least four feet deep which can be opened without the exposure of coffins or the disturbance of remains. **WRENTHAM, SUFFOLK.**—Forthwith in the churchyard,

except in now existing vaults and walled graves in which each coffin shall be embedded in charcoal and separately enclosed by stone or brick-work properly cemented.

should be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the twenty-third day of January next.

Whitehall, December 2, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Robert Augustus Knox, M.A., to the Rectory of Shobrooke, in the county of Devon, and diocese of Exeter.

Admiralty, 1st December, 1865.

Mr. Frederick Day has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 17th October, 1865.

Admiralty, 4th December, 1865.

George Reid, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet.

The following promotions have this day taken place :—

Mr. Henry White (A) to be Acting Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr. William Edward Pilcher to be Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr. Valentine Horne to be Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr Charles Downes Thomas to be Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr. Henry Jesse Iles to be Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr. James McGarahan to be Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr. John Swanson to be Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr. William Ball to be Acting Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester and County of the City of Chester.

1st Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

Lieutenant George Francis Hewson to be Captain, vice Massey, resigned. Dated 30th November, 1865.

2nd Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

Robert Burrowes Pilsworth, Esq., late Lieutenant Royal Dublin City Militia, to be Captain, vice Fitzgerald, resigned. Dated 25th November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ayr.

Royal Ayrshire and Wigton Militia.

Alexander Hamilton Robertson, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 23rd November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Brecknock.

1st Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign David Evans to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st November, 1865.

John James Williams, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

Dated 30th November, 1865.

Gabriel William Powell, Gent., to be Ensign.

Dated 30th November, 1865.

Talford Jones, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 30th November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

4th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps.

James Holford Fell to be Ensign. Dated 29th November, 1865.

Whitehall, November 29, 1865.

The Boys' Home Industrial School, Regent's Park-road, in the county of Middlesex, has been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be an Industrial School under the provisions of "The Industrial Schools Act, 1861."

Whitehall, November 29, 1865.

The Certificate granted by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education, under the Act 20 and 21 Vict., c. 48, to the Boys' Home Industrial School, Euston-road, in the county of Middlesex, has been withdrawn by the Secretary of State, under the provisions of "The Industrial Schools Act, 1861."

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 8,
1865.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 5th day of
December, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by The Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions Act, 1865, it is enacted (among other things) that Her Majesty in Council may from time to time make such Orders in Council as seem meet for the better execution of any of the purposes of that Act, and that the said Act shall commence on such day, not later than the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, as Her Majesty in Council thinks fit to appoint :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said Act or otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

Preliminary.

1. The said Act and this Order shall commence from and immediately after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

2. The Order in Council of the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, under The Navy Pay and Prize Act, 1854, and

that of the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, amending the same, are hereby repealed, but not so as to revive any Order, regulation, practice, or other thing thereby expressly or virtually repealed or abolished, or to affect the past operation of the said Orders respectively, or the validity of anything done thereunder.

3. In this Order—

The term “pay” includes all wages, pensions, bounty money, grants, or other allowances in the nature thereof, due in respect of service in Her Majesty’s naval or marine force to a person being or having been an officer, seaman, or marine, or the widow or any relative of a deceased officer, seaman, or marine :

Other terms have the same respective meanings as in the said Act.

*Confirmation of existing Orders in Council,
Queen’s Regulations, &c.*

4. All Orders in Council, and all Queen’s Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, and Instructions for Paymasters of the Navy, as far as they relate to naval and marine pay, and are in force at the commencement of this Order, and are not by this Order expressly repealed, are hereby continued and confirmed, subject, however, with respect to the Queen’s Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, and Instructions for Paymasters, to such alterations as the respective proper authority in that behalf from time to time thinks fit to make therein.

Rating.

5. A seaman or marine discharged or transferred from one ship to another shall not be rated

lower in the latter ship than in the former ship on or in consequence of such discharge or transfer.

Allotments and Remittances of Pay by Seamen and Marines, and other Remittances.

6. For the purposes of the provisions of this Order respecting allotments and remittances of pay by seamen and marines, and other remittances, the proper certifying authority shall be (in the several cases hereinafter mentioned), the following, namely :—

- (1.) Where the allottee or payee resides in England, Wales, Scotland, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, the minister and churchwardens or elders of the parish or district parish wherein the allottee or payee resides.
 - (2.) Where the allottee or payee resides in Ireland, the inspector or sub-inspector of constabulary for the county, and a churchwarden of the parish, wherein the allottee or payee resides.
 - (3.) Where the allottee or payee resides at Sierra Leone, the commissariat officer there.
 - (4.) Where the allottee or payee resides in any other British possession out of the United Kingdom, two of the principal merchants or tradespeople of the place of residence ;
- and the ministers, churchwardens, elders, inspectors, sub-inspectors, commissariat officer, merchants and tradespeople aforesaid (when respectively the proper certifying authority), are hereby required to furnish, in the several cases in this Order provided for, such certificates as are requisite for the purposes of this Order, in case they respectively are satisfied of the truth of the matter required to be certified.

7. At places where there is not any resident naval cashier or paymaster, allotments and wages remittances (home and foreign) shall be paid by a clerk of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, or any officer of the revenue, or (if hereafter deemed expedient by the Admiralty and Her Majesty's Postmaster-General) a postmaster, who respectively shall comply in all respects with the instructions of the Admiralty printed on the authority for payment addressed to the paying officer.

8. The amounts so paid shall be repaid to the respective departments in the same manner as at present, subject to such alterations as the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Admiralty from time to time direct.

9. Payment shall not be made, except on the production of the duplicate of the authority issued to the paying officer ; or, in case of a remittance other than a foreign remittance, on production of the letter of advice or other equivalent document sent from the Admiralty Office to the payee.

10. An allotment or foreign remittance shall not be paid without a certificate from the proper certifying authority that the holder of the duplicate is the person named as allottee or payee in the duplicate.

11. Payment shall only be made to the allottee or payee personally, unless on any occasion the allottee or payee is unable from illness or bodily infirmity to appear personally, in which case payment on that occasion shall be made to the person producing : —

(1.) The duplicate authority together with the allottee's or payee's order in writing, signed and witnessed, for payment to that person ; and

(2.) A certificate from the proper certifying authority of the allottee's or payee's being

unable from illness or bodily infirmity to appear personally ; or

(3.) A like certificate from the allottee's or payee's legally qualified medical attendant : provided the paying officer does not doubt the authenticity of the order, or the truth of the certificate.

12. Payment shall not be made unless the paying officer is satisfied of the title of the claimant.

13. Where a wife is allottee, payment shall not be made except on due proof of the marriage.

14. If on any application for payment the paying officer entertains any doubt as to the claimant's title to payment, he shall inquire into the matter, and may require from the claimant such statutory declaration or declarations of the claimant alone, or with any other person or persons, as the paying officer thinks requisite.

15. On paying an allotment, the paying officer shall take a receipt duly witnessed on the usual list, and shall indorse on the duplicate authority the date and amount of the payment, and the term for which it is made.

16. On paying a remittance, the paying officer shall take a receipt on the authority for payment addressed to him, and shall certify thereon (where so required) to his having satisfied himself of the title of the claimant.

17. Where a seaman or marine having allotted becomes of unsound mind, and his wife, child, or other near relative is allottee, payment of the allotment may be continued, under the direction of the Admiralty, to the allottee, within the limits of the pay due.

18. Where a wife being allottee dies or deserts her children, or so misconducts herself as to be

considered undeserving of support from her husband, the Admiralty, on a certificate to that effect from the proper certifying authority, may stop further payment under the allotment.

If, in any such case, there is a child of the allottor unprovided for, the Admiralty, on a certificate to that effect from the proper certifying authority, may revoke the authority for payment to the wife, and make out a new authority in favour of a proper person resident in the parish where the child is, recommended for the purpose by the proper certifying authority, and that person shall apply to the maintenance of the child the money allotted.

19. Where a wife being allottee becomes of unsound mind, the Admiralty, on receipt of a certificate to that effect from the proper certifying authority, may stop further payment under the allotment, and may revoke the authority for payment to the wife, and make out a new authority in favour of a proper person recommended for the purpose by the proper certifying authority; and that person shall apply for the benefit of the wife and the children (if any) of the allottor the money allotted.

20. Where the death of an allottee comes to the knowledge of the proper certifying authority, or of any one of the persons constituting such authority, immediate notice of the death shall be given by such authority or person to the Admiralty, or to the officer by whom the allotment is payable, who shall indorse the date of his receipt of the notice on the authority for payment, and return the same to the Admiralty.

21. Every certificate under this Order shall state the character in which each person certifying subscribes the same.

Unclaimed Pay.

22. Pay shall be deemed forfeited if, within six years from the first day of January next following the time when it became payable—

(1.) it is not claimed ; or

(2.) a claim made to it is not proved to the satisfaction of the Admiralty.

23. The Admiralty may, however, if they see good cause, in any case remit such forfeiture.

Stoppage of Pay by R.

24. A person against whose name the letter R. is placed in the books of the ship to which he belongs, as denoting a deserter, shall not, while the R. so remains, be entitled to receive his pay ; but the Admiralty may, in any case, if they think fit, order the R. to be removed, and authorize the payment of the pay accrued.

Persons of Unsound Mind.

25. Where it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Admiralty that an officer, seaman, or marine, or other person entitled to pay, is of unsound mind (though not found lunatic by inquisition), the whole or any part of such pay may be paid over, under the direction of the Admiralty, to the wife or relative or other person having the care and maintenance of such person, to be applied for his maintenance and benefit.

Vouchers.

26. Certificates of payment of monthly advance to seamen and marines, or of the payment of the balances of the pay of officers, seamen, and marines, other certificates founded on the books of Her Majesty's ships, certificates of allotments by seamen and marines paid by Her Majesty's

Paymaster-General, certified effective lists of the payment of marine pay, certified vouchers of the payment of wages in Her Majesty's dockyard and victualling and other naval establishments, and certified lists of wages and bounty to Naval Coast Volunteers, shall, when duly attested by the several officers or other persons whose duty it is to attend and attest such payments, be received by all authorities and persons for all purposes as sufficient vouchers in proof of the several payments in such certificates or lists respectively charged, conformably with the practice which has hitherto prevailed.

And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 5th day of
December, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve and ratify the representation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church, situate at Radlet, in the parish of Aldenham, in the county of Hertford, and in the diocese of Rochester, to be named "The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Radlet."

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 5th day of
December, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the time for the

discontinuance of burials in the undermentioned churchyard be postponed as follows ; viz. :

in the churchyard of Hogsthorpe, Lincolnshire, to the first of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

War Office, December 6, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Henry Burrard Farnall, Esq., an Inspector of Poor Laws, and Robert Rawlinson, Esq., an Inspector in the Local Government Acts Office, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

War Office, December 7, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Douglas Galton, Esq., late Captain in the Royal Engineers, Assistant Under Secretary of State for the War Department, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Foreign Office, December 8, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Cirilo de Barcaiztegui as Consul at Gibraltar for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

India Office, December 6, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Augustus Brooke Warden, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

India Office, December 8, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Gibbs, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

War Office, Pall Mall,

8th December, 1865.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Cornet William Robinson Truman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Morris Bayntun Crosbie Yescombe, whose promotion by purchase on the 9th May, 1865, has been cancelled. Dated 8th December, 1865.

9th Lancers, Cornet Ronald Mackintosh to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Alexander Baring Bingham, who retires. Dated 8th December, 1865.

Cornet the Honorable Edward Francis John Preston to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gilbert Stirling, who retires. Dated 8th December, 1865.

Walter Glyn Lawrell, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Mackintosh. Dated 8th December, 1865.

11th Hussars, Surgeon George Pain, from the Royal Artillery, to be Surgeon, vice Dudley Hanley, M.D., appointed to the Staff. Dated 8th December, 1865.

13th Hussars, Maximilian Bieber, Gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Edward Hamilton Blackett Ord, who has retired. Dated 8th December, 1865.

Royal Artillery, Second Captain Gustavus Frederic Blair to be Captain, vice George Cayley

Robinson, retired upon half-pay. Dated 23rd November, 1865.

Lieutenant Henry John Thornton to be Second Captain, vice Blair. Dated 23rd November, 1865.

Surgeon Alexander Smith, M.D., from the 47th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice George Pain, appointed to the 11th Hussars. Dated 8th December, 1865.

The Christian name of Lieutenant Dixon is *Alfred*, not *Alford*, as previously stated.

Royal Engineers, Lieutenant John Coldstream Menzies, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant, vice A. C. Wallinger, who resigns. Dated 8th December, 1865.

5th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant James Hartley to be Captain, by purchase, vice John James Mathew, who retires. Dated 8th December, 1865.

Ensign John Brooke Booth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hartley. Dated 8th December, 1865.

Lieutenant Henry Robert William Miles to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Enderby, promoted. Dated 9th May, 1865.

20th Foot, Captain J. S. Chandos Harcourt, from the 51st Foot, to be Captain, vice Chatfield, who exchanges. Dated 8th December, 1865.

22nd Foot, The surname of the Ensign appointed on the 21st November, 1865, is *Matterson*, and not *Maturin* as then stated.

25th Foot, Ensign Gerald Menteath Shirley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jerome O'Brien, who retires. Dated 8th December, 1865.

Ensign Frederick Hutchinson Forjett, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Shirley. Dated 8th December, 1865.

37th Foot, The second Christian name of Ensign Crosse, appointed on the 10th November, 1865 is *Thurstan*, and not *Thurston*, as then stated.

47th Foot, Staff-Surgeon Alexander Robert Hudson, M.B., to be Surgeon, vice Alexander Smith, M.D., appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 8th December, 1865.

51st Foot, Captain Charles Kyrle Chatfield, from the 20th Foot, to be Captain, vice Harcourt, who exchanges. Dated 8th December, 1865.

52nd Foot, Lieutenant Henry Atkinson Adair to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Prendergast, promoted. Dated 17th November, 1865.

60th Foot, Algernon St. Maur, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Crosbie, promoted. Dated 8th December, 1865.

85th Foot, Staff-Surgeon Alexander Fisher Bartley to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major John William Johnston, M.D., placed upon half-pay. Dated 8th December, 1865.

101st Foot, Lieutenant William Swynfen Jervis to be Captain, vice William Lumley Louis, who resigns. Dated 8th December, 1865.

Ensign George Segundo Sewell to be Lieutenant, vice Jervis. Dated 8th December, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Thomas George Thomson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Sewell. Dated 8th December, 1865.

Rifle Brigade, Ensign Frederick Arthur Fane to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Hillary Allaire, who retires. Dated 8th December, 1865.

John Adam Fergusson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fane. Dated 8th December, 1865.

3rd West India Regiment, Henry William Tombs, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Forjett, transferred to the 25th Foot. Dated 8th December, 1865.

Serjeant-Major George Field, from late 5th West India Regiment, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Tombs, transferred to the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Dated 8th December, 1865.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Ensign Henry William Tombs, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Kane, promoted, by purchase, in the 78th Foot. Dated 8th December, 1865.

STAFF.

Lieutenant - Colonel Honourable Hussey Fane Keane, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, to be Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers at Head Quarters, vice Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel F. E. Chapman, C.B., whose period of service on the Staff is about to expire. Dated 1st January, 1866.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assistant Commissary-General William Worthington Moore has been cashiered by by sentence of a General Court Martial. Dated 25th November, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon O'Connor D'Arcey, M.D., from half-pay, late Military Train, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Alexander Fisher Bartley, appointed to the 85th Foot. Dated 8th December, 1865.

Surgeon Dudley Hanley, M.D., from the 11th Hussars, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Alexander Robert Hudson, M.B., appointed to the 47th Foot. Dated 8th December, 1865.

HALF PAY.

Lieutenant Arthur B. Toker, from 65th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase. Dated 8th December, 1865.

BREVET.

Colonel-Commandant William Henry March, retired full-pay, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Major-General, in accordance with Her Majesty's Order in Council of 13th November, 1858. Dated 20th November, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Grigor Suther, C.B., Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Colonel. Dated 8th December, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Ensign George Edmonds should have been described in the Gazette of the 10th November, 1865, as being promoted to a Lieutenancy on the Unattached List of the Bengal Army, and not to a Half-pay Lieutenancy.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
8th December, 1865.*

GENERAL ORDER.—No. 874.

*Dated, Horse Guards, S.W.,
1st December, 1865.*

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief notifies to the Army that Her Majesty has approved of the promotion of Assistant-Surgeon Benjamin Burland, M.B., Royal Artillery, to be a Staff-Surgeon, in consideration of his highly meritorious services rendered during the epidemic of yellow fever in Bermuda.

By command of His Royal Highness the
Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief,
(Signed) WILLIAM PAULET,
Adjutant-General.

Admiralty, 5th December, 1865.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major-General Anthony Blaxland Stransham to be Colonel of the Woolwich Division, vice Philips, deceased. Dated 2nd December, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

Frederick Cowper, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 24th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

5th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

William Stephen Rayner, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice John Witham Sutcliffe Witham, promoted. Dated 22nd November, 1865.

17th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Robert Handsley, Esq., to be Captain. Dated 22nd November 1865.

46th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

James Edward Horne, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Fletcher, promoted. Dated 22nd November, 1865.

47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Frederick William Wignall to be Lieutenant, vice Windus, promoted. Dated 29th November, 1865.

Joseph Johnson, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 29th November, 1865.

Richard Allanson Gaskell, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 29th November, 1865.

MEMORANDA.

Adjutant John Mackenzie, of the 2nd Administrative Brigade of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 24th November, 1865.

Adjutant George Mappett, of the 3rd Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 25th November, 1865.

The title of Captain-Commandant has been conferred on Captain Robert Handsley, of the 17th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon.

Major-General Edward Studd to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 9th November, 1865.

The Earl of Morley to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 22nd November, 1865.

1st Administrative Battalion of Devonshire Rifle Volunteers.

William Henry Barker to be Honorary Quartermaster. Dated 2nd November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge.

1st Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The Reverend Josiah Brown Pearson to be Honorary Chaplain, vice Bushell, resigned. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex.

3rd Essex Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Edward Webb White to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 28th November, 1865.

MEMORANDA.

Adjutant Charles Davis, of the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Essex Rifle Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 28th November, 1865.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain Edward Hammond Bentall, of the 1st Essex Engineer Volunteer Corps, bearing the title of Captain-Commandant of that Corps.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Bristol.

5th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Arthur Twisden Playne, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Smith, resigned (and to rank in the Volunteer Force according to the date of the Commission which he held in the 6th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps). Dated 1st December, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

20th Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Octavius Hammond, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain, vice Evans, resigned. Dated 29th November, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant Alexander Mancor, of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 25th November, 1865.

 EXCHEQUER BILLS.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice to the holders of Ex-

chequer Bills issued under the authority of the Act 24 V., c. 5, and dated the 11th June, 1861, that the Interest thereon for the half-year ending on the 11th December, 1865, will be payable at the Bank of England on and after the 11th instant, and that the Interest of such Exchequer Bills for the following half-year, to June, 1866, will be at the rate of three pounds per centum per annum.

*Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,
8th December, 1865.*

FROM THE
*LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 12,
1865.*

Foreign Office, December 11, 1865.

A DESPATCH has been this day received by the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, announcing the melancholy intelligence of the decease of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, which took place at the Palace of Laeken, near Brussels, at a quarter before twelve o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, December 12, 1865.

ORDERS for the Court's going into Mourning on Thursday next, the 14th instant, for His late Majesty The King of the Belgians, Uncle to Her Majesty The Queen; viz.:

The Ladies to wear black Dresses, white Gloves,

black or white Shoes, Feathers, and Fans, Pearls, Diamonds, or plain gold or silver Ornaments.

The Gentlemen to wear black Court Dress, with black Swords and Buckles.

The Court to change the Mourning on Thursday, the 28th instant ; viz. :

The Ladies to wear black Dresses with coloured Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, and Ornaments, or grey or white Dresses, with black Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, and Ornaments.

The Gentlemen to continue the same Mourning. And on Thursday, the 4th of January next, the Court to go out of Mourning.

College of Arms, December 12, 1865.

The Deputy Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for His late Majesty the King of the Belgians.

IN pursuance of Her Majesty's commands, these are to give public notice, that upon the melancholy occasion of the death of His late Majesty the King of the Belgians, Uncle to Her Majesty The Queen, it is expected that all persons do put themselves into mourning for ten days, to commence on Thursday next, the 14th instant.

EDWARD G. FITZALAN HOWARD,
Deputy Earl Marshal.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, December 12, 1865.

HER Majesty does not require that the Officers of the Army shall wear any other Mourning on the present melancholy occasion of the death of Field-Marshal His late Majesty the King of the

Belgians, than a black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms.

By Command of His Royal Highness the
Duke of Cambridge,

Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

W. PAULET, Adjutant-General.

Admiralty, December 12, 1865.

HER Majesty does not require that the Officers of the Fleet or Royal Marines should wear any other Mourning on the present melancholy occasion of the death of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, than a black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms.

C. PAGET.

Downing Street, December 12, 1865.

IT the Council, held at Windsor, on Monday, the 11th instant, Her Majesty was pleased to approve of the subjoined Draft of a Commission for the temporary appointment of Sir Henry Knight Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., as Governor of the Island of Jamaica during the prosecution of certain enquiries therein mentioned.

Draft of a Commission to be passed under the Great Seal appointing Sir Henry Knight Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Island of Jamaica and the Territories depending thereon.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith: To our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Henry Knight Storks, Knight Grand Cross of Our

Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our Island of Malta and its Dependencies, a Major-General in Our Army, having the local rank of Lieutenant-General while in command of Our Troops in Malta and its Dependencies, Greeting,

1. Whereas We did, by Our Commission under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, in the twenty-eighth year of Our Reign, Constitute and Appoint Our Trusty and Well-beloved Edward John Eyre, Esquire, to be Our Captain-General and Governor-in-chief in and over Our Island of Jamaica, and the Territories depending thereon, during Our Will and Pleasure, as by the said recited Commission, relation being hereunto had, may more fully and at large appear: and We did by Our said Commission make provision for the Government of Our said Island in the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of him, the said Edward John Eyre, but no provision was therein made for the Government of Our said Island by any other Person than the said Edward John Eyre during his absence therein: And whereas it is alleged that great disaffection hath prevailed in Our said Island, and that sundry evil-disposed Persons have concerted the destruction of other Our Subjects resident therein And whereas grievous Disturbances have broken out in Our said Island, and have been suppressed, and the said Disturbances and Suppression have been attended with great loss of life, and it is alleged that excessive and unlawful severity has been

used in such Suppression: and whereas it greatly concerns Us that full and impartial Inquiry should be made into the origin, nature, and circumstances of the said Disturbances and with respect to the measures adopted for the Suppression of the same: And whereas it may be advisable that the said Edward John Eyre should be present in Our said Island during the whole, or part, of the said Inquiry, but it is requisite for the sufficiency of the said Enquiry that the Power vested in him as Governor of Our said Island should not be exercised by him while so present therein, but should, during the Prosecution of the said Inquiry, and for such further time as may seem to Us requisite, be vested in such other Person as We may think fit; Now know you that We have Revoked and Determined, and by these Presents do Revoke and Determine from and after the time when Public Notice hereof shall be given by Proclamation or otherwise in Our said Island and thenceforth until We shall think fit to Determine these Presents, so much of the said recited Commission as did Constitute and Appoint the said Edward John Eyre to be Our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief over Our said Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies: And further know you that We, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you the said Sir Henry Knight Storks, of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have thought fit to Constitute and Appoint, and do by these Presents Constitute and Appoint you to be Our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over Our said Island of Jamaica, and the Territories depending thereon, and also of all Forts and Garrisons erected and established, or which shall be erected and estab-

shed within the same, for, and during Our pleasure. And We do hereby Authorise, Empower, and Command you, while these Presents shall remain in force, to do and Execute all Things in due manner that shall belong to your said Command, and to the Trust We have reposed in you, according to the several Powers and authorities granted or appointed to him the said Edward John Eyre by Our aforesaid Commission, and by Our Instructions under Our Sign-Manual and Signet therewith given him, and according to such further Powers, Directions, and Authorities as have been or shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed him or you under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in our Privy Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and according to such reasonable Laws and Statutes as are now in force, or as shall be hereafter made and agreed upon by you, and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Our said Island. And We declare Our Pleasure to be that, except in respect to the Appointment of the said Edward John Eyre, the afore-mentioned Commission, and all Instructions heretofore issued to the said Edward John Eyre, under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and all Appointments, Nominations, and Dispositions, made by or by virtue of such Commission or Instructions, shall remain in full force and effect.

II. And we do hereby Require and Command all Officers, Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other the Inhabitants of Our said Island, and the Territories depending thereon, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto you or to the Officer administering the Government for the time being

in the execution of this Our Commission, and of the Powers and Authorities herein contained.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 11th day of
December, 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council

WHEREAS by The Navy and Marine (Wills) Act, 1865, it is enacted (among other things) that that Act shall commence on such day, not later than the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, as Her Majesty in Council thinks fit to direct; nevertheless, Her Majesty in Council may, if it seems fit, with reference to any places out of the United Kingdom, direct that that Act do not commence there respectively until a time after that day:

And whereas by The Admiralty, &c., Acts Repeal Act, 1865, it is enacted (among other things) that that Act shall commence on such day, not later than the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, as Her Majesty in Council thinks fit to direct; nevertheless, Her Majesty in Council may, if it seems fit, with reference to any places out of the United Kingdom, direct that that Act do not, in respect of the repeal of any of the enactments in the Schedule to that Act described, commence there respectively until a time after that day:

And whereas by the Admiralty Powers, &c., Act, 1865, and the Dockyard Ports Regulation Act, 1865, respectively, it is enacted (among other things) that those Acts respectively shall commence on such day, not later than the first

day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, as Her Majesty in Council thinks fit to direct :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said Acts respectively or otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. The said Acts respectively shall commence from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1865.

2. Provided that, with reference to places out of the United Kingdom, the Navy and Marines (Wills) Act, 1865, shall not commence there respectively until the times following, namely :—

In Europe, the expiration of two calendar months after the publication of this Order in the London Gazette.

In other places, the expiration of eight calendar months after such publication.

3. Provided also, that, with reference to places out of the United Kingdom, The Admiralty, &c., Acts Repeal Act, 1865, in respect of the repeal of such of the enactments in the Schedule to that Act described as in anywise relate to the subject-matter of the Navy and Marines (Wills) Act, 1865, shall not commence there respectively until the times following, namely :—

In Europe, the expiration of two calendar months after the publication of this Order in the London Gazette :

In other places, the expiration of eight calendar months after such publication.

And the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may appertain.

Arthur Helps.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 11th day of
December, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order upon the representation of the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that burials in the undermentioned parish shall be discontinued (except as is herein otherwise directed), as follows ; viz. :

SHEFFIELD.—On the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the churchyard of Saint John, and in the meantime burials to be limited to the burials of members of the families of owners of private graves or vaults, purchased before the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, which can be opened without the exposure of coffins or the disturbance of remains. No coffin in an earthen grave to be buried less than four feet below the surface ; and each coffin buried in a vault or walled grave to be embedded in charcoal and separately entombed,—that is, enclosed by stone or brickwork properly cemented, or by concrete not less than six inches thick.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 11th day of
December, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council, was pleased to order that the representation of the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, stating that, for the protection of the public health, burials should be discontinued in the under-mentioned churches ; viz. :

WHALLEY CLITHEROE.—Forthwith in the churches of Saint Mary and Saint James.
should be taken into consideration by a Committee

of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on the twenty-third day of January next.

War Office, Pall Mall,

12th December, 1865.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, William George Balfour, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Clarke, promoted. Dated 12th December, 1865.

Edward Adderley, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Blaine, promoted. Dated 13th December, 1865.

5th Dragoon Guards, Arthur Rickards, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Marriott, promoted. Dated 12th December, 1865.

6th Dragoons, Cornet William Joseph Power to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William Valentine King, who retires. Dated 12th December, 1865.

Gage Charles FitzRoy, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Power. Dated 12th December, 1865.

9th Lancers, Charles Harvey Palairret, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice the Honourable E. F. J. Preston, promoted. Dated 12th December, 1865.

14th Hussars, Captain Arthur Nassau Bolton, from the 56th Foot, to be Captain, vice H. Bradley, who exchanges. Dated 12th December, 1865.

17th Lancers, Wilfrid Brougham, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Arthur Bampton Donnithorne, who retires. Dated 12th December, 1865.

1865.

Royal Artillery, Staff Assistant-Surgeon George Scott Davie, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Michael, deceased. Dated 12th December, 1865.

5th Regiment of Foot, Edward Le Marchant Trafford, Gent., be Ensign, by purchase, vice Booth, promoted. Dated 12th December, 1865.

14th Foot, Ensign Lonsdale Kirkpatrick Howat to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stephen Watson, who retires. Dated 12th December, 1865.

William Knox Barrett, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Howat. Dated 12th December, 1865.

15th Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Heaton to be Captain, by purchase, vice George Joseph Maunsell, who retires. Dated 12th December, 1865.

Ensign Charles Kennedy Brooke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Heaton. Dated 12th December, 1865.

Ensign Delves Broughton from 63rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Brooke. Dated 12th December, 1865.

16th Foot, Staff-Surgeon William Armstrong to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major William George Swan, placed upon half-pay. Dated 12th December, 1865.

30th Foot, Captain Pelham on appointment to the Army on the 25th June, 1858, should have been described *Pelham Thursby Pelham*.

38th Foot, Ensign Walter Sinclair to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dyas Ringrose Loft-house, who retires. Dated 12th December, 1865.

Ensign Francis Charles Burton, from the 56th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Sinclair. Dated 12th December, 1865.

49th Foot. The surname of the Ensign transferred from the 66th Foot, on 10th ultimo, is *Humfrey*, not *Humphrey*.

52nd Foot, Lieutenant Henry Synge to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Adair, appointed Adjutant. Dated 17th November, 1865.

56th Foot, Captain Henry Bradley, from the 14th Hussars, to be Captain, vice A. N. Bolton, who exchanges. Dated 12th December, 1865.

John Rollo Harriman, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Burton, transferred to the 38th Foot. Dated 12th December, 1865.

60th Foot, Lieutenant Astley Fellowes Terry has been permitted to resign the Adjutancy in consequence of his transfer from the 3rd to the 1st Battalion. Dated 18th November, 1865.

62nd Foot, Lieutenant Lorenzo G. Dundas to be Captain, without purchase, vice William B. Davenport, deceased. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Ensign John Boughey to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dundas. Dated 7th November, 1865.

Ensign Killegrew R. Berkeley Wodehouse to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Boughey, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 10th November, 1865, has been cancelled. Dated 12th December, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet Robert Alfred Poole, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wodehouse. Dated 12th December, 1865.

63rd Foot, William Courtney Harrison, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Broughton, transferred to the 15th Foot. Dated 12th December, 1865.

66th Foot, Captain F. William Benwell, from the 100th Foot, to be Captain, vice A. Trigge, who exchanges. Dated 12th December, 1865.

87th Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Howard Southey to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ernest Augustus Dundas Widdrington, who retires. Dated 12th December, 1865.

Ensign Hyacinth Daly Devereux to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Southey. Dated 12th December, 1865.

Francis Charles Annesley, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Devereux. Dated 12th December, 1865.

100th Foot, Captain Alfred Trigge, from the 66th Foot, to be Captain, vice F. W. Benwell, who exchanges. Dated 12th December, 1865.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant H. Studholme Brownrigg to be Instructor of Musketry, vice F. Markham, appointed Provisional Lieutenant Instructor at the School of Musketry, Fleetwood. Dated 2nd August, 1865.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain Henry Kelsall, 16th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain Tarte, appointed Adjutant. Dated 23rd November, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon George Nicol Irvine, M.D., from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice James George Stewart Mathison, deceased. Dated 12th December, 1865.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Morgan Stanislaus Grace, M.D., has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 12th December, 1865.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Joseph Verdon has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 12th December, 1865.

The surname of the Staff Assistant-Surgeon gazetted on the 12th September, 1865, with date of the 31st March, 1865, is *Hanrahan*, and not *Haurahan*, as stated in the Gazette of the 10th October, 1865.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend F. F. Thomson, B.A., Chaplain of the Fourth Class, to be Chaplain of the Third Class. Dated 1st October, 1865.

The Reverend Charles Moore, B.A., Chaplain of the Fourth Class, to be Chaplain of the Third Class. Dated 15th October, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hew Dalrymple Fanshawe, half-pay Unattached, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission, in accordance with the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of 15th February, 1861. Dated 12th December, 1865.

Admiralty, 11th December, 1865.

The following Flag promotions, dated the 2nd instant, have been made in consequence of the removal of the name of Admiral Henry Smith, C.B., from the Active to the Reserved Flag List, on his being granted a Service Pension :

Vice-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., on the Reserved List, to be Admiral on the same List.

Vice-Admiral John Alexander Duntze to be Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Rear-Admirals :

Francis Decimus Hastings,

George Hathorn,

on the Reserved List, to be Vice-Admirals on the same List.

Rear-Admiral Sir Lewis Tobias Jones, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Captains :

James Crawford Caffin, C.B., and

Robert Tryon,

to be Rear-Admirals on the Reserved List.

Captain Thomas Harvey to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Retired Rear-Admiral William Shephard to be Retired Vice-Admiral.

Retired Captains :

William Clark,

Thomas Lewis Gooch,

George Anthony Halsted,

Robert Sharpe,

to be Retired Rear-Admirals, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 1851.

Queen's Commission.

2nd London Rifle Volunteer Corps.

David Scott Dodgson, late Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Indian Army, to be Adjutant, from the 9th March, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

8th Northumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Major James C. Anderson to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain B. J. Thompson to be Major, vice Anderson, promoted.

John J. T. Walker to be Captain, vice Thompson, promoted.

Thomas Bell to be Captain.

Assistant-Surgeon J. R. Lowndes to be Surgeon.

John Tait Mackay to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Lowndes, promoted.

The Reverend Christopher Thompson to be Honorary Chaplain.

1st Berwick-upon-Tweed Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Robert Douglas to be Captain. Dated 2nd December, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Herts.

1st Hertfordshire Light Horse Volunteer Corps.

Cornet John Slack Taylor to be Lieutenant. Dated 28th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

4th Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps.

J. Bertrand Payne to be Captain. Dated 4th December, 1865.

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Israel Mark Wade to be Captain. Dated 2nd December, 1865.

48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Alfred Dorsett to be Honorary Quartermaster. Dated 1st December, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk, and of the City and County of the City of Norwich.

14th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Randall Burroughes to be Captain.

Dated 7th December, 1865.

Ensign Boardman Charles Silcock to be Lieutenant, vice Burroughes, promoted. Dated 7th December, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Warden of the Stannaries in the Counties of Cornwall and Devon.

Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Regiment of Militia.

Frederick Charles Bullmore, Gent., to be Surgeon, vice Michell, resigned. Dated 25th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London.

2nd London Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Richard John Courtney to be Captain.

Dated 19th July, 1865.

John Craske Webb to be Captain. Dated 19th July, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

25th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Frederic Drewry Mort, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Heath, promoted. Dated 25th November, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Stafford.*

7th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Allen Bindley, Gent., to be Ensign, vice
Ratcliff, promoted. Dated 25th November,
1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Southampton.*

8th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Frederick Fox to be Ensign, vice Baker, pro-
moted. Dated 25th November, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Norfolk, and of the City and County
of the City of Norwich.*

22nd Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant John William Davy to be Captain.
Dated 20th November, 1865.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 15,
1865.*

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 11th day of
December, 1865.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in
Council was pleased to approve and ratify a repre-
sentation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for
England, as to the assignment of a district chapelry
to the consecrated church called Christ Church,
situate at Fulwood, in the parish of Lancaster,

in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester, to be named "The District Chapelry of Fulwood."

Whitehall, December 13, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend John Barclay to the church and parish of Nenthorn, in the presbytery of Kelso, and county of Berwick, vacant by the transportation of the Reverend Manners Hamilton Graham to the church and parish of Muxton.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
15th December, 1865.*

BREVET.

Major-General Sir Henry Knight Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General, while in command of the Forces in Jamaica. Dated 15th December, 1865.

Admiralty, 12th December, 1865.

Royal Marines.

Major-General John Tatton Brown to be Lieutenant-General, vice Philips, deceased. Dated 28th November, 1865.

Colonel-Commandant Henry Carr Tate to be Major-General, vice Brown. Dated 28th November, 1865.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Colonel Second Commandant George Gardiner Alexander, C.B., to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Tate. Dated 28th November, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Schomberg to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Alexander. Dated 28th November, 1865.

Captain Henry Adair to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Schomberg. Dated 28th November, 1865.

First Lieutenant Henry Brasnell Tuson to be Captain, vice Adair. Dated 28th November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh, and Liberties thereof.

Edinburgh City Artillery Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant Robert H. Mackintosh to be Captain, vice Pelly, promoted. Dated 16th November, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

2nd Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia.

William Clement Cazalet, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Pontifex, promoted. Dated 6th December, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland.

Westmorland and Cumberland Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet Lord Kenlis to be Captain, vice Harrison, resigned. Dated 2nd December, 1865.

Christopher Wyndham Wilson to be Cornet, vice Lord Kenlis, promoted. Dated 2nd December, 1865.

Timothy Fetherstonhaugh to be Cornet, vice Smith, resigned. Dated 2nd December, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Essex.*

13th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Francis Davey to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th
December, 1865.

Charles Spencer Owen to be Ensign. Dated 5th
December, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Kent, and of the City and County of
the City of Canterbury.*

42nd Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Robert Wheeler, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Monck
ton, deceased. Dated 8th December, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster.*

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Richard Anderton to be Captain, vice
Promoli, resigned. Dated 5th December
1865.

Joseph Johnson Bennett, Gent., to be Ensign
Dated 1st December, 1865.

Liverpool Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps.

James Milner Walker, Gent., to be Lieutenant
Dated 5th December, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Somerset.*

23rd Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Henry Dyne, Esq., to be Captain, vice Sandford
resigned. Dated 11th December, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City and County of the City of York.

4th Regiment of West York Militia.

Valter Michael Aubrey Barnes, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Waud, promoted. Dated 2nd November, 1865.

and West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

James Dymond to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 7th December, 1865.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Captain Thomas Pierson to be Major. Dated 3rd November, 1865.

First Lieutenant Rowland Hibbard to be Captain, vice Pierson, promoted. Dated 22nd November, 1865.

40th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The Reverend Henry Partington, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain, vice the Reverend John Cordeux, resigned. Dated 8th December, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

5th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Captain Joseph Barker bearing the designation of Captain-Commandant.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
East Riding of the County of York, and the
Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.*

*2nd East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer
Corps.*

Sir D'Arcy Widdrington Legard, Bart., to be
Captain, vice W. H. Fife, resigned. Dated
25th November, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to
accept the resignation of the Commission held by
Captain George Beresford Deare in the West
Suffolk Regiment of Militia. Dated 9th Decem-
ber, 1865.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 19,
1865.*

NOTIFICATION.

Foreign Office, December 19, 1865.

IT is hereby notified that the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received, through the Secretary of the Admiralty, the following intelligence, dated Valparaiso, 25th October, and 1st November, 1865, from Commodore Harvey, of Her Majesty's ship "Leander," relative to the blockade of the coast of Chile by the Spanish squadron.

That the Commander of the Spanish naval forces has declared "that the harbours at pre-

sent blockaded are Tonce, Talcahuano, Valparaiso, Herradura (Guayacan), Coquimbo, Caldera.

"Notice will be given of any other ports to be blockaded, and neutral vessels will be permitted a certain time to discharge cargo and leave in ballast, and also those loading to complete cargo.

"The following are the terms on which the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's packets are now permitted to resume running:—That the Company's packets can convey to and from Valparaiso, calling at Coquimbo and Caldera, both official and ordinary correspondence, and also passengers. That the correspondence of the Spanish squadron will be conveyed in the Company's steamers, either in charge of a person appointed by the Admiral, or in sealed bags under the receipt of the commander or purser of the steamer, and that the same will be delivered at any or all of the ports touched at by the steamers, to the person or persons to whom it may be directed. That the Company's steamers will admit as passengers persons belonging to the Spanish squadron. That in view of the neutrality which the Company is bound to maintain, the conditions are applicable to both belligerents, it being understood that for either of the same can be taken officers, soldiers, sailors, or public functionaries, in number not exceeding six, at any one time. That the packets will be allowed to take sufficient coal at Caldera. These conditions, of course, can be withdrawn should Admiral Pareja find it necessary.

"The Vice-Admiral has further granted permission for the vessels consigned to the Company, with coal for Caldera, to discharge them, provided that the names of the expected vessels are sent by the manager of the Company to

“the captain of the blockading squadron, and
 “also that these steamers may embark specie.”

Lord Chamberlain's Office, December 18, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be opened to the public, under the usual regulations, on and after Thursday next, the 21st instant.

Whitehall, December 19, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Sir John Romilly, Knt., Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Romilly, of Barry, in the county of Glamorgan.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, Bart., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Northbrook, of Stratton, in the county of Southampton.

War Office, Pall Mall,

19th December, 1865.

*4th Regiment of Hussars, Edward Fox, Gent., to
 be Cornet, by purchase, vice Isaac Burnley,
 whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated
 19th December, 1865.*

Frank Gooch, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice A. B. Corrie, who has retired. Dated 20th December, 1865.

11th Hussars, Assistant-Surgeon Oliver Barnett, from the *12th Lancers*, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice W. H. Muschamp, who exchanges. Dated 19th December, 1865.

12th Lancers, Assistant-Surgeon William Henry Muschamp, from the *11th Hussars*, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice O. Barnett, who exchanges. Dated 19th December, 1865.

9th Regiment of Foot, Colour-Serjeant Thomas Sterritt to be Quartermaster, vice Patrick Boylan, deceased. Dated 19th December, 1865.

12th Foot, The promotion of Ensign G. L. B. Thomas, to be dated the 20th and not the 10th September, 1865, Lieutenant Whipple having died on the 19th September, 1865.

30th Foot, Charles Benjamin Charlewood, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice W. H. Lee, transferred to the *65th Foot*. Dated 19th December, 1865.

39th Foot, Major Robert Hamilton Currie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel William Munro, C.B., who retires upon half-pay. Dated 19th December, 1865.

Captain and Brevet-Major Charles Denison Pedder to be Major, without purchase, vice Currie. Dated 19th December, 1865.

Lieutenant Edward Gatty to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Pedder. Dated 19th December, 1865.

Ensign Charles Napier Milner Hamilton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gatty. Dated 19th December, 1865.

Frederic Edward Lyster, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Henry Alfred Austen, whose appointment on the 10th of October, 1865, has been cancelled. Dated 19th December, 1865.

42nd Foot, Ensign Walker Aitken to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William James, who retires. Dated 19th December, 1865.

Andrew Kennedy Macpherson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Aitken. Dated 19th December, 1865.

60th Foot, Lieutenant Clifford Fortescue Borrer to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant W. G. Turle, who resigns that appointment. Dated 7th December, 1865.

65th Foot, Lieutenant Robert Mitchell, from half-pay, 28th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice A. B. Toker, promoted to a Half-pay Company, without purchase. Dated 19th December, 1865.

Ensign Alfred Harper Toulmin to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Robert Mitchell, who retires. Dated 19th December, 1865.

Ensign William Hanning Lee, from the 30th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Toulmin. Dated 19th December, 1865.

Rifle Brigade, Ensign Alfred Mordaunt Egerton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Richard Winstanley Ormerod, who retires. Dated 19th December, 1865.

The Honourable Algernon Henry Grosvenor to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Egerton. Dated 19th December, 1865.

3rd West India Regiment, Ensign Samuel Thomas Atkinson Dunn to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice E. D. Jones, who has retired. Dated 19th December, 1865.

Ensign Walter Roberts to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. Dooley, who has retired. Dated 19th December, 1865.

HALF-PAY.

The promotion of Brevet-Colonel Evelyn Henry Frederick Pocklington to a Majority, without purchase, on 28th June, 1864, to be antedated to the 18th June, 1861, but such antedate is not to carry back pay.

BREVET.

Brevet-Colonel George Jackson Carey, C.B., Major, 18th Foot, to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in command of a Brigade in the Australian Colonies. Dated 19th December, 1865.

The Christian name of Major-General Marshall, Madras Infantry, is *Hubert*, and not *Herbert*, as stated in the Gazette of 21st November, 1865.

The undermentioned promotions and alteration of rank to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of

Lieutenant-General Henry Sargent, Madras Infantry, on the 19th November, 1865; and

Major-General St. George Daniel Showers, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on the 9th October, 1865:—

Major-General John Kynaston Luard, C.B., Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 20th November, 1865.

Major-General Hubert Marshall, Madras Infantry, to take rank from 10th October, 1865.

Colonel John Liddell, C.B., Bombay Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 12th October, 1865.

Colonel Edward Darvall, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 20th November, 1865.

The undermentioned officer, who has retired upon full-pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows :

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals William Arbuckle, M.D., Bombay Establishment, to be Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 19th December, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Captain and Brevet-Colonel Hamlet Cooke Wade, C.B., half-pay 1st Dragoon Guards, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission under the conditions of the Circular Memorandum, dated Horse Guards, 15th February, 1861. Dated 19th December, 1865.

Admiralty, 16th December, 1865.

Commanders :

Arthur Thomas Thrupp,
Michael Culme Seymour,
Thomas Hutchinson Mangles Martin,
William Fitzherbert Ruxton,
Charles Bayley Culmady Dent,
to be Captains.

Lieutenants :

James Dillon Curtis,
Robert Mansel,
James Stevenson Twysden,
Henry Berkeley,
Thomas Borrett,
Sir John Swinburne, Bart.,
William Derenzy Donaldson Selby,
James George Mead,

George Borlase,
William Frederick Johnson,
David Boyle,
to be Commanders.

Admiralty, 18th December, 1865.

Lieutenant Robert Henry More Molyneux to be
Commander.

Queen's Commission.

3rd Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Charles Douglas, Gent., late Lieutenant in Her
Majesty's Indian Army, to be Adjutant, from
the 17th October, 1865, vice West, removed.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Argyll.*

9th Argyllshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

James Archibald Campbell to be Captain, vice
Place, resigned. Dated 16th December, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster.*

*2nd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own
Militia.*

George Chappell Bancroft, Gent., to be Lieu-
tenant. Dated 4th December, 1865.

*3rd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own
Militia.*

Spencer Leese, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice John
Hargreaves, promoted. Dated 8th December,
1865.

Joseph Francis Leese, Gent., to be Lieutenant,
vice William James Griffith, resigned. Dated
8th December, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northampton.

Northamptonshire and Rutland Militia.

George Frederick Holroyd, Esq., to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th December, 1865.

1st Administrative Battalion of Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteers.

John Wykes, Gent., to be Honorary Quartermaster. Dated 6th December, 1865.

4th Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The Reverend Alexander Brodie to be Honorary Chaplain. Dated 6th December, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham.

Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant William Knight Hamilton Ramsay White to be Captain, vice Eyre, resigned. Dated 13th December, 1865.

Cornet Francis Foljambe Anderson to be Lieutenant, vice White, promoted. Dated 13th December, 1865.

William Henry Mason, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Anderson, promoted. Dated 13th December, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge.

5th Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Seymour Wright, Gent., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, vice Henry Wright, deceased. Dated 11th December, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Stafford.*

25th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Nicholas Joyce, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 6th
December, 1865.

The Reverend Neville George Murray Lawrence,
Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain. Dated 6th
December, 1865.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 22,
1865.*

Downing Street, December 21, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Henry Knight Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (now Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Malta and its dependencies), to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica and the territories depending thereon, during the prosecution of certain enquiries about to be instituted respecting the late disturbances in that Island, and for such further time as to Her Majesty may seem fit.

Whitehall, December 20, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Henry Mayhew (heretofore Henry Courtney), of Sydney Lodge, Leamington, in the county of

Warwick, Esquire, late a Captain in the King's Own Stafford Rifles (Militia), Her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may henceforth discontinue to use the surname of Mayhew and take, use, and bear the surname of Courtney only :

And to command that the said Royal licence and permission be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

Whitehall, December 22, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto William West James Bruce, Esquire, Brevet Major in the Army and Captain in Her Majesty's 94th Regiment of Foot, eldest son of William Bruce, Esquire, sometime a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, by Isabella his wife, sister and co-heir of Richard Basset, of Beaupré, in the county of Glamorgan, Esquire, Captain in the Corps of Royal Artillery, deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that he may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of his said maternal Uncle, take the surname and arms of Basset only ; and that such surname and arms may in like manner be taken by his issue, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal concession and declaration to be void and of none effect :

And further to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in the said College of Arms.

War Office, Pall Mall,
22nd December, 1865.

Corps of Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Henry Frederick Chapman Lewin to be Second Captain, vice Richard Decie, who resigns. Dated 22nd December, 1865.

The following Lieutenants to have their temporary Commissions made permanent ; viz. :

Robinson Garner Scott. Dated 25th June, 1862.

Richard Tudor Frere. Dated 25th June, 1862.

Valentine Francis Rowe. Dated 17th December, 1862.

Frederick Hamley Fawkes. Dated 17th December, 1862.

John Noble Manwaring. Dated 24th June, 1863.

Killingworth Richard Todd. Dated 24th June, 1863.

William Sinclair Smith Bisset. Dated 29th June, 1863.

William Henry Coaker. Dated 30th June, 1863.

Fleetwood Isham Edwards. Dated 30th June, 1863.

Herbert Hughes Whatley. Dated 29th July, 1863.

BREVET.

The promotion to Lieutenant-General of Major-General P. Faddy, on the Retired Full-pay List of the Royal Artillery, which appeared in the Gazette of the 3rd November, 1865, to bear date the 20th September, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert O'Donnel Grattan, retired full-pay, Royal Engineers, to have the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 11th December, 1865.

Admiralty, 20th December, 1865.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Stratton Aslett to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Farrant, retired. Dated 13th December, 1865.

Captain Arthur Butcher to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Aslett. Dated 13th December, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles Stark to be Captain, vice Butcher. Dated 13th December, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Henry Edmond Mortimer to be First Lieutenant, vice Stark. Dated 13th December, 1865.

Admiralty, 20th December, 1865.

Mr. Frederic Moore has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 6th December, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Bristol.

Royal North Gloucestershire Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant Nigel Gresley Rabbitts to be Captain, vice Mansfield, resigned. Dated 11th December, 1865.

*Royal Gloucestershire Regiment of Hussar
Yeomanry.*

John Mannington, Gent., to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Withers, resigned. Dated 6th December, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester, and County of the City of Chester.

Earl of Chester's Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Alfred Leycester, Esq., to be Captain, vice Davenport, resigned. Dated 20th December, 1865.

Lieutenant William Core Brocklehurst to be Captain, vice Legh, resigned. Dated 15th December, 1865.

Cornet Arthur Hugh Smith Barry to be Lieutenant, vice Warburton, promoted. Dated 15th December, 1865.

3rd Administrative Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers.

Major Thomas Horatio Marshall to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Tatton, resigned. Dated 15th December, 1865.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

1st Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Edward Douglas Godwin to be Ensign. Dated 18th December, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland, and the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Artillery Volunteer Corps.

James Speir to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 7th December, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Sussex.*

1st Sussex Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant T. Dunhill to be Captain, vice Livesay, resigned. Dated 11th December, 1865.

First Lieutenant J. Hannington to be Captain, vice Hannington, resigned. Dated 11th December, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Lainson to be First Lieutenant, vice Martin, resigned. Dated 11th December, 1865.

Second Lieutenant William Robert Wood to be First Lieutenant, vice Grantham, resigned. Dated 11th December, 1865.

Second Lieutenant William Henry Mason to be First Lieutenant, vice Dunhill, promoted. Dated 11th December, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Wilts.*

*1st Administrative Battalion of Wiltshire Rifle
Volunteers.*

Captain Charles Penruddock to be Major. Dated 11th December, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Major Penruddock retaining his Commission as Captain in the 14th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

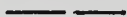
*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Fife.*

1st Fifeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

George Robertson to be Captain, vice Robertson,
resigned. Dated 24th October, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of
Captain Andrew Beatson Bell bearing the title of
Captain-Commandant of the 1st Fifeshire Rifle
Volunteer Corps.



TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed
in the fourth year of the reign of Her present
Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of
the duties of Postage," power is given to the Com-
missioners of Her Majesty's Treasury from time
to time by Warrant under their hands, to alter
and fix any of the rates of British postage,
payable by law on the transmission by the post of
foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of
any other printed papers, and to subject the same
to rates of postage according to the weight thereof,
and a scale of weight to be contained in such
Warrant.

And whereas further powers are given to the
Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by
another Act of Parliament passed in the eleventh
year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled
"An Act for giving further facilities for the trans-
mission of Letters by Post, and for the regulating

the duties of Postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post Office."

And whereas it is expedient to alter the rates of British postage now payable upon the letters hereinafter mentioned.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers vested in us in and by the said recited Acts and each of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided, order, direct, and declare as follows :

1. All letters exceeding half an ounce in weight posted in any part of the United Kingdom, addressed to Gibraltar, Malta, or Egypt, or posted in Gibraltar, Malta, or Egypt, addressed to the United Kingdom, and all letters exceeding half an ounce in weight transmitted by the post between Malta, Gibraltar, or Egypt, and any British colony or foreign country through the United Kingdom, shall, in lieu of being charged with the postage payable thereon, in respect of the transmission thereof respectively between the United Kingdom and Malta, Gibraltar, or Egypt by British packet-boat, *viâ* Southampton, or by private ship direct, according to the scale of weight and number of rates contained in or referred to by any Warrant or Warrants of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or otherwise, now in force relating to any such letters, be charged with the postage payable thereon, under such Warrant or Warrants respectively, or otherwise, according to the scale of weight and number of rates contained and set forth in the 3rd clause of this present Warrant.

2. All letters exceeding half an ounce in weight

posted in any part of the United Kingdom, addressed to any of the colonies or places mentioned and set forth in the schedule hereunder written, and all letters exceeding half an ounce in weight addressed to any of such colonies or places, transmitted by the post to any of such colonies or places from any British colony or foreign country through the United Kingdom, shall, in lieu of being charged with the postage payable thereon, in respect of the transmission thereof respectively from the United Kingdom to the several colonies or places mentioned and set forth in the said schedule, by the respective routes and in the manner in such schedule also mentioned, according to the scale of weight and number of rates contained in or referred to by any Warrant or Warrants of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or otherwise, now in force, relating to any such letters, be charged with the postage payable thereon under such Warrant or Warrants respectively or otherwise, according to the following scale of weight and number of rates following, that is to say :—

3. On every such letter exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid two rates of postage ;

And on every such letter, if exceeding one ounce and not exceeding one ounce and one half of another ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid three rates of postage ;

And on every such letter, if exceeding one ounce and one half of another ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid four rates of postage ;

And for every additional half of an ounce in weight of any such letter above the weight of two ounces, there shall be charged, taken, and paid one additional rate of postage, and every fractional part of such additional half of an ounce in weight shall be charged as an additional half of an ounce in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this Warrant, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under any such Warrant or Warrants, or otherwise, as hereinbefore mentioned, if not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight.

4. The several terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of Her Majesty, for the regulation of the duties of postage.

5. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by Warrant under their hands, duly made at any time hereafter, alter, repeal, or revoke any of the rates of postage hereby altered, or any of the orders, regulations, conditions, and restrictions hereby made, and may make, and establish any new or other rates, orders, regulations, conditions, or restrictions in lieu thereof, and from time to time may appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

6. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

1865. New Brunswick	...	{ By British, Colonial, or Foreign packet boat, or by private
Nova Scotia	...	ship direct.
Prince Edward Island	...	
Newfoundland	...	{ By British packet boat, direct, or viâ Halifax, Nova Scotia,
Sierra Leone	...	or by private ship direct.
Gambia	...	
Gold Coast...	...	{ By British packet boat or by private ship direct.
Lagos	...	
Any Foreign Port on the West	...	
Coast of Africa	...	
Hong Kong	...	{ By British packet boat, viâ Southampton or viâ Marseilles,
Any Port in China or Japan	...	or by French packet boat, viâ Marseilles, or by private
Labuan	...	ship direct.
Vancouver's Island	...	{ By British packet boat, viâ St. Thomas and Panama, or
British Columbia	...	by British or United States' packet boat viâ a port
Falkland Islands	...	in the United States, or by private ship direct.
Whitehall Treasury Chambers,	...	By British packet boat, or by private ship direct.
the 18th day of December, 1865.		

E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen.
W. P. Adam.

FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 22,
1865.

Foreign Office, December 22, 1865.

THE following correspondence with Mr. Adams respecting the "Shenandoah," is in continuation of that published in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 10th ult. :—

(No. 1.)

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.—(Received October 23.)

Legation of the United States,

MY LORD, *London, October, 21, 1865.*

UNDER instructions from my Government, I have the honour to submit to your consideration copies of certain papers marked A, relative to the destruction of the whaling barque "William C. Nye," by the vessel known under the name of the "Shenandoah."

I am further directed to state that in view of the origin, equipment, and manning of that vessel, my Government claims to look to that of Great Britain for indemnification for this and other losses that have been occasioned by her depredations.

In order that the facts attending this particular case may be more fully laid before you, I pray your Lordship's attention to the series of papers marked B, herewith transmitted, which relate to a very material portion of this vessel's career.

In the statement of this case I shall endeavour to confine myself to a recapitulation of the prin-

cipal facts. To this end it will be necessary for me to recall your attention to certain portions of the correspondence which I have heretofore had the honour to hold with your Lordship.

In the letter which I was directed to address to your Lordship on the 6th of September, 1864, when I was under the painful necessity of remonstrating against the conduct of the Commander of the yacht "Deerhound" in rescuing from the hands of the victor in the strife many of the crew of the "Alabama," I received orders to submit to your consideration four propositions, two of which were in the following words:—

"3. That the continuance of these persons to receive from any British authorities or subjects pecuniary assistance or supplies, or the regular payment of wages, for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostile operations from this kingdom as a base, is a grievance against which it is my duty to remonstrate, and for which to ask a remedy in their conviction and punishment.

"4. The occasion has been thought to warrant a direction to me to ask with earnestness of Her Majesty's Government that it should adopt such measures as may be effective to prevent the preparation, equipment, and outfit of any further naval expedition from British shores to make war against the United States."

To these propositions your Lordship was pleased to reply on the 26th of September, by stating that the rescue of those people from the sea, and from their captors, was regarded by you as a praiseworthy act of humanity; and that after their escape into this kingdom as a refuge, any attempt to restore them could be viewed by you only as a violation of hospitality. No action whatever, so far as I have had an opportunity of knowing, has followed upon either of these requests.

On the 10th of November following, I took the liberty of calling your Lordship's attention to the fact that these refugees, who had been enjoying the hospitality of a neutral kingdom, were in reality persons most of them British subjects, originally enlisted within this kingdom for an unlawful purpose, actually still engaged in the same business, and held together with a view of making a part of another enterprise of the same sort with that of the "Alabama," conceived and executed in all its parts by agents of the rebels residing all the time under the protection of Her Majesty's neutral territory at Liverpool.

The result, as displayed in the papers now submitted, shows conclusively that the "refuge" spoken of by your Lordship has been turned into a den of robbers; and that the humanity so freely commended has in its consequences been productive of wide-spread suffering to many industrious and innocent men.

On the 18th of November, 1864, I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship certain evidence which went to show that on the 8th of October preceding, a steamer had been despatched under the British flag from London, called the "Sea King," with a view to meet another steamer called the "Laurel," likewise bearing that flag, despatched from Liverpool on the 9th of the same month, at some point near the Island of Madeira. These vessels were at the time of sailing equipped and manned by British subjects; yet they were sent out with arms, munitions of war, supplies, officers, and enlisted men, for the purpose of initiating a hostile enterprise to the people of the United States, with whom Great Britain was at the time under solemn obligations to preserve the peace.

It further appears that on or about the 18th of the same month these vessels met at the place

agreed upon ; and there the British commander of the "Sea King," made a formal transfer of the vessel to a person of whom he then declared to the crew his knowledge that he was about to embark on an expedition of the kind described. Thus knowing its nature he, nevertheless, went on to urge these seamen, being British subjects, themselves to enlist as members of it.

It is also clear that a transfer then took place from the British steamer "Laurel" to the "Sea King" of the arms of every kind with which she was laden for this same object ; and, lastly, of a number of persons, some calling themselves officers, who had been brought from Liverpool expressly to take part in the enterprise. Of these last a considerable portion consisted of the very same persons, many of them British subjects, who had been rescued from the waves by British intervention at the moment when they had surrendered from the sinking "Alabama," the previous history of which is but too well known to your Lordship.

Thus equipped, fitted out, and manned from Great Britain, this successor to the destroyed corsair, now assuming the name of the "Shenandoah," though in no other respect changing its British character, addressed itself at once to the work for which it had been destined. At no time in her later career has she ever reached a port of the country which her commander has pretended to represent. At no instant has she earned any national characteristic other than that with which she started from Great Britain. She has thus far roamed over the ocean receiving her sole protection against the consequences of the most piratical acts, from the gift of a nominal title which Great Britain first bestowed upon her contrivers, and then recognised as legitimating their successful fraud.

I am not unmindful of the grounds which have been heretofore assigned by your Lordship as releasing Her Majesty's Government from responsibility for the flagrant conduct of this vessel. It is urged that there is no power to prevent vessels bearing the semblance of merchant ships from leaving the ports of this kingdom and meeting each other at some place on the ocean far beyond Her Majesty's jurisdiction, for the execution of a purpose like that now in question. The parties to it violate no law of the land, provided they commit no offence against the neutrality of the kingdom within its territorial limits. Whilst I cannot myself quite appreciate the force of this reasoning, so far as it may be applied to absolve one nation from its international obligations with another, merely on account of the skill of its subjects in evading the local law, I am at the same time not disposed to underrate the difficulties which the best-intentioned Government may, in performing its duty, experience from that cause. Its will may certainly be sometimes baffled by the arts of desperate and profligate adventurers.

Did the merits of this case depend upon the mere fact of the escape of the vessel from a British port by eluding the vigilance of the authorities, it might, perhaps, be considered as not entailing upon Her Majesty's Government so heavy a responsibility. There are other circumstances connected with that event which aggravate its nature. One of the most grave appears to be the fact that, after the escape had occurred and the nefarious project had been consummated, Her Majesty's Government, nevertheless, instead of taking prompt measures to denounce the transaction thus completed in defiance of its authority, and refusing to give it the smallest countenance in any British port, deliberately proceeded to accept the result as legitimate, and to direct that

this vessel so constituted should be from that moment entitled to all the privileges which an honest belligerent might claim or any vessel of the United States would enjoy.

The consequences of what I cannot but regard as this most unfortunate construction of international law, by which success in committing the fraud was made the only test to purge it of its offensive nature, have been manifested in the manner in which the "Shenandoah" was received wherever it went in the British dependencies. The supplies there obtained under one pretence and another, particularly in the remote ports of Australia, have enabled this vessel to keep the seas, and to continue her depredations long after she has been stripped of the last shadow of the character with which Her Majesty's Government voluntarily chose to invest her at the outset. It is impossible to read the papers which have been forwarded to my Government from the Consul at Melbourne, copies of which are submitted with this note, without feeling that in no instance on record have similar concessions been made to a vessel of such a fraudulent origin, or such offensive partiality been manifested towards it by a portion of a nation professing to style itself neutral. In consenting to receive this vessel, after the facts of its illegal origin and outfit had been satisfactorily established, I cannot resist the conviction that Her Majesty's Government assumed a responsibility for all the damage which it has done, and which, down to the latest accounts, it was still doing, to the peaceful commerce of the United States on the ocean.

I pray permission to call your Lordship's attention to still another of the circumstances which appear to me among the most grave belonging to this case. This enterprise seems to have been the last of the series conceived, planned, and exe-

cuted exclusively within the limits of this kingdom. It emanated from persons established here since the beginning of the war as agents of the rebel authorities, who have been more effectively employed in the direction and superintendence of hostile operations than if they had been situated in Richmond itself. In other words, so far as the naval branch of warfare is concerned, the real bureau was fixed at Liverpool and not in the United States. The vessels were constructed or purchased, the seamen enlisted, the armament obtained, the supplies of every kind procured, the cruizes projected, and the officers and men regularly paid, here. In other words, all the war made on the ocean has been made from England as the starting point. I have had the honour to furnish, from time to time, to your Lordship evidence of the most conclusive character touching most of these points, and I have even designated the chief individuals to whom the supreme direction of the operations had been entrusted. I fail to be able to recall in history a case of more flagrant and systematic abuse of the neutrality of a country by a belligerent, kept up for an equal length of time. But what I cannot but think still more remarkable is, that notwithstanding the fact of the frequent representations and remonstrances made by myself under the instructions of my Government, so far as I have been permitted to learn, not a single effort was ever made by Her Majesty's Government either to prevent or to punish the persons known to be engaged in this most extraordinary violation of the law of the land. Prosecutions have been instituted, indeed, against a few persons who were alleged to have been acting in contravention of the provisions of the Enlistment Act. Mr. Rumble, after escaping from justice by the leniency of a jury, received a decided censure from the Government; Captain

Corbett, the officer commanding the "Sea King," though prosecuted, appears never to have been brought to trial. But these, and a few minor cases, were exclusively those of British subjects, who appear to have been acting merely as instruments of a power above their heads. Not a single individual directly connected with the rebellion, and sent here to conduct the operations, has ever been molested in any manner. It cannot, therefore, be at all a matter of surprise when the mainspring of the various naval enterprises, the director of the "Alabamas," "Floridas," "Georgias," and "Shenandoahs," was left wholly undisturbed, that it has been impossible to put a stop to the damage which has ensued to the people of the United States from the ravage and depredation committed upon them by the operations carried on from this kingdom. At the very time when the fortunate encounter of the "Alabama" by the United States' steamer "Kearsage" terminated in the destruction of one of these corsairs, the offspring of the violated law of this land, and when the people of the United States were congratulating themselves that one great cause of irritation between the two countries was at last laid to rest, it now appears that the directing power to which I have alluded at once turned its attention to a husbanding of the seamen saved by a trick from the hands of the victor, with a view to the immediate production of a successor to the same work. The evidence which I now have the honour to submit shows that many of the crew saved from the "Alabama" have been from the beginning, and still continue to be, a part of the crew of the "Shenandoah." Neither does it appear from anything within my knowledge that the smallest attention was ever paid by Her Majesty's Government to the representations which I had the

honour to submit at the time touching the probability of precisely such an operation.

That the principal person engaged in the direction of this bureau was an officer by the name of J. D. Bullock, expressly despatched from Richmond for the purpose of organizing it, is a fact to which I had the honour to call your Lordship's attention in many different forms during the progress of the struggle. Yet, in spite of all this evidence, Mr. Bullock appears to have been permitted to conduct his operations, and especially to shape the outfit and the entire cruise of the "Shenandoah," without the smallest interference from any official quarter.

It may, however, be objected that whatever may have been the nature of my remonstrances, no sufficient evidence was presented of the official character and proceedings of Mr. Bullock to sustain the initiation of any prosecution against him in the Courts. To which I am pained to be constrained to reply that my Government has reason to believe that Her Majesty's Government has in one instance considered that evidence sufficient to sustain it in recognizing the authority of Mr. Bullock over the commander of the "Shenandoah" so far as to stop its career, and in consenting to furnish the medium by which to transmit his orders to that vessel. The power to prevent certainly implies the previous existence of a power to control. I beg permission to express the hope that inasmuch as the papers in which this fact appears have not come into the hands of my Government by direct communication from your Lordship, I may presume them not to be genuine.

Should the fact be otherwise, however, whilst readily conceding that the motive for such a proceeding may have been substantially of the most friendly nature, in accelerating the termina-

tion of the ravage committed by that vessel, I do not at the same time feel at liberty longer to disguise from your Lordship the sense of extreme surprise which the knowledge of it has caused, not less on account of the singular recognition thus incidentally made of the authority of one long since pointed out as the principal offender against the neutrality of this kingdom, and enjoying a degree of impunity difficult to be understood, than of the fact that her Majesty's Government appears to have determined thus to act without deigning any friendly signification of its purpose to the party most directly interested in the decision.

Since the preceding was written, I have had the honour to receive unofficially from your Lordship the gratifying intelligence that Her Majesty's Government have decided to send orders to detain the "Shenandoah" if she comes into any of Her Majesty's ports, and to capture her if she be found on the high seas. I have taken great pleasure in transmitting this to my Government. At the same time, I trust I may be pardoned if I am compelled to remark, that had Her Majesty's Government felt it to be consistent with its views to adopt this course at the time when it adopted that upon which it has been my painful duty to animadvert, it would have most materially contributed to allay the irritation in my own country inseparable from the later outrages committed by that vessel.

Having thus acquitted myself of the unpleasant duty with which I have been charged, I pray, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

NOTE.—The inclosures in this letter are too voluminous for publication in the Gazette.

(No. 2.)

Lord Russell to Mr. Adams.

SIR,

Foreign Office, October 25, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and its enclosures, respecting the "Shenandoah," and I have to state to you that your representation shall be duly considered by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

RUSSELL.

(No. 3.)

Mr. Adams to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 7.)

Legation of the United States,

MY LORD,

London, November 7, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your consideration the copy of a letter received by me from the Vice-Consul of the United States at Liverpool, touching the arrival yesterday of the vessel known as the "Shenandoah" at that port.

Although necessarily without special instructions relative to this case, I do not hesitate to assume the responsibility of respectfully requesting of Her Majesty's Government to take possession of the said vessel with a view to deliver it into the hands of my Government, in order that it may be properly secured against any renewal of the audacious and lawless proceedings which have hitherto distinguished its career.

I perceive by the terms of the Vice-Consul's letter, that some of the chronometers saved from the vessels which have fallen a prey to this cor-

sair are stated to be now on board. I pray your Lordship that proper measures may be taken to secure them in such manner that they may be returned on claim by the owners to whom they justly belong.

Inasmuch as the ravages of this vessel appear to have been continued long after she ceased to have a belligerent character, even in the eyes of Her Majesty's Government, it may become a question in what light the persons on board and engaged in them are to be viewed before the law. The fact that several of them are British subjects is quite certain. Whilst I do not feel myself prepared at this moment, under imperfect information, to suggest the adoption of any course in regard to them, I trust I may venture to hope that Her Majesty's Government will be induced voluntarily to adopt that which may most satisfy my countrymen, who have been such severe sufferers, of its disposition to do everything in its power to mark its high sense of the flagrant nature of their offences.

I pray, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

(Inclosure in No. 3.)

Mr. Wilding to Mr. Adams.

United States' Consulate,

Liverpool, November 6, 1865.

SIR,

I BEG to inform you of the arrival at this port this morning of the pirate steamer "Shenandoah." She is now anchored in the Sloyne in the River Mersey. She arrived with the Confederate flag flying, but lowered it soon after entering the river. She has a crew of 133 men, as near as I have been able to learn, and has on board a number of the chronometers taken from vessels destroyed.

I shall be glad to receive your instructions concerning her.

Very respectfully, I am, &c.

(Signed) H. WILDING.

(No. 4).

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Adams.

SIR, *Foreign Office, November 7, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, having reference to the arrival at Liverpool of the late Confederate steamer "Shenandoah," and I lose no time in confirming to you officially what I stated to you yesterday evening privately, that the "Shenandoah" was yesterday given up by her Commander to Her Majesty's authorities at Liverpool, and that she is now in the custody of Her Majesty's naval force at that port.

I have to add that the other points adverted to in your letter will receive immediate attention, and I hope shortly to be able to communicate further with you on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

(No. 5.)

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Adams.

SIR, *Foreign Office, November 11, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to state to you, in reply to your letter of the 7th instant, that it appears by a communication from the Board of Admiralty, that the "Shenandoah" was on the 10th instant delivered up by the senior naval officer at Liverpool to the United States' Consul at that port with everything on board of her, the Consul being also furnished with the inventories of the

tores, &c., as received by the naval authorities from the late commander of the vessel.

With regard to the officers and crew of the "Shenandoah," I have the honour to state to you, that on the arrival of the vessel at Liverpool, it was ascertained that three bad cases of curvy were on board of her, and that a number of men had symptoms of that disease; and it was therefore necessary that measures should immediately be taken for disposing of the officers and crew.

I need scarcely observe to you that any proceedings against persons in their situation, as indeed is the case with all other persons in this country, must be founded on some definite charge of an offence cognizable by British law, and must be supported by proper legal evidence; and that in the absence of such charge duly supported by evidence, Her Majesty's Government could not assume or exercise the power of keeping any of them under any kind of restraint.

Her Majesty's Government were not in possession of any evidence which could be produced before any court or magistrate for the purpose of controverting the statement made to them by the commander of the "Shenandoah" in the letter of which I enclose a copy, or for the purpose of showing that the crime of piracy had in fact been committed by the vessel.

It only remained, therefore, to ascertain whether any of the parties were British subjects, and if so, whether any sufficient evidence could be obtained against them to warrant a prosecution on a charge of violating the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, by taking part in hostilities on board the vessel.

Accordingly, the Board of Admiralty were instructed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to cause the necessary inquiry to be

instituted in regard to the presence on board of persons of the last mentioned class, and if evidence could be obtained against any of them, to cause them to be detained and taken before a magistrate; and to allow the rest to go free.

In pursuance of these instructions, the Senior Naval Officer at Liverpool at once proceeded on board the "Shenandoah," and having mustered the crew, he reports himself to have been "fully satisfied that they were all foreigners, and that there were none known to be British-born subjects on board;" whereupon they were all landed with their effects.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure in No. 5.

*Captain Waddell to Earl Russell—(Received
November 7.)*

MY LORD, "*Shenandoah*," November 6, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to announce to your Lordship my arrival in the waters of the Mersey with this vessel, lately a ship of war under my command, belonging to the Confederate States of America.

The singular position in which I find myself placed, and the absence of all precedents on the subject, will, I trust, induce your Lordship to pardon a hasty reference to a few facts connected with the cruise lately made by this ship.

I commissioned the ship in October, 1864, under orders from the Naval Department of the Confederate States; and, in pursuance of the same, commenced actively cruising against the enemy's commerce. My orders directed me to visit certain seas in preference to others; in obedience thereto I found myself in May, June, and July of

this year in the Okhotsk Sea and Arctic Ocean. Both places, if not quite isolated, are still so far removed from the ordinary channels of commerce that months would elapse before any news could reach there as to the progress or termination of the American war. In consequence of this awkward circumstance I was engaged in the Arctic Ocean in acts of war as late as the 28th day of June, in ignorance of the serious reverses sustained by our arms in the field, and the obliteration of the Government under whose authority I had been acting.

This intelligence I received for the first time on communicating at sea, on the 2nd of August, with the British barque "Barracouta," of Liverpool, fourteen days from San Francisco. Your Lordship can imagine my surprise at the receipt of such intelligence, and I would have given to it little consideration if an Englishman's opinion did not confirm the war news, though from an enemy's port. I desisted instantly from further acts of war, and determined to suspend further action until I had communicated with an European port, where I would learn if that intelligence were true. It would not have been intelligent in me to convey this vessel to an American port for surrender simply because the Master of the "Barracouta" had said the war "was ended." I was in an embarrassing position; I diligently examined all the law writers at my command, searching a precedent for my guidance in the future control, management, and final disposal of the vessel. I could find none. History is, I believe, without a parallel.

Finding the authority questionable under which I considered this vessel a ship of war, I immediately discontinued cruising, and shaped my course for the Atlantic Ocean.

As to the ship's disposal, I do not consider

that I have any right to destroy her, or any further right to command her. On the contrary, I think that as all the property of Government has reverted, by the fortune of war, to the Government of the United States of North America, that therefore this vessel, inasmuch as it was the property of the Confederate States, should accompany the other property already reverted. I therefore sought this port as a suitable one wherein to "learn the news," and, if I am without a government, to surrender the ship with her battery, small arms, machinery, stores, tackle, and apparel complete to Her Majesty's Government for such disposition as in its wisdom should be deemed proper.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES J. WADDELL.

(No. 6.)

Mr. Adams to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 14.)

Legation of the United States,

MY LORD, *London, November 14, 1865.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the reception of your Lordship's note of the 11th instant, announcing to me the fact the "Shenandoah" had been delivered up by order of the Board of Admiralty to the United States' Consul at Liverpool, together with all her stores, &c., as received from her late Commander. I had already received the same intelligence from the Consul who has taken charge of her under my instructions. I entertain no doubt that the promptness of this proceeding will give great satisfaction to my Government.

But I cannot affect to conceal my disappointment at the manner in which Her Majesty's Government have decided to treat the persons

who have been engaged in the nefarious transactions perpetrated in that vessel, and especially the chief, a copy of whose letter was received with your Lordship's note. A narrative of but a portion of these outrages it has already been my duty to submit to your consideration in a series of voluminous papers, the character of which it is impossible to forget. I shall carefully abstain from any unauthorized word of mine which might tend to make a situation already much too grave still more serious.

A copy of your Lordship's letter, together with its inclosure, shall be transmitted by the earliest opportunity to to my Government.

I pray, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

(No. 7.)

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Adams.

SIR, *Foreign Office, November 17, 1865.*

HER Majesty's Government are glad to find by your letter of the 14th instant that you entertain no doubt that the promptness of the proceeding taken by them for the delivery up of the "Shenandoah" will give great satisfaction to the Government of the United States.

With respect, however, to the disappointment which you express as to the manner in which the officers and crew of that vessel have been dealt with by Her Majesty's Government, after having before them the voluminous papers with which you had furnished them showing the character of the proceedings in which they were engaged, I must observe that there was nothing in the depositions and other papers of which you forwarded copies to this office, which, even if it had been capable of being substantiated in evidence in this country by depo-

nents present at Liverpool before the crew of the "Shenandoah" were dispersed, would have tended to show that any capture had been made, or attempted, by Captain Waddell or his crew after, and with notice of, the termination of the war; and I must further observe that even if the case had been otherwise, those papers would not have been receivable as evidence before any magistrate, and that unless some material facts could have been deposed to by one or more witnesses present in this country no magistrate could have kept any persons in custody upon any charge founded upon the statements in those papers.

I may add that if any evidence in support of a charge of piracy had been forthcoming, it was quite as competent for any Officer or Agent of the Government of the United States, or even of any private person, to have taken the necessary proceedings before a magistrate, as it was for Her Majesty's Government to do so.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

(No. 8.)

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Adams.

SIR, *Foreign Office, November 18, 1865.*

I HAVE now the honour to reply to the letter which you addressed to my predecessor on the 21st of October last, respecting the proceedings of the late Confederate steamer "Shenandoah" in the Pacific.

But I must, in the first instance, observe that in alluding to the answer given to you by Earl Russell on the 26th of September, 1864, respecting the conduct of the yacht "Deerhound" in rescuing from the sea a portion of the crew of the Confederate steamer "Alabama" after her

conflict with the United States' cruiser "Kearsage," you omit to notice the principal passage in that answer in which Lord Russell says, "In point of fact, however, Her Majesty's Government have no lawful power to arrest and deliver up the persons in question" (that is, the persons rescued from the sinking "Alabama"). "They have been guilty of no offence against the laws of England, and they have committed no act which could bring them within the provisions of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the mutual surrender of offenders; and Her Majesty's Government are, therefore, entirely without any legal means by which, even if they wished to do so, they could comply with your above-mentioned demand" (namely, that those officers and men should now be delivered up to the Government of the United States as escaped prisoners of war).

I may add, that if beyond the limits of British territory the Commander of the "Deerhound" had improperly interfered to protect the officers and crew of the "Alabama" from the belligerent rights of the United States, it was for the Commander of the "Kearsage" to use the means in his power for the prevention of such interference. Once upon British soil they were entitled to the protection of British laws, which they had in no respect violated; and Her Majesty's Government could not deprive them of that protection, because of the possibility (whether afterwards realized or not) that they might again leave this country and become engaged in further hostilities with the United States. The demand for their delivery up, which was made by you, in fact, was identical with one which had at various times been made by foreign Governments for the extradition or expulsion of other foreign refugees—Poles, Hungarians, and others; and to which the invariable

answer had been that the laws of this country did not empower the Government to take any such measure. The answer to every such demand is found in the fundamental institutions of this country, in the law of *habeas corpus*, and of trial by jury. If any evidence had been offered to Her Majesty's Government identifying any of those persons as British subjects, who had unlawfully enlisted in the service of the Confederate States, or who were guilty of any other violation of our laws, they would have been duly prosecuted; but no such evidence was brought forward.

The case of the "Deerhound," therefore, furnishes, when examined, no materials for complaint against Her Majesty's Government

The next subject of complaint preferred by you is the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in not preventing the vessel called the "Sea King" from leaving the shores of England to join another vessel called the "Laurel," which was sent to meet her near Madeira with arms and ammunition.

You do not affirm that Her Majesty's Government had any power or jurisdiction over either of these vessels when beyond the limits of British territory; but, unless that assertion be made or implied, the complaint falls to the ground. For, while these vessels were in British waters, no information was given (much less any evidence offered) to Her Majesty's Government to show that any persons concerned in their outfit or equipment were guilty of, or were contemplating, any infringement of the "Foreign Enlistment Act," or of any other law in force in the United Kingdom, nor even that they were suspected of being engaged in any design whatever, hostile or dangerous to the United States.

Your complaint, indeed, is against the general laws of this country. The executive power of

the British Crown does not, nor does the executive power (as the Act of Congress of 1818 is understood in this country) of the United States, extend to the detention and seizure of an unarmed merchant vessel, on the mere suspicion that she will or may be armed at sea in the waters of a foreign Power.

Under the municipal law of this country (which goes at least as far as any obligation which may be supposed to attach to it under the law of nations) the British Government is able to detain and prosecute natural-born British subjects who may enter into the war service of a foreign Power without the licence of the Crown, or who within Her Majesty's dominions may fit out, arm, or equip (or attempt to fit out, arm, or equip), vessels to cruize or commit hostilities against any State in amity with Her Majesty. But the British laws do not, and cannot effectually reach subjects of Her Majesty who may go to a foreign State, and there enter into any kind of naval or military service. You are well aware that many subjects of Her Majesty have gone from this country to the United States, and have there, during the present war, entered into the military service of the United States, and fought against the armies of the Confederates, contrary to Her Majesty's Proclamation.

Such occurrences as these, the law of England (and, Her Majesty's Government believe, the law of the United States) cannot prevent, and has very rarely the power to punish. It is obvious (as you indeed admit) that the law which prohibits the equipment of vessels destined to make war on States with which Her Majesty is at peace, may, like most other human laws, be evaded. No human means can in all cases effectually prevent individuals from purchasing or otherwise acquiring a vessel with the secret

intention of arming her beyond the territorial limits of the country, and then cruizing against a State with whom Her Majesty is at peace, or from successfully executing that intention. It is distinctly denied that the Government of any State is, upon any recognized principle of international law, responsible for such an event.

Feeling, as it would seem, that for the equipment and armament of the "Shenandoah" no original responsibility can reasonably be cast on Her Majesty's Government, you represent as the main substance of this part of your complaint, that this vessel, after she had been equipped and commissioned, was recognized by Her Majesty's Government as a public ship of war of a lawful belligerent, and was admitted as such into British ports.

This is in truth nothing more than the often repeated objection to the course adopted by Her Majesty's Government, in recognizing both parties in the late war as belligerents, and (if belligerents at all), then as belligerents wherever they were found actually carrying on war, whether by sea or by land. You are of course aware that the "Sea King" was transferred, when beyond the territory of Her Majesty, to the agents of the Confederate States, and from them (while still beyond Her Majesty's territory) received a commission as a ship of war, under the name of the "Shenandoah." It was a necessary consequence of the principle of neutrality, and of the recognition of the state of war (by virtue of which alone the blockade was enforced with so much severity against neutrals by the United States), that the validity for the purposes of the war, of such a commission should be recognized by the Government of this country.

The supplies given to this vessel, and the hospitality afforded to her in a British port during the continuance of the war, were merely the same

which were always afforded to the vessels of war of the United States: to refuse them, in such a case, would have been not to vindicate, but to depart from the neutrality declared by Her Majesty. If the fact were (as you suggest) that the supplies so afforded had the effect of enabling the "Shenandoah" to continue hostilities after the Confederate States had ceased to be belligerents, it is obvious that such an occurrence might equally take place in any other case, in which a ship of war of any belligerent nation, having taken in ordinary supplies at a neutral port, might continue hostilities after the restoration of peace, either through ignorance of that fact or from any less excusable motive.

So far, then, as your objection to the enjoyment of belligerent rights by the "Shenandoah" in the ports of Great Britain is founded on the allegation of her original illegal equipment, I have already sufficiently pointed out that the circumstances of her equipment were not such as in the eye of the English law, or consequently in the view of the English Government, could be regarded as illegal. She was, therefore, as long as the war subsisted, naturally treated on the same footing as any other vessel of a recognized belligerent Power.

But even had the case been otherwise, and had her equipment and origin been undoubtedly illegal, I should have experienced hardly less surprise at the claim put forward on behalf of the United States in the following sentence of your despatch:—

"In consenting to receive the vessel after the facts of its illegal origin and outfit had been satisfactorily established, I cannot resist the conviction that Her Majesty's Government assumed a responsibility for all the damage which it has done."

If I needed (which in this case I do not) to

find an answer to a claim founded upon such principles, I should have to seek no further than the records of recent American law, and the practice of modern American statesmen. In that chapter of American history which has lately become familiar in these discussions, relating to the transactions which arose out of the revolt of the South American Republics, will be found a complete refutation from American authorities of the doctrine on which you now appear to insist.

As you are well aware, numerous vessels of war were fitted and refitted under the commission of the revolted States in the ports of the United States to cruise against the commerce of Spain and Portugal. These vessels started on their original voyage, manned and armed in the ports and by the subjects of the United States, and returned to the same ports over and over again after repeated cruises. Though the fact of the illegal origin and equipment of such vessels was established, not by vague surmise or *ex parte* statement, but (in several instances) by judicial proof adduced in suits instituted for the restoration of their prizes when brought within the neutral jurisdiction, the Government of the United States does not appear ever to have taken any step for the purpose of excluding any of those vessels from the full and unrestricted enjoyment, within their own ports or elsewhere, of the same rights (with the single exception of the right to retain prizes brought in) which it accorded to any other ships of war of a belligerent Power.

Nevertheless, so far from admitting that by such conduct, as you now contend, they "assumed a responsibility for all the damage done" by such vessels, your Government distinctly repudiated any such responsibility when urged upon them by arguments almost identical with those on which you now rely.

While admitting that several prosecutions have

been instituted by Her Majesty's Government against persons amenable to British law, who had been shown by probable evidence to have been guilty of violating the Foreign Enlistment Act (Captain Corbett, of the "Sea King," to whom you refer as having never been brought to trial, is waiting his trial at the present moment), you make it, nevertheless, matter of complaint that no legal proceedings have been taken against any of the Confederate agents in this country, under whose direction and management various operations, in abuse of Her Majesty's neutrality, are said to have been conducted.

But no information supported by evidence on which a prosecution could be judiciously instituted or successfully maintained, has ever been laid before Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of showing that the laws of this country were, in fact, so violated by any of those persons.

You are well aware of the extent to which not only municipal, but also international law permits either of two belligerents to avail themselves of the resources of a neutral country, by mercantile agencies, by loans of money, and by the purchase and shipment of every kind of munitions of war, without giving to the other belligerent any cause of complaint against the country where such operations are carried on. Full advantage has been taken of this state of international law by the United States themselves during the recent contest.

If, in addition to operations of this nature, the Confederate agents in this country superintended or directed other designs involving the violation of our laws, they were careful (as it might be expected they would be) to keep their participation in any such illegal acts as far as possible out of sight. The agency of Captain Bullock for the Confederate Government was, indeed, to some

extent disclosed by parts of the evidence relating to ships which were the subject of actual or contemplated proceedings by Her Majesty's Government, but not in such a manner nor to such extent as to make it probable, in the judgment of Her Majesty's advisers, that if proceedings had been instituted against him personally, they would have been attended with a successful result.

You refer, indeed, to the recent transmission under the orders of Her Majesty's Government of Captain Bullock's letter to the Commander of the "Shenandoah," directing him to cease from the further prosecution of hostilities, as proof that Her Majesty's Government have, at least in one instance, considered themselves to be in possession of sufficient evidence of Captain Bullock's authority to control or prevent such hostilities. But it is not clear that proof, even of the extent and kind of authority assumed in that letter over the "Shenandoah" when at sea, would have supplied the want of further evidence of an infringement, alleged to have been committed by Captain Bullock, of the laws of this country. Your surprise, however, on hearing of that circumstance, as well as the inference which you draw from it, of the previous possession of evidence against Captain Bullock by Her Majesty's Government, will, I hope cease, when you learn that this letter was transmitted by Her Majesty's Government in compliance with the request of Mr. Mason (the known accredited agent in Europe of the Confederate States), made to Earl Russell in a letter dated the 20th June last, after the conclusion of the war.

Whatever might have been the extent of the previous knowledge or ignorance of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the acts of Captain Bullock, they were entitled to believe, on Mr. Mason's authority, that the letter sent by him

transmission would be effectual for its intended purpose; in which, being a purpose of humanity, especially beneficial to the United States, Her Majesty's Government felt they might safely endeavour so far to co-operate, without any risk being misunderstood by the United States Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

(No. 9.)

Mr. Adams to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 18.)

Legation of the United States,

Y LORD, *London, November 18, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the reception of a note from your predecessor, the Right Honourable Earl Russell, dated the 2nd instant, in reply to one which I addressed to him on the 14th of September last, on certain important questions now under consideration between Her Majesty's Government and that which I have the honour to represent.

It is with the most profound regret that I am thus compelled to open my relations with your Lordship in a spirit of controversy. I can only urge in extenuation of this proceeding the great importance of the subjects under consideration, not simply as between two countries, but from their wider bearing on the future relations of all the civilized nations on the globe. Furthermore, I flatter myself that, from the contraction necessarily going on of the topics under treatment, we may, before long, arrive at some sort of termination of a discussion already, on my part, I fear, rather tediously protracted.

His Lordship's note appears to be substantially confined to the consideration of two classes

of facts, both of them bearing upon the establishment of one general principle of the law of nations, to wit: the obligation of a neutral country to belligerents to do everything within its power to maintain its neutrality inviolate. This obligation his Lordship appears to maintain to be fully acquitted by the adoption of such measures as the neutral itself may judge sufficient, without regard to any remonstrances from the belligerent. And, without entering into argument on the abstract question, he contented himself with vouching in the conduct of the United States in past cases, in full justification of the course taken by Great Britain, and complained of by the United States in the progress of the late war. The chief of the cases relied upon by his Lordship is that in regard to certain claims for indemnity for injuries done to the commerce of Portugal by vessels illegally fitted out in the United States.

In order to define the nature of the question thus raised, it would seem to be proper first to note how far his Lordship and I are agreed. After which, it may be made more clearly to appear wherein we are so unfortunate as to differ.

By consenting to cite the language and the action of the United States' Government in the Portuguese case so freely as his Lordship does as a precedent to justify the later course of Her Majesty's Government now drawn into question it is obvious that he must have given to them the high sanction of his approbation.

On my side, I have already, in a preceding note, expressed it as my opinion that the ground taken in that case by my Government were impregnable.

It necessarily follows that, on this point, we are fully agreed. Where there is no difference

is obviously superfluous to continue an argument.

Here I would beg permission to observe that in all the previous examination of this topic, I have carefully abstained from the task of affirming that a neutral power is absolutely responsible for the injurious consequences of any and every violation of neutrality that may originate within its territorial limits, without regard to the circumstances attending each case. The proposition which I have affirmed, and still do continue to insist upon, is, that a neutral is responsible for all injuries which may so ensue to a friendly nation when it fails to exercise all the means in its power for prevention, and constitutes itself the sole judge of the extent to which it will refuse to resort to stronger ones within its reach, when the old ones are proved by the injured party to have been wholly inadequate to the emergency.

With the light shed by this explanation, I now propose very briefly to set forth those points in the respective action of the United States towards Portugal and of Great Britain towards the United States, wherein they appear to me to differ so essentially and radically as to make it impossible to bring them within a reasonable parallel:—

1. The United States did not recognize the insurgents in South America as a belligerent until the fact of the presence of their armed vessels was made patent to them on the ocean.

But Great Britain did erect the insurgents in the United States into a belligerent before they showed a vessel on the sea, before they organized an army on land, and before they had done anything but declare an intention to do what they ever subsequently executed.

2. Upon the first notice given to the Govern-

ment of the United States that the neutrality of their ports was violated by South American insurgents making outfits in connection with their own citizens, they immediately put in force the provisions of the existing law; prosecutions were instituted against the foreign agents, as well as the citizens; and decrees of restitution were obtained from the judicial tribunals in the cases of captured property. In other words, nothing was left undone that energy could do to bring to bear existing preventive legislation against these offenders.

One particular instance of the desire to perform these obligations is worthy to be presented to your notice, more particularly inasmuch as it incidentally explains as well the public sense of the extent of the obligation of a neutral Power in similar cases, as of the responsibility entailed from an insufficient performance of it.

It appears that some of the insurgent emissaries, in conjunction with desperate adventurers of the United States, went to the extent of seizing and occupying two different spots on the American coast, neither of them within the recognized jurisdiction of the Union, nor yet within that of any responsible Power. Here they made bases from which to conduct their hostile operations against the commerce of Spain and Portugal, very much in the manner, but not nearly with so much success, as Liverpool in this kingdom and the port of Nassau were made bases of, against the commerce of the United States, by insurgent emissaries during the late war. These proceedings soon attracted the attention of the President, who dwelt upon the necessity of adopting prompt measures of prevention in his annual recommendations to Congress in the year 1817. The matter was referred in course to the consideration of a Committee of the House of

Representatives, which made a Report recommending that these establishments should be at once suppressed by force, if necessary.

Among the reasons given for resorting to this summary proceeding, are the following, to which I ask a moment of your Lordship's attention:—

“The immediate tendency of suffering such armaments, in defiance of our laws, would have been to embroil the United States with all the nations whose commerce with our country was suffering under these depredations; and if not checked by all the means in the power of the Government, would have authorized claims from the subjects of foreign Governments for indemnities at the expense of this nation, for captures by our people in vessels fitted out in our ports, and, as could not fail of being alleged, countenanced by the very neglect of the necessary means of suppressing them.”

It would be difficult to express in more forcible language the principle established by the law of nations than is done in these sentences. The action recommended was, moreover, performed so promptly, that soon afterwards the President, in a special Message, was enabled to announce that the piratical establishments at Amelia Island and at Galveston had been suppressed. The paramount necessity had been thought to justify the exercise of power even over territory not within the national jurisdiction.

But when I turn my attention to the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government as they are noted in the dreary list of my representations and complaints contained in the printed Memorandum furnished to me with his Lordship's note of the 2nd instant; when I perceive real justice to have been so seldom done and so often defeated, however good the intentions may have

been ; when I note the omission of all reference to the endless remonstrances made by myself against the establishment of a naval bureau in Liverpool, conducted by insurgents mentioned and particularized by name, because not a single step was ever taken either to prevent their action or to punish them, I cannot but be sensible of a difference in the preventive action of the two countries in similar circumstances, which would ever forbid me from classing them together in one connection for a single moment.

3. It is not, however, denied that, in the one case as in the other, several cases of illegal outfits took place which the existing laws proved inefficient to prevent or punish.

In that of the United States the Representative of the aggrieved Power made at once a direct appeal to the Government, stating the cause of the difficulty, and soliciting a new movement for the purpose of obtaining from the requisite source stronger powers of prevention ; to which that Government immediately responded by recognizing the justice of the complaint, and at once adopting the suggestion.

If Her Majesty's Government has at any time in this struggle followed that example, it has escaped my observation. I should be glad to be corrected when I affirm that it has done the directly opposite thing.

Here I may be permitted for a moment to refer to a passage of his Lordship's note, which appears to have been called out by a hypothetical description I ventured to give of the consequences that might ensue to the world if neutral nations constituted themselves the sole judges of the degree in which they had done their duty under a code of their own making. To this phrase his Lordship is pleased to retort as follows :—" Yet, as far as I can judge, your Secretaries of State

always maintained that the United States, as a neutral Power, were the sole judges of the degree in which it had done its duty under a code of its own making."

To which I would beg permission to observe that his Lordship can scarcely presume me to maintain that, in the literal sense, my country does not make its own code of laws. What I did mean to do, was to distinguish by this term a country which was ready to accept suggestions from foreign Powers, for an improvement of a code designed to give them the protection they are entitled to by Treaties as well as international law, from one which determined to abide by its own system without regard to external representations. By keeping in mind this distinction, in connection with the facts already stated of the action of my Government, it will then appear that his Lordship is in error when he declares that "our Secretaries of State" (meaning those of the United States) "made themselves the sole judges of the degree in which the country had done its duty under a code of their own making." So far was this from being true that they admitted that the country had not done its full duty, and they proceeded to amend the code at the suggestion of a foreign Power that claimed to be aggrieved. Hence it is that the "code" was "not of their own making."

If there be a shadow of doubt left on this point I will proceed to disperse it by the following extracts.

On the 20th of December, 1816, M. Correa de Serra addresses these words to the Secretary of State:—

"I apply, therefore, to this Government, in the present instance, not to raise altercations, or to require satisfaction which the Constitution of the United States has not perhaps enabled them

to give, but because I know that the supreme Executive of this nation, all-powerful when supported by law, is constitutionally inactive when unsupported by law. What I solicit of him is the proposition to Congress of such provisions by law as will prevent such attempts for the future."

To which application Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of State, replies as follows on the 27th of December, 1816:—

"I have communicated your letter to the President, and have now the honour to transmit to you a copy of a Message which he has addressed to Congress on the subject, with a view to obtain such an extension, by law, of the executive power, as will be necessary to preserve the strict neutrality of the United States in the existing war between Spain and the Spanish Colonies, and effectually to guard against the danger in regard to the vessels of your Sovereign, which you have anticipated."

And on the 13th of March, Mr. Rush, then Acting Secretary, writes to him as follows:—

"The Act of Congress passed on the 3rd of this month, to preserve more effectually the neutral relations of the United States, being upon the subject brought under consideration in your letter to this Department of the 20th of December last, I have the honour, by direction of the President, to transmit for your information the inclosed copy of it.

"The President feels sure that your Sovereign will perceive in the spirit and scope of its provisions, a distinguished proof of the desire which animates this nation to maintain with his dominions and subjects the most harmonious relations."

But when I turn to the other side of the picture, and view the action which Her Majesty's

Government has thought it proper to take in answer to similar representations made by me on behalf of my Government; when I observe that the appeals to the existing law have been almost uniformly of a kind to prove its utter inefficacy; and when, upon my making representations as to the expediency of further legislation to enlarge the powers of the Government to an extent adequate to the emergency, I find that proposal positively declined, it seems to me that here again the parallel sought to be made utterly fails.

I would respectfully ask whether in the correspondence just laid before your Lordship, there be any language similar to that which his Lordship, in one of the notes which he did me the honour to address me, used to me:—

“Surely we are not bound to go on making new laws *ad infinitum*, because new occasions arise.”

Here I would respectfully submit that if his Lordship be right in his assertion that new laws *ad infinitum* are not required by new occasions, it is difficult to explain the reason for the existence of so many legislative bodies and such multiplied statute books. Surely the Government which I represent would not have so repeatedly acceded to the solicitations of Her Majesty's Government as it has done, to “make new laws for new occasions,” under any other plea.

But I am in candour bound to observe that, even in this doctrine, there has been during the late struggle a singular variation in the practice of Her Majesty's Government, which I ask your Lordship's permission to point out.

At a very early date the exposed nature of the frontier bordering upon Canada became so much a subject of anxiety to my Government that I was instructed to bring the matter to the atten-

tion of his Lordship, with a view to the establishment of more effective preventive measures on the Canadian side than were thought to be then within reach. To that end, in the early part of December, 1863, in a conversation which I had the honour to hold with his Lordship, after explaining the reasons of my Government for the danger apprehended in this quarter, I proceeded to propose the adoption of a form of law on the part of Canada resembling that which had been enacted on our part in 1838 to meet a similar emergency then happening there. It is true that for a considerable period I had no reason to presume that this proposal had been more favourably received than any other of the same kind I had been called to make. But when, one year later, information was received of the extreme peril into which Canada had been thrown by the violent enterprise executed by some of the insurgents established in that province, upon the peaceful town of St. Alban's, I then had the satisfaction of learning from his Lordship that the suggestion had been adopted so far as that Her Majesty's Government had recommended to the authorities of Canada to procure the enactment of the suggested law.

In this case, then, it is clear that the imminent danger of a rupture between the two countries had brought on an acknowledgment of the necessity of going on to "make a new law to meet a new occasion." But surely Her Majesty's Government would not be willing to give even a colour to an inference that nothing but a necessity to avoid a war would be a sufficient motive to induce it to recognize an obligation to make a new law. If the reasons for the suggestion were equally valid in all cases, I fail to perceive upon what principle the nature of the answer should be made to depend upon the merely accidental pres-

ture of the circumstances attending the moment when it was made.

Without pressing this topic further, I would then beg to observe, that in any event, however the facts attending the Portuguese claim as now explained may be viewed, one thing is indisputable, and that is, that there is a wide discrepancy in the nature of the two cases sought to be brought together. It is plain that neither in the commencement nor in the proceedings under the existing laws, nor yet in the mode of treating the suggestion of new legislation, was there any resemblance whatever in the tone or the action of the respective Governments. Hence I am constrained to arrive at the conclusion that whatever may be thought of the conduct of the Government of the United States in its relations towards Portugal, there is no parallel to it in that of Great Britain towards the United States, by which the latter may be tested in the way of justification. Considered as a precedent, for which alone the case seems to have been quoted by his Lordship, I must insist that the evidence entirely fails to establish its authority.

On a general review of these marked differences, considered in the light of the rule of international law laid down at the outset of this letter, it may now be said that one Government appears to have done all that it was reasonably asked to do, and that it could do, to preserve its neutrality, whilst the other certainly could have done more, but deliberately refused, and accepted the responsibility of that refusal.

Hence, I must respectfully submit that before his Lordship concludes to adopt the language used by the United States in answer to Portugal, he should be prepared with proof to show that he has likewise adopted the action on which they based it.

I should here gladly close my portion of this long controversy if it were not that his Lordship has, in his note to which I now have the honour to reply, thought fit to open a new matter which I cannot decline to notice.

It has happened in the course of this extended discussion that he has, on more than one occasion, deigned to give me the fruits of his examination of various points of history in my own country. In the first instance, his Lordship was pleased to apprise me that Spain had never received any compensation for the claims of her citizens against the United States. By the aid of a little light I think I succeeded in dispersing that illusion, so that it has not been made to appear again. Again, his Lordship was pleased to inform me that the Enlistment Acts of the respective countries were in their main provisions similar and co-extensive. Here I respectfully pointed out to his attention the fact that certain important provisions were contained in the one that were not to be found in the other; provisions which we, at least, regarded as having proved in practice the most efficient in the whole law.

His Lordship, in the note to which I am now replying, has been kind enough to take notice of this difference, and goes on to describe the nature of the provisions he had overlooked; but it appears to be only for the purpose of trying to convince me that in my statement of their superior efficacy I am utterly wrong. Hence, the argument appears to follow somewhat after this fashion: his Lordship having proved to his satisfaction that those provisions of the law which Her Majesty's Government did not adopt were as susceptible of evasion as all the others which it did adopt, it must necessarily follow that Her Majesty's Government were fully justified in

declining a proposal to make any amendment whatever of its existing statute.

To which I would respectfully venture to reply that even had the result proved to be as supposed, yet the position of Her Majesty's Government, if it had consented to make the experiment, would have been, at least to my eye, infinitely stronger than it is now. It might then have replied to all complaints, as the United States replied to Portugal, that everything in its power had been done, even to the extent desired by the complaining party. Whereas, by a refusal to recognize the justice of the request, it appears to have placed itself in the attitude of a party deliberately assuming the responsibility of declining to use those powers legitimately within its reach, wherewith to fulfil its most imperative obligations.

But I am constrained to go further, and affirm that I can by no means subscribe to the opinion which his Lordship is pleased to express as to the ineffective nature of the provisions of the law to which he has referred. It is not without extreme surprise that I find him use the precise language respecting it which I beg permission here to quote :—

“Now I contend, first, that for ten years these provisions proved utterly inefficacious to prevent the fitting out of privateers at Baltimore, as shown by the fact that the complaints of the Portuguese Ministers of captures and plundering by American privateers were more frequent, and extended to a larger amount of property after 1818, than they had done from 1816 to 1818.”

It is difficult for me to describe the high degree of astonishment with which I have read these lines.

In opposition to this grave affirmation of facts,

which I must beg leave to observe no attempt is made to sustain by any distinct evidence, I am driven to take the liberty to affirm on my own side, first, that there is not a tittle of specification to show that the fitting out of privateers continued in any appreciable sense for ten years after the year 1818; and, secondly, that no pretence of that kind is to be found in any of the official remonstrances of the Representatives of Portugal to which I have had access, with one single exception, which I propose presently to notice.

In relation to the point of the efficiency of the law, I shall venture, in opposition to his Lordship's reasoning as to what it might be, to confront that which, in the mind of M. Correa de Serra, the person through whom all the transactions passed during much the largest part of the period in question, and who had every opportunity to be familiar with them, it really was.

On the 4th of February, 1819, about two years after it had gone into operation, he deliberately used the following language:

"This law, so honourable to the spirit of justice of the Government that enacted it, has also been found in practice the most useful of the laws existing on this subject. Unhappily the continuance and recent aggravations of the evil it was intended to remedy, seem to render it necessary that this law may still continue in force for some time.

"I apply, therefore, to this Government in order to obtain the continuance of this law, so necessary to the peaceful trade of the subjects of my Sovereign, and so honourable to the character of the United States, perfectly confident that my request is according to the just and friendly intentions of the Chief Magistrate and Legislators

the Union, and conducive to the consolidation of good harmony between my Sovereign and the United States."

On the 4th of June, 1820, he again writes to the Secretary of State as follows, thanking him for still more effective legislation :

"Permit me, Sir, to profit of this occasion to tender my thanks to this Government for the law which prohibits the entrance of privateers in the most important ports of the Union, and for the decree that declares piracy the landing and committing outrages ashore in foreign lands. I acknowledge the salutary influence of the Executive in obtaining these ameliorations."

Notwithstanding the very great deference with which it is my desire, as well as my habit, to bow to the judgment of his Lordship, if I find myself so unfortunate as to be constrained to express an humble opinion in this case of conflicting authority, I cannot in candour disguise my conviction that the correct view is most likely to be that of M. Correa de Serra.

But however efficient this law may have been, and to be by M. Correa de Serra at so late a date as the 4th June, 1820, it is now gravely alarmed that it so wholly lost its efficacy for the years following that more property was captured after 1818 than before, and the complaints of the Portuguese Minister for these captures and plundering were more frequent than ever.

The natural corollary, should this statement be sustained, would be that, assuming the exertions of the Government to have continued the same, instead of improving the efficacy of the old law, the addition of the new provisions must have only made it more worthless than it was before, on which logic might doubtless be based a very good justification to Her Majesty's Government of declining to try further legislation altogether.

But, unfortunately, the whole argument falls the ground when its base disappears. It is not denied that some outfits escaped from Baltimore after the year 1818. But it is denied that the complaints made for captures after that time bore any fair proportion to those made before. It never has been pretended that any law could be made so perfect, or any vigilance could be so complete, as to put an end to the efforts of privateers and desperate men. The grave error in which his Lordship has fallen appears to have originated in an *ex parte* letter written by the British Minister from Portugal at Washington thirty years after the date of the events; in which letter, and the caption of a list embracing the names of vessels captured, he includes them vaguely with two distant dates of 1816 and 1828. It is, however, remarkable that in the letter itself, containing his own recapitulation of the facts, no date of a capture is given later than 1820. Returning to the original representations made by his predecessors, the same fact distinctly appears. I have carefully examined those representations to trace the dates of the claims embraced in the list, and find much the greater proportion included within the period of residence of M. Corrêa de Serra, ending in that year. So also of the gross amount of value assigned in 1850 as an indemnity for all the damage done during the entire period, which is less than £300,000. I find a great proportion embraced in an early and more trustworthy representation made by the same person.

Such being the facts, I submit whether, with such small support as can be given by this whole *ex parte* and vague averment, his Lordship has not a little crossed the verge of international courtesy, by venturing, without any personal experience whatever of American legislation, and

the face of the statement of M. Correa de Serra, which he must have read, to hazard an assertion, and, still more, give rise to an impression like that necessarily produced by the language already noted. Standing as I do, the defender of the law of my country, it is with regret I am compelled to protest against it as wholly unsubstantiated by any facts adduced, and in every essential particular incorrect.

Neither were those the only cases in which the efficacy of these provisions of law have been fully tested. It is not a very long time since I had the honour of calling the attention of Her Majesty's Government to an instance of the remarkable promptness with which action was taken under them upon a request made by the representative of Her Majesty's Government at Washington. When Mr. Crampton, on the 4th of October, 1855, directed the attention of my Government to the character of a vessel in New York then believed by him to be fitting-out as a privateer, it was by virtue of the authority vested in it by one of the sections of this law that she was seized on the 19th of the same month, and taken possession of by the officers of the law in such a manner as to prevent all possibility of escape. It required but four days to prosecute the investigation before Her Majesty's Representative was led to declare his satisfaction with the result to which it had reached, and desired the process to be stopped. When I compare the celerity of this effective proceeding with the feeble nature of the process that ended in the escape of the "Alabama," in defiance of the British authority, whilst I give due credit to Her Majesty's Government for good intentions, it seems difficult to assent to the view which his Lordship has been pleased to take of the slight difference in the inefficacy of the

legislation of the respective nations. In an event, I cannot but think their future harmony would have been much more certainly secured by a consent to try the experiment in season, than by an endeavour, after great injury has been done, to prove that it might not, under all circumstances, have been averted.

But it would appear superfluous to pursue this investigation further in the view of the fact that whether these provisions of the American law were or were not effective, it never was a part of my instructions to urge the adoption upon Her Majesty's Government. I was instructed only to suggest the expediency of having recourse to such additional measures as might think proper to choose to the end of making the laws of Great Britain more effective. And it was in that form only that Her Majesty's Government decided to decline the proposition. The decision was not against the adoption of the law of the United States. It was against doing anything at all.

Neither in presenting the argument which have been called to do, in the course of my duty here, can I for a moment permit an implication that my Government has either "made a demand which aims at the diminution of British freedom or which assumes, without warrant from any previously recognized authority or practice, the existence of an extent of obligation on the part of neutrals towards belligerents, going beyond anything which the Government of a free country could have power, though acting with entire good faith, punctually to fulfil."

I feel very sure that my country is quite as jealous of the preservation of the true principles of freedom as Great Britain is, or ever has been, and further I fully believe that neither Government would consent to give to the term that lat-

de which would encourage the power of doing wrong with perfect impunity.

The suggestion which his Lordship has been pleased to make towards the close of his note of improvements in the statutes of both nations, to the end that greater security may be given to the respective nations against those who endeavour to evade its laws, though it appears to me to be in substance little more than it has been the subject of my Government from the outset of the war to obtain, is yet one which I cannot but receive with great respect, and which I shall transmit to my Government with pleasure. If the reasons for it are sound now, I am at a loss to perceive why they did not avail during a period when my country could have felt the benefit of them. I trust that I need not repeat how much it has given me heretofore to witness the evil consequences that ensue from the alienation of sentiment that has grown out of this struggle between people of the same race, and how cheerfully I welcome every appearance of a desire to bring them back to harmony. Yet with regard to the proposition immediately before me, I cannot forbear to observe that it is predicated upon an assumption that the legislation of the two countries is now equally inefficacious—which I cannot entertain for a moment. On the contrary, the necessity for some action in future seems to me to be imperative, because that legislation as now stands is not co-extensive.

For it is hardly possible for me to imagine that the people of the United States, after the experience they have had of injuries from the infraction of British legislation, and a refusal to attend it, would be ready cheerfully to respond to another appeal like that made in 1855 by Her Majesty's Representative to the more stringent and effective protection extended to their own. The great preservative of harmony between na-

tions is the full recognition of reciprocity in the obligations. So long as the heavy list of depredations upon American commerce, consequent upon the issue of a succession of hostile cruizers built, fitted out, armed, manned, and navigated from British ports with perfect impunity, continues to weigh upon their minds, it would be the height of assurance in me to hold out any encouragement to the acceptance of proposals the practical consequence of which might be to place Great Britain in precisely the same degree of security, in dangerous emergencies, which she herself when applied to had deliberately refused to accord to them.

In regard to the parting words of his Lordship's note, I have already too often had occasion to express the sentiments of my Government to leave any doubt of the sense in which I accept them.

In the performance of a duty which has been too often painful, whilst his Lordship has been officially the person to whom it has been my lot to address my representations, I have been steadily cheered by the conviction that he was substantially animated by the feeling that prompted those lines. I have the greatest pleasure in believing that in assuming the duties of his post under his auspices, my country may rest satisfied that the accession of your Lordship has brought about no unfavourable change.

I pray, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

(No. 10.)

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.—(Received Nov 21.

Legation of the United States,

My Lord,

London, November 21, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the reception of two notes from your Lordship, one of the

17th instant, the other of the 18th instant, both of them relating to the case of the vessel heretofore known as the "Shenandoah."

The arguments presented in these notes appear to me substantially so much the same as have been urged in the correspondence I have heretofore had the honour to conduct with your predecessor, that I deem it unnecessary, on my own responsibility, further to enlarge upon the opposite views already submitted. Regretting that the result has been to bring us no nearer to any agreement in our respective convictions, I shall content myself with transmitting copies of your Lordship's notes, for the consideration of my Government, and awaiting specific instructions.

I pray, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

(No. 11.)

Mr. Adams to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 21, 1865).

Legation of the United States,

MY LORD, *London, November 21, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the notes elicited by the proposal for a Commission to consider certain classes of claims growing out of the late difficulties in the United States, made by your predecessor, the Right Honourable Earl Russell, in his letter addressed to me on the 30th of August last, have received the careful consideration of my Government.

Adhering, as my Government does, to the opinion that the claims it has presented, which your Lordship has thought fit, at the outset, to exclude from consideration, are just and reasonable, I am instructed to say that it sees now no

1865.

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occasion for further delay in giving a full answer to his Lordship's proposition.

I am directed, therefore, to inform your Lordship that the proposition of Her Majesty's Government for the creating of a Joint Commission is respectfully declined.

I pray your Lordship to accept the assurances of the highest consideration, with which

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

(No. 12.)

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Adams.

SIR, *Foreign Office, December 2, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, having reference to the letter which my predecessor addressed to you on the 3rd ultimo.

There are many statements in your letter which I should be prepared to controvert if it were not that Her Majesty's Government consider that no advantage can result from prolonging the controversy, of which the topics are generally exhausted, but which might possibly, if continued, introduce acrimony into the relations between this country and the United States; two nations who from kindred origin and mutual interest should desire to be knit together by bonds of the closest friendship. Such a desire is strongly felt by the Government and people of this country, and Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that it is shared by the Government and people of the United States.

While abstaining therefore from any discussion of the passages in your letter to the correctness of which I am unable to subscribe, it is nevertheless my duty in closing this correspondence

to observe that no armed vessel departed during the war from a British port to cruize against the commerce of the United States, and to maintain that throughout all the difficulties of the civil war by which the United States have lately been distracted, but in the termination of which no nation rejoices more cordially than Great Britain, the British Government have steadily and honestly discharged all the duties incumbent on them as neutral Power, and have never deviated from the obligations imposed on them by international law.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) CLARENDON.

FROM THE
SECOND SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 22,
1865.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 16th
day of *December*, 1865.

by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council.

PRESENT:

Lord President.

Duke of Somerset.

Sir George Grey, Bart.

Mr. Milner Gibson.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent

until the 1st day of September, 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the session of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of Her present Majesty, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time to make such orders and regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, and to make any other orders or regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such orders or regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid in any such Order or Orders contained, shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council may in any case by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which disorder is generally designated as the "cattle plague:"

And whereas with a view to check the spreading

of the said disorder, an Order dated the 23rd of November, 1865, has been made under the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, consolidating and amending certain Orders previously made for that purpose :

And whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the said Order of the 23rd of November, 1865 :

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given by the said Act, so continued as aforesaid, order as follows :—

1. So much of the said Order, dated the 23rd of November, 1865, as defines the local authority in Great Britain, is hereby revoked.

2. Subject to the powers reserved by the Order of the 23rd of November to the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the local authority within the city of London, and the liberties thereof, shall be the Lord Mayor ; in every borough in England or Wales which is within the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Act, the Mayor ; in every county, riding, or division of a county, or liberty, having a separate Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in England or Wales, the Justices of the Peace for the said county, riding, or division of a county, or liberty, in General or Quarter Sessions assembled : Provided that no county of a city, or county of a town, or borough, which is within the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, shall be deemed for the purposes of this Order part of a county, riding, division, or liberty. The local authority in every burgh or town in Scotland having a Town Council shall be the Provost or other principal magistrate ; and in any other place in Scotland, the Justices of the county in sessions assembled.

3. All appointments made, notices given, and other acts done by any local authority under and by virtue of the said Order of the 23rd of November, 1865, or the Orders thereby revoked, shall be valid and effectual until altered, varied, or revoked by the local authority hereby constituted, and such local authority shall have and exercise all the powers given by the said Order of the 23rd of November, 1865, to the local authority therein described.

4. Whenever any local authority declares, by notice published in any newspaper circulating within its jurisdiction, that it is expedient for a time to be specified in such notice, that no cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf shall, except under such conditions as such local authority shall think fit to impose with a view to prevent the spreading of the said disorder, be removed from any particular part of the jurisdiction of such local authority to any other part of such jurisdiction, or from any place or places within such jurisdiction, to be specified in such notice, to any other such place or places also to be so specified, or from place to place generally within such jurisdiction, or within any specified part thereof; then it shall not be lawful for any person to remove any such animal in contravention of such notice: provided always, that nothing contained in this clause of this Order shall make it unlawful for any person to send or carry any such animal by railway through or out of such jurisdiction, or to send or carry any such animal if brought by sea from any place out of Great Britain into such jurisdiction, to the nearest convenient railway station, for the purpose of carrying it through or out of such jurisdiction.

5. Any local authority may from time to time renew, revoke, alter, or vary, all or any part of any notice published or to be published by him or

them, or any previous local authority within his or their jurisdiction, under the powers given under this or any former Orders, either absolutely or under such conditions as to such local authority may seem proper, by a further notice to be published in the same manner as such notice is required to be published.

6. The notice required by Section 8 of the Order of the 23rd of November, 1865, to be given in England to the Clerk of the Justices acting in and for a petty sessional division of a county, shall hereafter be given to the Clerk of the Peace of such county.

7. This Order shall be in force from the 3rd day of January next until the 1st day of March next, and no longer, unless continued by some further Order.

8. Every person offending against this Order shall, in pursuance of the said Act, for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty pounds which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

Arthur Helps.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 26,
1865.

Whitehall, December 23, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto the Right Honourable Granville George, Earl Granville, K.G., the office of Con-

stable of Her Majesty's Castle of Dover, and also the office of Warden and Keeper of Her Majesty's Cinque Ports, and the office of Admiralty within the said Cinque Ports, in the room of Henry John Viscount Palmerston, deceased.

Downing Street, December 23, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel William George Hamley to be a Member of the Council of the Bermudas or Somers' Islands.

Admiralty, 22nd December, 1865.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

First Lieutenant James Smail to be Captain, vice Henry, deceased. Dated 18th December, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Frederick James Ludgater to be First Lieutenant, vice Smail. Dated 18th December, 1865.

To be Second Lieutenants. Dated 13th December, 1865 :

Henry Christopher Ricketts Macpherson, Gent.
Alexander, Allen, Gent.

George Hobart, Gent.

William Powell Rumley, Gent.

Barry St. Leger Denny, Gent.

Horatio Horace Morgan, Gent.

Arthur Domville Corbet, Gent.

Henry Richard Carter, Gent.

John Frederick Luxmoore, Gent.

Edward Aylmer Montagu Liardet, Gent.

Henry Olive, Gent.

John Newton Emra, Gent.

Boyd Cullen Poley Hamilton, Gent.

Admiralty, 23rd December, 1865.

The following promotions have this day taken place :—

Mr. Charles Blackadore to be Chief Boatswain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr. John Hutchins to be Chief Carpenter in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Queen's Commission.

1st Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia.

John Hopkins, late Captain 49th Foot, to be Adjutant, from the 10th November, 1865.
Dated 15th November, 1865.

Queen's Commission.

1st Administrative Battulion of Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers.

Bevil Granville, Esq., to be Adjutant, from the 4th October, 1865, vice Hare, resigned.

Queen's Commission.

8th Northumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps.

George Taylor to be Adjutant, from the 30th November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Quintin McConnell to be Second Lieutenant.
Dated 21st November, 1865.

Robert Aloysius James Worman to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 21st November, 1865.

1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteer Corps.

John Joseph Augustine Leonard Creaton, Captain in the Bucks Regiment of Militia, to be Major vice Harvey, resigned. Dated 14th December 1865.

18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Cecil Frederick Holmes to be Lieutenant vice Cunningham, promoted. Dated 20th November, 1865.

Charles Hamlet Cunningham to be Ensign, vice Mackenzie, promoted. Dated 20th November 1865.

William Andrews Rogers to be Ensign, vice Holmes, promoted. Dated 20th November 1865.

48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant John Norman to be Captain, vice Simmons, resigned. Dated 23rd November 1865.

Ensign Thomas George Collier to be Lieutenant vice Norman, promoted. Dated 23rd November, 1865.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.

Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Douglas Moffat to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, resigned. Dated 21st December 1865.

William Henry Oswell, Esq., to be Ensign, vice Barber, resigned. Dated 21st December, 1865.

Charles Thomas Dyke Acland, Esq., to be Ensign vice Moffat, promoted. Dated 21st December 1865.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 29,
1865.

AT the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 28th day of *December*, 1865.

PRESENT,

the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by The Navy and Marines (Property of Deceased) Act, 1865, it is enacted (among other things), that Her Majesty in Council may from time to time make such Orders in Council as seem meet for the better execution of any of the purposes of that Act, and that the said Act shall commence on such day not later than the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, as Her Majesty in Council thinks fit to direct :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said Act or otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

Preliminary.

1. The said Act and this Order shall commence on and immediately after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-

2. In this Order —

The term “naval assets” includes all property affected by The Navy and Marine (Property of Deceased) Act, 1865 :

The term “will,” includes codicil :

The term “probate,” includes letters of administration with will annexed :

Other terms have the same respective meanings as in the said Act.

I.—WILLS OF SEAMEN AND MARINES.

Deposit of Will in Testator's Lifetime.

3. In the office of the Inspector of Seamen Wills (hereafter in this Order called the Inspector) there shall be a Repository for wills of seamen and marines.

4. The will of a seaman or marine intended to pass naval assets may, as soon as practicable after its execution, be sent to the Secretary of the Admiralty to be examined by the Inspector.

5. On receipt of any instrument purporting to be such a will, the Inspector shall register it in books kept in his office for the purpose, specifying the date and place of execution, the name and description of the testator, the name, description and address of the person appointed executor, and those of the attesting witnesses.

6. If the instrument appears to the Inspector invalid as a will on account of any informality or of non-accordance in any respect with The Navy and Marines (Wills) Act, 1865, or otherwise, he shall, as soon as may be, return it to the intending testator, with a statement in writing of the objection to its validity, and of the mode in which the objection may be removed.

7. If the instrument does not appear to the Inspector invalid as a will, he shall cause it to be

amped with the official stamp of the Admiralty, and to be placed in the repository for wills of seamen and marines, under official seal, and shall issue a receipt for it to the testator, specifying the matters required to be registered as aforesaid.

8. With reference to every such will, the Inspector shall also proceed as follows:—

(1.) He shall, with all convenient speed, issue to the person appointed executor, if any, a cheque of the will, not giving any information respecting the testator's disposition of his property, but containing directions as to the steps to be taken on the testator's death.

(2.) If there is not any person appointed executor, then, with the assent of the testator, either implied by the mode of transmission of the will to the Admiralty Office or expressed, but not otherwise, he shall, with all convenient speed, issue to the residuary or the universal legatee, or other person most beneficially interested under the will, a cheque in lieu of the will, containing directions as to the steps to be taken on the testator's death.

(3.) If in any such last-mentioned case, by reason of the absence of such assent, a cheque is not issued in the testator's lifetime, then he shall, with all convenient speed, after the testator's death, issue to the residuary, or the universal legatee or other person most beneficially interested under the will, a cheque in lieu of the will, containing directions as to the steps to be taken in consequence of the testator's death.

Deposit of Will after Testator's Death

9. On the death of a seaman or marine leaving will, if the will is not already deposited with the

Inspector, it shall be forthwith sent to the Secretary of the Admiralty by the executor or other person having possession of it, to be examined by the Inspector.

10. On receipt of any instrument purporting to be such a will, the Inspector shall register it in the books kept in his office for the purpose, specifying the date and place of execution, the name and description of the testator, and the name, description, and address of the person appointed executor, and those of the attesting witnesses.

11. If the Inspector doubts the authenticity of the alleged will, or if the instrument appears to him invalid as a will on account of any informality or of non-accordance in any respect with The Navy and Marines (Wills) Act, 1865, or otherwise, he shall, as soon as may be, give notice in writing to the person appointed executor, or, if none, to the residuary or the universal legatee or other person most beneficially interested under the alleged will, informing him that the alleged will is stopped, and stating the reason thereof.

12. If the Inspector does not doubt the authenticity of the will, and the instrument does not appear to him invalid as a will, he shall cause it to be stamped with the official stamp of the Admiralty, and shall issue to the person appointed executor, or, if none, to the residuary or the universal legatee or other person most beneficially interested under the will, a cheque in lieu of the will, containing directions as to the steps to be taken in consequence of the testator's death.

Proceedings on Testator's Death.

13. Where a seaman or marine dies leaving a will, and a cheque has been issued in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, the following steps

all be taken (in cases where this course of proceeding is applicable) by and with respect to the holder of the cheque :—

- (1.) The officiating minister of the parish or district parish wherein the holder of the cheque resides shall on his request examine him and two inhabitant householders of the parish produced by him for the purpose.
- (2.) In the presence of the minister, the holder of the cheque shall sign the application, and the householders shall sign the certificate, subjoined to the cheque (all blanks being first filled up according to truth, and the minister having first read over to the holder of the cheque and householders, the caution printed on the cheque), for which purpose the holder of the cheque and householders shall attend at such time and place as the minister appoints.
- (3.) The minister being, on examination of the holder of the cheque and householders, satisfied of the truth of their statements, and of the holder of the cheque being the executor, or other person therein described as qualified to act, and of the persons certifying being inhabitant householders of the parish, and having seen the parties sign the application and certificate respectively, shall add a description of the height, complexion, colour of eyes and hair, and age of the holder of the cheque, and of any observable peculiarities of person about him, and shall certify to the several particulars by subscribing his signature thereto.
- (4.) The holder of the cheque shall, before signing the application, pay to the minister a fee of 2s. 6d. for his trouble in the matter.

- (5.) The application and certificates being completed the minister shall return them with the cheque addressed as directed.

14. If the Inspector, on the return of the cheque, application, and certificates, is satisfied of the right of the claimant, he shall proceed as follows :—

- (1.) In case representation is required or intended to be taken out, he shall indorse on the original will, a certificate (in such form and to such effect as he thinks fit) to enable the claimant to take out representation, and shall deliver the will to the claimant; and probate obtained in accordance with the certificate, being produced to the Inspector and registered, and being indorsed by him as available for receipt of naval assets, shall be so available.
- (2.) In case representation is not required or intended to be taken out, the Inspector shall issue to the claimant a certificate, which shall be available for receipt of naval assets, without probate.

15. If the Inspector, on the return of the cheque, application, and certificates, is not satisfied of the right or fitness of the claimant, he may (by indorsement on the original will) certify to that effect, and that he declines to interfere; or, if he thinks fit, he may (by indorsement on the original will) certify his objections for the information of the Court out of which representation would be taken, and if the Court thinks fit to grant probate to the claimant, the same, being produced to the Inspector and registered, shall be indorsed by him as available for receipt of naval assets, and shall be so available accordingly.

16. If in any case the minister is not satisfied that the holder of the cheque is the person qualified to act according to the instructions therein, he shall forthwith advise the Admiralty of his reasons by letter addressed as directed.

17. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions, where probate, or, in Scotland, confirmation of executor, in case of testacy, is obtained without the Inspector's certificate, and naval assets form part of the effects, the Inspector, if satisfied on subsequent investigation, from official or other information, that there is no reason to doubt that representation has been obtained by the proper person, may admit the probate or confirmation of executor as authority for receipt of naval assets by indorsement thereon, and the same shall be available accordingly.

II. — INTESTACIES OF SEAMEN AND MARINES.

18. Where a seaman or marine dies intestate leaving naval assets, the following proceedings shall be taken :—

(1.) On receipt by the Inspector of a letter from a person claiming the naval assets (as widow or next of kin) of the deceased, the Inspector shall, if, after the requisite preliminary inquiries, there appear sufficient grounds for entertaining the claim, send by post, under cover to the officiating minister of the parish or district parish wherein the claimant resides, a form of application to be filled up, and a letter of instructions for the minister's guidance.

(2.) The Inspector shall at the same time send to the claimant a letter advising her or him of the transmission to the minister of the

form of application, and pointing out the steps to be taken by the claimant for substantiating the claim.

- (3.) After the minister's receipt of the form he shall, on the request of the claimant, examine her or him and two inhabitant householders of the parish produced by her or him for the purpose.
- (4.) In the presence of the minister the claimant shall sign the application and the householders shall sign the certificate subjoined thereto, (all blanks being first filled up according to truth, and the minister having first read over to the claimant and householders the caution printed on the form of application), for which purpose the claimant and householders shall attend at such time and place as the minister appoints.
- (5.) The minister being, on examination of the claimant and householders, satisfied of the truth of their statements, and of the person certifying being inhabitant householders of the parish, and having seen the parties sign the application and certificate respectively, shall add a description of the height, complexion, colour of eyes and hair, and age of the claimant, and of any observable peculiarities of person about her or him, and shall certify to the several particulars by subscribing his signature thereto.
- (6.) The claimant shall, before signing the application, pay to the minister a fee of 2s. 6d. for his trouble in the matter.
- (7.) The application and certificates being completed the minister shall return them addressed as directed.

19. If the Inspector, on the return of the appl

cation and certificates, is satisfied of the right of the claimant he shall proceed as follows :—

- (1.) In case representation is required or intended to be taken out, he shall issue to the claimant a certificate (in such form and to such effect as the Inspector thinks fit) to enable the claimant to take out representation ; and letters of administration obtained in accordance with the certificate being produced to the Inspector and registered, and being indorsed by him as available for receipt of naval assets, shall be so available.
- (2.) In case representation is not required or intended to be taken out, the Inspector shall issue to the claimant a certificate, which shall be available for receipt of naval assets, without administration.

20. If the Inspector, on the return of the application and certificates, is not satisfied of the right or fitness of the claimant, he may certify to that effect, and that he declines to interfere ; or if he thinks fit he may certify his objection for the information of the Court out of which letters of administration or confirmation of executor - dative would be taken, and if the Court thinks fit to grant such letters or confirmation to the claimant, the same, being produced to the Inspector and registered, shall be indorsed by him as available for receipt of naval assets, and shall be so available accordingly.

21. If, in any case within two calendar months from the minister's receipt of the form, a request for examination is not made to him by the claimant, or effectual steps are not taken by the claimant to complete the application, the minister shall, at the expiration of those two months, return the form,

addressed as directed, with his reason for doing so noted thereon.

22. If in any case the minister rejects any claim for want of satisfactory proof he shall state his reason for such rejection on the form, and forthwith return it addressed as directed.

23. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions, where letters of administration have, or in Scotland, confirmation of executor (on intestacy) has, been obtained without the Inspector's certificate, and naval assets form part of the effects, the Inspector, if satisfied on subsequent investigation, from official or other information, that there is no reason to doubt that representation has been obtained by the proper person, may admit the letters of administration or confirmation of executor as authority for receipt of naval assets by indorsement thereon, and the same shall be available accordingly.

III.—OFFICERS, PENSIONERS, CIVIL SERVANTS, AND OTHERS.

24. Where an officer or any person described in section 4 of The Navy and Marines (Property of Deceased) Act, 1865, dies, testate or intestate, leaving naval assets not exceeding 100*l.*, and representation is not required or intended to be taken out in England, the Inspector, after making such preliminary inquiries as seem to him requisite, shall proceed as follows:—

- (1.) He may (if he thinks fit) require the form of application to be certified by an officiating minister and two householders, as prescribed in this Order in the case of a seaman or marine; or else—
- (2.) He may (if he thinks fit) require a statutory declaration by the claimant, suited to

the circumstances of the case, and a certificate from two householders, certifying to the claimant's identity, and to their belief in the truth of the statement declared to ; or—

- (3). He may, in any case where the foregoing provisions do not apply, accept such other evidence in support of the claim as seems to him sufficient.

25. On the return to the Inspector of the application or statutory declaration (as the case may be) and the certificate of the householders, or after such other investigation as he thinks fit under the authority of the last foregoing provision of this Order to substitute, and, where there is a will, on the production to him thereof, then, if he is satisfied of the right of the claimant, he shall issue to the claimant a certificate which shall be available for receipt of naval assets, without probate or administration.

26. Where, however, representation is taken out in any Court other than the Court of Probate in England, the Inspector may, instead of issuing any certificate, admit the letters of administration, probate, or other equivalent instrument as authority for receipt of naval assets by indorsement thereon, and the same shall be available accordingly without the seal of the Court of Probate in England.

27. In every such case the provisions of the Navy and Marines (Property of Deceased) Act, 1865, with respect to the payment of debts out of the residue, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, except that on the claim of a creditor not being entertained or allowed, the creditor may take out representation.

IV.—INTESTACY, GENERALLY.

28. Notwithstanding anything in this Order the Inspector shall not in any case of intestacy

(except in cases exempted by a general order of the Admiralty from the operation of the present clause) issue a certificate available for receipt of naval assets without administration, until after the expiration of three calendar months from the receipt by the Admiralty of notice of the intestate's death, unless in special circumstances it appears to the Inspector safe and proper to issue his certificate at an earlier time.

V.—SPECIAL DISPOSAL OF RESIDUE BY ADMIRALTY.

29. With respect to any case provided for by paragraph (3) of section 8 of The Navy and Marines (Property of Deceased) Act, 1865, the ground of the non-applicability of paragraphs (1) and (2) of that section being the absence of proof of the death of some person, proof of whose death is requisite to make those paragraphs applicable, then and in every such case, if it appears to the Inspector that those paragraphs would have been applicable but for the desertion or misconduct of the person, proof of whose death is wanting, the Inspector shall proceed as if the death of that person were proved.

VI.—BASTARDS.

30. Where a person, subject to the Navy and Marines (Property of Deceased) Act, 1865, dies intestate, being a bastard, and not leaving a widow or children or descendants, and leaving naval assets, the following provisions shall have effect:—

- (1.) Where the naval assets exceed 10*l.*, no petition to Her Majesty for a grant shall be entertained by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, unless and until the Inspector has investigated the facts of the

case in such manner as seems to him expedient, and has certified for the information of the said Lords Commissioners the result of his investigation.

- (2.) Where the naval assets do not exceed 10*l.*, it shall not be necessary that a grant from Her Majesty be obtained, but the Inspector may issue a certificate authorizing payment of the naval assets to the person who would (in the judgment of the Inspector), according to the practice observed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, obtain a grant if the naval assets exceeded 10*l.*

VII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

31. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Inspector may make such investigations as seem to him expedient into any statements submitted to him and into the facts and circumstances of the case,—in any case whatever, in addition to the investigations prescribed by this Order,—and in any case where the provisions of this Order are not applicable, or the naval assets do not exceed 10*s.*, in substitution for the investigations prescribed by this Order, or any of them.

32. The Provisions of this Order shall have effect without prejudice to the rules and practice for the time being in force and observed under "The Navy and Marines (Property of Deceased) Act, 1865," with respect to the discharge of the claims of creditors.

VIII.—MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

33. Any medal or decoration to which an officer, seaman, or marine is entitled, but which is

not issued at the time of his death, shall be issued in favour of his—

- (1.) Wife ;
 - (2.) Father or mother ;
 - (3.) Son or daughter
 - (4.) Brother or sister
- } according to seniority;

and not in favour of any other person, except under the special directions of the Admiralty.

34. Any medal or decoration belonging to an officer, seaman, or marine, issued before his death shall, on coming into the custody of the Admiralty be delivered to his representative, unless representation has been taken out by a creditor as such in which case it shall be disposed of as if it had not been issued.

And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Arthur Helps.

Foreign Office, December 26, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. George J. Helland as Consul at Hong Kong for His Majesty the King of Denmark.

Whitehall, December 27, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend James Fleming to the Church and Parish of Glenisla, in the presbytery of Meigle, and county of Forfar, vacant by the death of the Reverend Peter Cameron.

*War Office, Pall Mall,**29th December, 1865.*

oyal Horse Guards, Cornet David Milne Home to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Ernest Paget, who retires. Dated 29th December, 1865.

ilbert Stirling, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Home. Dated 29th December, 1865.

military Train. The second Christian name of Ensign Wightman is *William*.

th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Charles Dudley Ryder Madden to be Captain, by purchase, vice John William Hughes, who retires. Dated 29th December, 1865.

nsign Arthur Fawkes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Madden. Dated 29th December, 1865.

Valter Bell Marley, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fawkes. Dated 29th December, 1865.

th Foot, Ensign Richardson Mounteney Jephson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ellsworth Fursdon, deceased. Dated 19th October, 1865.

Gentleman Cadet George Michell Seaton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Jephson. Dated 29th December, 1865.

2th Foot, James Montgomery Williamson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rhenins, transferred to the 76th Foot. Dated 29th December, 1865.

6th Foot, Captain William Charles Bancroft to be Major, by purchase, vice Patrick William Sydenham Ross, who retires. Dated 29th December, 1865.

Lieutenant Cecil Godwin to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bancroft. Dated 29th December, 1865.

Ensign Henry Jenkins Croft to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Godwin. Dated 29th December 1865.

Arthur George Duberly, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Croft. Dated 29th December 1865.

19th Foot, Lieutenant William Wookey, from half-pay, late Turkish Contingent, to be Lieutenant, vice William Read, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 29th December 1865.

Ensign George Oakes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William Wookey, who retires. Dated 29th December, 1865.

Ensign Charles Garling Drury, from the 43rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Oakes. Dated 29th December, 1865.

31st Foot, Captain and Brevet-Major James Burnie Lind, from the 46th Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major A. Gammell, who exchanges. Dated 29th December, 1865.

43rd Foot, Gentleman Cadet Charles Garling Drury, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice O'Brien, promoted. Dated 29th December, 1865.

Charles Clifford Pease, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice C. G. Drury, transferred to the 19th Foot. Dated 29th December, 1865.

45th Foot, Lieutenant Frederick Theophilus Goar, from the 72nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Garnett, who exchanges. Dated 30th October 1865.

46th Foot, Captain and Brevet-Major Andrew Gammell, from the 31st Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major J. B. Lind, who exchanges. Dated 29th December, 1865.

72nd Foot, Lieutenant Reginald Garnett, from the 45th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice F. T.

Goad, who exchanges. Dated 30th October, 1865.

h Foot, Captain John Geddes to be Major, by purchase, vice C. Lorenzo De Winton, who retires. Dated 29th December, 1865.

Lieutenant Edward Harrison to be Captain, by purchase, vice Geddes. Dated 29th December, 1865.

Design George Denis Sampson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harrison. Dated 29th December, 1865.

Design Charles James Elphinstone Rhenins, from the 12th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Sampson. Dated 29th December, 1865.

h Foot, The promotion of Lieutenant J. F. W. Kane to be dated 22nd November, 1865.

West India Regiment, Ensign Henry John Hughes de Vismes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Charles L. John FitzGerald, who has retired. Dated 29th December, 1865.

Design Frederick Ekins Lindoe, from the 4th *West India Regiment*, to be Ensign, vice de Vismes. Dated 29th December, 1865.

West India Regiment, Herbert William Pater-son, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Drum, promoted. Dated 29th December, 1865.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

Military Store Staff Corps, Serjeant-Major Thomas Hassall, from the Coast Brigade of Royal Artillery, to be Quartermaster. Dated 29th December, 1865.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Leonard H. St. George, B.D., Chaplain of the Fourth Class, to be Chaplain of the Third Class. Dated 1st September, 1865.

UNATTACHED.

The undermentioned Ensigns on the Unattached List, Bombay Army, to be Lieutenants :

Arthur Steers. Dated 29th December, 1865.

Michael Toole. Dated 29th December, 1865.

BREVET.

Colonel Second Commandant Augustus Do Lyddon Farrant, retired upon full-pay, 1st Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have honorary rank of Major-General, in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council of 13th November, 1858. Dated 12th December, 1865.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Stuart Baynes, Unattached, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858. Dated 7th September, 1865.

Major Richard Roney, half-pay, Dépôt Battalion late Assistant Inspector of Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 26th October, 1865.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General John Alexander Philips, of the Royal Marines, who died on 27th November, 1865 :—

Major Hugh Rowlands, 41st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 28th November, 1865.

Captain Arthur Wellesley Williams, 77th Foot, to be Major. Dated 28th November, 1865.

Admiralty, 27th December, 1865.

Commander William Elworthy Triscott has been promoted to the rank of Retired Captain, under the provisions of the Orders in Council of 1858 and 1864, with seniority from 22nd instant.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Lincoln.*

George Eden Jarvis, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 23rd December, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Aberdeen.*

1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

David Smith to be Ensign, vice Charles Frederick Runcy, resigned. Dated 16th December, 1865.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Cambridge.*

3rd Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Escount Royston to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Baker, resigned. Dated 26th December, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Chester, and County of the
City of Chester.*

5th Cheshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Second Lieutenant George Hamilton Bold to be First Lieutenant. Dated 5th December, 1865.
Arthur Travis Clay, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Golborne, resigned. Dated 5th December, 1865.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster.*

1st Manchester Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Joshiah William Dancer, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Dickson, resigned. Dated 15th December, 1865.

Edward Welbank Robinson Mitchell, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Knight, resigned. Dated 15th December, 1865.

24th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Robert James Davies-Colley, Gent., to be Ensign

Dated 14th December, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant Charles Douglas, of the 3rd Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 23rd December, 1865.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of Her Majesty chapter 96, for the regulation of the duties of postage, power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or Inland postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant, and from time to time by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof, and from time to time by Warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

And whereas further powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by another Act, made and passed in the session of Parliament holden in the tenth and eleventh year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter 85, for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post-Office.

And whereas certain powers are also given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by another Act of Parliament, made and passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter 27, for amending the laws relating to the stamp duties on newspapers, and for providing for the transmission by post of printed periodical publications.

And whereas a Convention hath been lately made and concluded between the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the General Post-Office of Austria, for the purpose of improving the postal service between the United Kingdom and Austria, and it is expedient for the better carrying out of the same that certain regulations should be made in the manner hereinafter mentioned and contained.

Now we the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to us in and by the said hereinbefore recited Acts of Parliament respectively, and all and every or some or one of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do by this Warrant under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners (by the authority of the Statute in that case made and provided) order, declare and direct as follows, that is to say :

1. On every letter not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to any place in Austria or to the city of Belgrade, or posted in the city of Belgrade, or in any place in Austria, addressed to the United Kingdom, and transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and any place in Austria or the city of Belgrade, *viâ* France, there shall be charged and taken and paid an uniform rate of postage (British and foreign combined) of six pence, if such respective

letters be prepaid, and if such respective letters be not prepaid, an uniform rate of postage (British and foreign combined) of eight pence.

2. On every letter not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to any foreign country, or posted in any foreign country, addressed to the United Kingdom, and transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and any such foreign country, *viâ* France and Austria, there shall be charged and taken and paid an uniform rate of British postage of two pence, if such respective letters be prepaid, and if such respective letters be not prepaid, an uniform rate of British postage of three pence.

3. On every letter not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight posted in any place in Austria or in the city of Belgrade addressed to any of Her Majesty's colonies or any foreign country, or posted in any of Her Majesty's colonies or any foreign country addressed to any place in Austria or to the city of Belgrade, and transmitted by the post between any place in Austria or the city of Belgrade and any of Her Majesty's colonies or any foreign country through the United Kingdom, the said respective letters being conveyed between Austria and the United Kingdom *viâ* France, there shall be charged and taken and paid for such transmission thereof through the United Kingdom an uniform rate of British postage of two pence if such respective letters be prepaid and if such respective letters be not prepaid, an uniform rate of British postage of three pence.

4. On every letter not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight, transmitted between the port of Trieste and Alexandria by Austrian packet boat, and further transmitted between Suez and any port in the East Indies, China, Australia, or New Zealand, by British packet-boat, and on every

letter not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight posted at the Austrian Post Office, in Alexandria addressed to any place in the East Indies, China, Australia, or New Zealand, or posted in any place in the East Indies, China, Australia, or New Zealand, and forwarded from thence in a mail addressed to Trieste or the Austrian Post Office in Alexandria, and transmitted by British packet-boat between Suez and any port in the East Indies, China, Australia, or New Zealand, without in any of such cases passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be charged, taken and paid for such transmission thereof respectively, between Suez and any port in the East Indies, China, Australia, or new Zealand, an uniform rate of British postage of six pence.

5. On every letter so transmitted as is hereinbefore in this Warrant respectively mentioned if exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid the several further and additional and progressive rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

On every such letter so transmitted exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight and not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, two rates of postage;

On every such letter so transmitted exceeding one half of an ounce and not exceeding three quarters of an ounce in weight, three rates of postage;

On every such letter so transmitted exceeding three quarters of an ounce and not exceeding one ounce in weight, four rates of postage;

And for every quarter of an ounce in weight of any such letter above the weight of one ounce, there shall be charged, taken, and

paid one additional rate of postage; and in charging any additional rate of postage, every fractional part of such additional quarter of an ounce shall be charged as an additional quarter of an ounce in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight.

6. On every letter not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, posted in any place in Austria or in the city of Belgrade, addressed to any of Her Majesty's colonies or any foreign country, or posted in any of Her Majesty's colonies or any foreign country addressed to any place in Austria or to the city of Belgrade, and transmitted by the post between any place in Austria or the city of Belgrade and any of Her Majesty's colonies or any foreign country through the United Kingdom, the said respective letters being conveyed between Austria and the United Kingdom via France, there shall be charged, taken, and paid over and above the uniform rate of British postage mentioned in the third clause of this Warrant, for the transmission thereof through the United Kingdom, such a further or additional rate of British postage for the conveyance of every such letter between the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or vessel (not being a packet-boat) conveying the same, and the colony or foreign country to or from which the same shall be forwarded as shall from time to time be charged and payable for British postage on letters not exceeding one-half of an ounce in weight, posted or delivered at the port in the United Kingdom of the departure or arrival of the packet or vessel (not being a packet-boat) conveying the same, and transmitted direct

between such port and any such colony or foreign country: Provided that in all cases where such additional rate includes both inland and sea services, there shall be deducted therefrom the sum of one penny in respect of the inland conveyance under this clause of every such letter sent through the United Kingdom.

7. On every such letter so transmitted as hereinbefore in the 6th clause of this Warrant mentioned, if exceeding one-half of an ounce in weight there shall be charged, taken and paid the several further and additional and progressive rates of postage hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

On every such letter, if exceeding one-half of an ounce in weight and not exceeding one ounce in weight, there shall be charged taken and paid two rates of postage;

And on every such letter, if exceeding one ounce and not exceeding one ounce and the half of another ounce in weight three rates of postage;

And on every such letter, if exceeding one ounce and the half of another ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight four rates of postage;

And for every additional half of an ounce in weight of any such letter above the weight of two ounces there shall be charged, taken, and paid one additional rate of postage, and every fractional part of such additional half of an ounce in weight shall be charged as an additional half of an ounce in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding one-half of an ounce in weight.

8. If any letter transmitted by the post under the authority of the 1st clause of this Warrant shall be posted, and the postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto shall represent a less amount than the rate of postage to which the same would be liable under or by virtue of this Warrant, every such letter shall be charged with postage as an unpaid letter, and the amount of such postage paid thereon or stamp or stamps affixed thereto shall be allowed and deducted in charging such postage thereon.

9. Registered letters may be transmitted by the post under the authority of this Warrant upon the payment of such additional charges or rates of postage, or otherwise as the Postmaster-General may from time to time direct or appoint in that behalf: Provided that all rates of postage and additional charges or rates from time to time payable thereupon shall be prepaid, and that no payment shall be made thereupon on the delivery of any such registered letters.

10. Nothing herein contained shall be construed in anywise to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions or privileges granted by the said first hereinbefore recited Act, or to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the privileges which seamen and soldiers employed in Her Majesty's service are now by law entitled to, of sending and receiving by the post letters not exceeding one-half of an ounce in weight, subject to the regulations and restrictions made and in force for the time being in respect of the same.

11. On every packet consisting of a printed British newspaper not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to any place in Austria or to the city of Belgrade, and transmitted by the post from any part of the United Kingdom to any place in Austria or the city of Belgrade, viâ France, and on every packet consisting of a printed British newspaper not

exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to any foreign country, and transmitted by the post from any part of the United Kingdom to any foreign country, viâ France and Austria (the conveyance from Austria to such foreign country being otherwise than by Austrian mail packet-boats, and otherwise than by private ships), there shall be charged, taken, and paid an uniform rate of postage (British and foreign combined) of two pence, and every such packet shall be transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto.

12. On every packet consisting of a printed British newspaper, not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to any foreign country, and transmitted by the post from any part of the United Kingdom to any foreign country, viz., France and Austria (the conveyance from Austria to such foreign country being by Austrian mail packet boat, or by private ship), there shall be charged, taken, and paid, an uniform rate of postage (British and foreign combined), of three pence, and every such packet shall be transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto.

13. All packets, consisting of printed papers other than British newspapers, or consisting of patterns or samples of merchandize of no intrinsic value, not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to any place in Austria, or to the city of Belgrade, and transmitted by the post from any part of the United Kingdom to any place in Austria, or to the city of Belgrade, viâ France, and all packets

consisting of printed papers, other than British newspapers, or consisting of patterns, or samples of merchandize of no intrinsic value not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to any foreign country, and transmitted by the post from any part of the United Kingdom, to any foreign country, viâ France and Austria (the conveyance from Austria to such foreign country being otherwise than by Austrian mail packet boats, and otherwise than by private ships), may be so transmitted respectively in conformity with and under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations and conditions hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto, and there shall be charged, taken and paid, for the transmission of every such packet, an uniform rate of postage (British and foreign combined) of four pence.

14. All packets consisting of printed papers other than British newspapers, or consisting of patterns or samples of merchandize of no intrinsic value, not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to any foreign country, and transmitted by the post from any part of the United Kingdom to any foreign country, viâ France and Austria (the conveyance from Austria to such foreign country being by Austrian mail packet boat, or by private ship), may be so transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto, and there shall be charged, taken, and paid for the transmission of every such packet an uniform rate of postage (British and foreign combined) of five pence.

15. All packets consisting of printed papers other than newspapers, or consisting of patterns or samples of merchandize of no intrinsic value, not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted in any

place in the East Indies, China, Australia, or New Zealand, and forwarded from thence in a mail addressed to Trieste, or the Austrian Post Office, in Alexandria, and transmitted by British packet boat from any port in the East Indies, China, Australia, or New Zealand to Suez, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be charged taken and paid for such transmission thereof respectively, from any port in the East Indies, China, Australia, or New Zealand, to Suez, an uniform rate of British postage of three pence.

16. All packets transmitted respectively under the authority of the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Clauses of this Warrant, hereinbefore respectively contained, shall, if exceeding the weight of four ounces, respectively, be subject to the several further and additional and progressive rates of postage hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

On every such packet so transmitted, if exceeding four ounces in weight and not exceeding one half of a pound in weight, two rates of postage;

And on every such packet if exceeding one half of a pound, and not exceeding one pound in weight, four rates of postage;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound and not exceeding one pound and one-half of another pound in weight, six rates of postage;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound and one-half of another pound, and not exceeding two pounds in weight, eight rates of postage;

And for every additional half of a pound in weight of any such packet above the weight of two pounds, there shall be charged, taken and paid two additional rates of postage;

and in charging any additional rates of postage, every fractional part of such additional half of a pound shall be charged as an additional half of a pound in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such packet would be charged with under this Warrant if not exceeding four ounces in weight.

17. As to all packets hereinbefore in the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th clauses of this Warrant, respectively, authorized to be sent by the Post, the postage thereof shall, in every case, be paid at the time of the same being posted, not in money, but by being duly stamped with the proper postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto; and as to all packets hereinbefore in the 15th clause of this Warrant, respectively authorized to be sent by the Post, the postage thereof shall, in every case, be paid at the time of the same being posted, either in money or by being stamped with the proper colonial postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto, which stamp or stamps shall, in every case, be affixed or appear on the outside of every such packet near the address or direction, and shall be of the value or amount of the postage duty payable thereon, under or by virtue of this Warrant (unless any such packet be sent from any department or office in or connected with the public service of Her Majesty which shall have a postage account with the General Post-Office in London, in which case the same shall be forwarded post paid, and the postage thereof shall be charged in such postage account); and if any such packet shall be posted without any postage having been paid thereon in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, every such packet shall and may be detained and opened, and shall be returned or given up to the sender

hereof, and on being so returned or given up, shall, at the option of the Postmaster-General, be either free of postage or be charged with any rate of postage he may think fit, not exceeding the postage to which it would have been liable as an unpaid letter. But if any such packet as is hereinbefore in the 11th and 13th clauses of this Warrant respectively authorized to be transmitted by the Post, shall be posted with a postage paid thereon which shall be less in amount than the rate of postage to which such packet would be liable under or by virtue of this Warrant, every such last-mentioned packet shall be forwarded, charged with double the amount of the deficient postage.

18. All packets consisting of printed newspapers or other printed papers, or consisting of patterns or samples of merchandize of no intrinsic value, posted in Austria or the city of Belgrade, addressed to the United Kingdom, and transmitted by the Post from any place in Austria or from the city of Belgrade to any part of the United Kingdom *viâ* France, shall and may be so transmitted, free from British postage, subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereinafter mentioned and contained, relating thereto.

19. All packets consisting of printed newspapers or other printed papers, or consisting of patterns or samples of merchandize of no intrinsic value, not exceeding two ounces in weight, posted in Austria or the city of Belgrade, addressed to any of Her Majesty's Colonies, or posted in any of Her Majesty's Colonies, addressed to Austria or the city of Belgrade, and transmitted by the Post between any place in Austria or the city of Belgrade and any of Her Majesty's Colonies *viâ* France and through the United Kingdom; and all packets consisting of printed newspapers or other printed papers, or

consisting of patterns or samples of merchandize of no intrinsic value, not exceeding two ounces in weight, posted in any foreign country, addressed to any of Her Majesty's colonies, or posted in any of Her Majesty's colonies, addressed to any foreign country and transmitted by the Post between any foreign country and any of Her Majesty's colonies viâ Austria and France, and through the United Kingdom, may be so transmitted respectively, in conformity with, and under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto; and there shall be charged, taken and paid for the transmission of every such packet an uniform rate of postage (British and foreign combined) of twopence.

20. All packets transmitted by the Post under the 19th clause of this Warrant shall, if exceeding the weight of two ounces respectively, be subject to the several further and additional and progressive rates of postage hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

On every such packet so transmitted, if exceeding two ounces in weight, and not exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged taken and paid two rates of postage:

And on every such packet, if exceeding four ounces and not exceeding one-half of a pound in weight, four rates of postage;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one-half of a pound and not exceeding one pound in weight, eight rates of postage;

And for every additional half of a pound in weight of any such packet above the weight of one pound, there shall be charged, taken and paid four additional rates of postage and in charging any additional rates of postage every fractional part of such ad-

ditional half of a pound in weight shall be charged as an additional half of a pound in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such packet would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding two ounces in weight.

21. For the purposes of this Warrant, every printed British newspaper transmitted by the post under the 11th and 12th Clauses of this Warrant, shall be deemed and considered a packet, and shall be charged and chargeable with a separate and distinct single rate or separate and distinct progressive and additional rates of postage according to the weight thereof, as hereinbefore respectively mentioned, notwithstanding two or more newspapers shall be inclosed and transmitted in one and the same cover, wrapper, envelope, or bundle, and form only one parcel or bundle of newspapers, and every printed supplement or additional sheet to any such newspaper shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this Warrant, be deemed a distinct newspaper, unless sent in the same cover or together with the newspaper to which it is a supplement or addition.

22. Every packet consisting of a printed British newspaper, or of printed papers other than British newspapers, or of printed newspapers or other printed papers, or of printed papers other than newspapers, which shall be respectively transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be so transmitted in conformity with, and under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions following, that is to say :—

Every British newspaper shall be printed and published at intervals not exceeding thirty-

one days between any two consecutive numbers or parts of such publication, and the same shall be registered at the General Post Office in London, and shall be posted within fifteen days from the date of its publication, and the title and date of the newspaper shall be printed at the top of every page thereof;

Every packet shall be sent open at the ends or sides, and either without a cover or in a cover or envelope open at the ends or sides, and there shall be no written letter either closed or open, nor any written communication in the nature of a letter, either closed or open (whether such letter or communication be addressed to or intended for the person to whom the packet shall be directed or any other person), nor any inclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor any other inclosure not authorized by this Warrant, sent in or with any such packet, nor shall there be any word or communication printed on the contents of any such packet after the publication thereof, nor any writing, figures, or marks upon any such contents or the cover thereof not authorized by this Warrant, except the name and address of the person to whom the same is sent, but the name or title of any newspaper, and the name and address of the publisher, newsvendor, or agent by whom the same is sent, may be printed on the cover thereof, and any packet of printed papers, other than a printed newspaper, may have any matter or thing printed on the cover thereof;

No packet shall be transmitted by the post under the provisions of this warrant which shall exceed the weight of three pounds, or which shall exceed two feet in length or one foot in depth or width;

Every packet transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be put into the Post Office at such hours in the day, and under all such regulations, as the Postmaster-General may appoint.

23. Every packet consisting of patterns or samples of merchandize which shall be transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be so transmitted in conformity with, and under and subject to, the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions following, that is to say:—

No such packet shall be transmitted by the post under the authority of this Warrant which shall exceed the weight of eight ounces, or which in length shall exceed two feet, or in width or depth one foot ;

There shall be no enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection and examination, nor any other enclosure not authorized by this Warrant sent in or with any such packet ;

No such pattern or sample of merchandize shall be of any intrinsic value, and no article so transmitted shall be of a saleable nature or such as has any mercantile value, either by reason of its quality or its quantity, or of which any use might be made otherwise than as a pattern or sample of merchandize ;

There shall be no writing or printing upon any such packet, or the cover thereof, or contained therein, except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender thereof, and a manufacturer's or trade mark, and number and price of the pattern or sample ; and every such manufacturer's or trade mark, number, and price shall be written or printed on labels attached

to such patterns or samples, or to the bags or boxes containing the same, and not on loose pieces of paper or other material ;

All such packets shall be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination ; nevertheless, samples of seeds, drugs, and such other articles and things as cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in boxes or in bags of linen, paper, or other material which shall be tied with a string or otherwise fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, and closed bags, if transparent, may be used for this purpose ;

No article which might injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of the officers of the Post Office, shall be transmitted by the post under the authority of this Warrant.

24. If any packet transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant (except packets transmitted under the authority of the 15th clause thereof) be sent by the post otherwise than in conformity with the conditions and regulations applicable thereto, established by or under the 22nd and 23rd clauses of this Warrant, the same shall and may be detained and opened at any place in the United Kingdom, and at the option of the Postmaster-General, shall be either returned or be given up to the sender thereof, or be given up to the person to whom the same shall be addressed or be forwarded to the place of its destination, and any such packet on being so returned, given up, or forwarded, shall be chargeable with any rates of postage the Postmaster-General may think fit, not exceeding the rate that would be chargeable on such packet as an unpaid letter.

25. In order to prevent any obstacle to the due and regular transmission of letters by the post, any officer of the Post Office may delay the

transmission of any packet posted or forwarded by the Post under the provisions of this Warrant, either for the space of twenty-four hours after the time at which the same ought to be despatched in due course of the Post, or at his option, until the despatch of the mail, next after that by which the same ought in due course of the Post, to be forwarded by him.

26. In all cases in which any question shall hereinafter arise whether any packet, or anything contained therein, transmitted under or by virtue of this Warrant, is entitled to the privileges of this Warrant, and to be so transmitted within the intent and meaning thereof, such question shall be referred to the determination of the Postmaster General, whose decision thereupon shall be final and conclusive on all parties.

27. The term "East Indies" used in this Warrant shall be construed to mean every port or place in Her Majesty's dominions in Asia (except Australia and New Zealand), and the term "printed papers" when used in this Warrant shall mean, comprise, and include any number of separate books or other publications, prints or maps whether printed, engraved or lithographed, and whether on paper, parchment, or vellum, and also photographs on paper, parchment, or vellum, and all legitimate binding, mounting or covering of a book, publication, print, or map, or of a portion thereof whether such binding mounting, or covering be loose or attached, as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise), in the case of books, and whatsoever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter, or usually appertains thereto; and also, when contained in any packet consisting of unbound proof sheets only, any ordinary corrections in writing of such unbound proof sheets; but shall not mean, comprise or

include any photographs, drawings, prints, or other articles which may be obviously of an obscene character; and the several other terms and expressions used in this Warrant, shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said recited Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, cap. 96.

28. The rates of postage fixed by this present Warrant on the letters and packets transmitted as herein respectively mentioned, shall be in lieu of any rates now chargeable by law thereon.

29. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, may by Warrant under their hands, duly made at any time hereafter alter, repeal, or revoke any of the rates of postage hereby fixed, or any of the orders, directions, regulations and conditions hereby made, and may make and establish any new or other rates, orders, directions, regulations or conditions in lieu thereof, and may from time to time appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

30. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the twenty second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen.

Luke White.

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	Julius Brabant, Consul at Brisbane for	..	257
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Brettes, Charles de.	A Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Lucia	374
Brice, F. A.	Surgeon, Royal Navy	354
— G. T.	Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	1681
Brickenden, R. H. L.	Ensign, 42nd Foot	1429
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Bridge, A. G.	Ensign, 10th Foot	2060
— James.	Paymaster, 28th Foot	1386
Bridgeman, Hon. F. C.	Ensign and Lieutenant, Scots Fusilier Guards	1385
Bridger, Henry.	Acting Lieutenant, Royal Navy	..	1163
Bridges, Sir B. W., Bart.	Returned to Parliament for East Kent	1466
Bridgetown, Barbadoes.	J. W. Atkins, Consul for Denmark at	1614
Bridgnorth.	John Pritchard and Sir J. E. E. D. Acton returned to Parliament for	1410
Bridgwater.	Henry Westropp and A. K. Kinglake returned to Parliament for	1400
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Bridport.	T. A. Mitchell and K. D. Hodgson re- turned to Parliament for	1395
Briggs, Graham.	A Member of the Council of the Island of Barbados	1075
Bright, Sir C. J.	Returned to Parliament for Green- wich	1398
— John.	Returned to Parliament for Birming- ham	1402
Brighton.	James White and Henry Fawcett returned to Parliament for	1410
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----- E. F. B. Captain, 41st Foot ..	77
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----- John. Brevet-Lieutenant, Honorary Rank..	39
----- R. E. F. Howard. Ensign, 37th Foot ..	160
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— George.	Quartermaster, 15th Foot	2061
— Robert.	Returned to Parliament for Wey-	
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Brophy, N. W. P.	Ensign, 16th Foot	2210
Brougham, James.	Ensign, 40th Foot	1157
— William.	Cornet, 17th Lancers	2313
Broughton, Delves.	Ensign, 63rd Foot	1180
—	Ensign, 15th Foot	2314
Broun, James.	Lieutenant, Royal Engineers ..	1052
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— F. J. T.	Lieutenant, 71st Foot	2214
— G. J.	Brevet-Colonel	1056
— H. T.	2nd Captain, Royal Artillery ..	2028
— James.	Returned to Parliament for Malton	1402
— John.	Deputy Lieutenant, West Riding of	
Yorkshire .. ..	.. ..	1389
— Joseph.	Queen's Counsel	360
— J.	Brevet-Lieutenant, Honorary Rank	1970
— J. C.	Ensign, 3rd Foot	388
— J. T.	Lieutenant-General, Royal Marines	2322
— Robert.	Captain, 53rd Foot	693
— W. T.	Captain, Royal Artillery	533
Browne, C. H.	Staff Assistant-Surgeon	1709
— F. E.	Captain, 66th Foot	1569
— J. F. M.	Brevet-Colonel	96
—	Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engi-	
neers .. ..	.. ..	858
— Lord J. T.	Returned to Parliament for	
the County of Mayo .. ..	.. ..	1505
— J. W. L. H.	Cornet, 9th Lancers	1702
— Kinnear.	Lieutenant, 44th Foot	1280
— T. B.	Deputy Lieutenant, Gloucestershire	492
— William.	Brevet-Captain, Honorary Rank	746
Browning, Benjamin.	Surgeon, Royal Navy	1117
Brownlow, H. R.	Captain, Royal Artillery	533
Brownrigg, H. S.	Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade	2069
—	Instructor of Musketry, Rifle	
Brigade .. ..	.. ..	2316
Bruee, Right Hon. Lord.	Returned to Parliament	
for Marlborough .. ..	.. ..	1396
— C. L. C.	Returned to Parliament for Elgin	
and Nairn	1447
— Lord Charles.	Returned to Parliament for	
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— The Hon. Sir F. W. A.	Envoy Extraordinary	

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—— Right Hon. H. A. Returned to Parliament for Merthyr Tidvil	1396
—— Appointed Second Church Estates Commissioner	2208
—— Sir H. H. Returned to Parliament for Coleraine	1450
—— H. Le G. Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery	532
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—— Mrs. Robert. Extra Bed-Chamber Woman to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales	1228
—— W. W. J. Brevet-Major	2072
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Bruen, Henry. Returned to Parliament for Carlow	1445
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Bryan, G. B. Lieutenant, 46th Foot.. .. .	1280
—— G. L. Returned to Parliament for the County of Kilkenny	1508
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—— Dr. Allen. Staff Surgeon	1610
—— Surgeon, 76th Foot	1738
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—— R. E. Ensign, 13th Foot.. .. .	1760
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— Surgeon-Major H. B.	Companion of the			
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— Dr. R. D.	Staff Surgeon	1654
Buckley, Rev. Arthur.	Chaplain in H.M.'s Fleet	1118
— Edmund, jun.	Returned to Parliament for			
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1413
— E. P.	Colonel, 83rd Foot	1650
—	Brevet-General	1681
Budd, C. C.	Ensign, 94th Foot	92
— F. E.	Major, Honorary Rank..	94
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Buenos Ayres.	F. C. Ford, Secretary to Her Ma-			
jesty's Legation at	1591
Bulkeley, Sir R. B. W.	Returned to Parliament for			
Anglesea	1448
Bullen, R. E.	Retired Commander, Royal Navy	1724
Buller, Sir A. W.	Returned to Parliament for			
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— Edward.	Returned to Parliament for North			
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— J. Y.	Ensign and Lieutenant, Scots Fusilier			
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Bunch, Robert.	Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General			
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Burghley, Lord.	Returned to Parliament for North			
Northamptonshire	1465
Burgoyne, General Sir J. F.	Constable of the Tower			
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—	Lieutenant and Custos			
Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets	706, 759
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— W. St. G.	Lieutenant, Royal Engineers	52
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Burland, Benjamin.	Staff Surgeon	2261, 2300
— H. Harris.	Ensign, 85th Foot	321
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———— J. J.	Ensign, 47th Foot	..	113
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———— Isaac.	Cornet, 4th Hussars	..	117
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———— John.	Veterinary-Surgeon, 15th Hussars	..	83
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———— W. M. W. C.	Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade	..	74
Burridge, Thomas.	Captain, 4th Foot	..	63
Burrows, A. G.	Colonel, Royal Artillery	..	129
Burslem, G. J.	Retired Commander, Royal Navy	..	163
Burt, A. P.	One of H.M.'s Counsel for the Island of St. Christopher	..	37
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Bury St. Edmunds.	J. A. Hardcastle and Edward Greene returned to Parliament for	..	141
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Bustard, William.	Honorary Captain	..	171
Buteher, Arthur.	Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Marine Light Infantry	..	233
Bute. The Hon. G. F. Boyle	returned to Parliament for the County of	..	29
Buteshire.	James Lamont returned to Parliament for	..	145
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———— C. S.	Returned to Parliament for the Borough of the Tower Hamlets	..	138
———— Henry.	Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	..	51

Butler, The Hon. H. E.	Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, 1st Life Guards	1075
——— H. T.	Captain, 4th Hussars	2209
——— T. D.	Ensign, 52nd Foot	1079
——— Johnstone, H. A.	Returned to Parliament for Canterbury	1401
Butt, J. H.	Acting Lieutenant, Royal Navy.. .. .	1731
Butts, J. G.	Lieutenant, 18th Foot	292
Buxton, Charles.	Returned to Parliament for East Surrey	1461
——— Sir T. F.	Returned to Parliament for King's Lynn	1421
Byam, William.	Instructor of Musketry, 65th Foot	1706
Byrch, E. B.	2nd Lieutenant, Royal Marine Light Infantry	44
Byrne, M. D.	Veterinary - Surgeon, 3rd Dragoon Guards	932
Byron, W. G.	Captain, 11th Foot	2
———	Captain, 60th Foot	1281

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Caffin, J. C.	Rear-Admiral, Reserved List ..	2318
Caine, W. H.	2nd Captain, Royal Artillery..	534
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Cairncross, John.	Captain, Royal Marine Light In- fantry	2244
Cairnes, William.	Captain, 4th West India Regi- ment	2260
Cairns, Sir H. M.	Returned to Parliament for Bel- fast	1426
Caithness.	George Traill returned to Parliament for Volunteer Appointments See Volun- teers.	1445
Calcott, C. R. B.	Major, 26th Foot	1494
Calcraft, J. H. M.	Returned to Parliament for Ware- ham	1423
Calcutta.	A. Henry, Consul-General for Belgium at	690
Caldecott, J. A.	Captain, 38th Foot	89
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Callander, E. B.	Cornet, 17th Lancers	156
Callender, Henry.	Deputy Lieutenant of Edinburgh	205
————— W. R., junior.	Deputy Lieutenant of Lancashire
Callwell, F. N.	Lieutenant, 11th Foot	105
————— George.	Lieutenant, 14th Foot	206
Calne. The Right Hon. Robert Lowe	returned to Parliament for..	1412
Calthorpe, The Right Hon. F. W. G.	Returned to Parliament for Worcestershire	1422
Calvert, Reginald.	Captain, 11th Hussars	1154
Cambier, W. A.	Commander, Royal Navy	1723
Cambridge. William Forsyth and F. S. Powell	returned to Parliament for	1403
————— The Right Hon. S. H. Walpole and C. J. Selwyn	returned to Parliament for the University of	1394
Cambridgeshire. Lord George Manners, Viscount Royston, and Richard Young	returned to Parliament for	1449
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————— Major, 92nd Foot	1653
————— Lieutenant-General Sir D. A., Commanding Troops in New Zealand.	Despatches from	719
————— J. D.	Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, resigned	1294
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————— V. L.	Lieutenant, Royal Navy	1944
Cammell, Charles.	Consul at Sheffield for Liberia..	740
Campbell, Archibald.	Deputy Lieutenant of Lanarkshire	2151
————— A. H.	Returned to Parliament for Launceston	1396
————— A. H. F.	Lieutenant, 56th Foot	1430
————— A. S.	Lieutenant, 50th Foot	771
————— A. W.	Captain, 24th Foot..	936
————— C. B.	Lieutenant, 13th Foot	1760
————— E. A. C.	Lieutenant, 92nd Foot	2259
————— George.	Brevet Brigadier-General, temporary rank	2219

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-----	H. W.	Ensign, 83rd Foot..	.. 1679
-----	James.	Lieutenant-Colonel, Coast Brigade	
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-----	John.	Lieutenant, 2nd Foot	.. 428
-----		Lieutenant, 93rd Foot	.. 1609
-----	J. A.	Staff Assistant-Surgeon	.. 1710
-----	J. H.	Captain, 71st Foot 1569
-----	J. T.	Major, Canadian Rifles	.. 685
-----	R. J. C.	Ensign, 93rd Foot	.. 1296
-----	William.	Lieutenant-Colonel, 100th Foot	1551
Candy, H. A.	Lieutenant, 9th Lancers	..	1735
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Caunon, Rev. Francis.	Chaplain of the 3rd Class	..	685
Canny, D. J.	Assistant-Surgeon, 11th Foot	..	2060
Canterbury.	H. A. Butler-Johnstone and J. W. Hud-		
	dlestone returned to Parliament for		
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Canterbury and York.	Orders in Council proroguing		
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	Belgium at	1963
	W. C. Knight, Consul for Bel-		
	gium at	727
Cape Town.	Gustav Schünhoff, Consul for Prussia at		2166
Cardew, Frederick.	Lieutenant, 82nd Foot	..	4
Cardiff.	Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. D. C. Stuart re-		
	turned to Parliament for	1418
	Luis de Arias, Consul for Spain at	83
	F. M. Morgan, Vice-Consul for Mexico at	871
	C. H. Page, Consul for Hanover at	380
	Dr. Ferdinand Krapf, Consul for Austria at		266
Cardigan.	E. L. Pryse returned to Parliament for		1404
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Carey, C. de B.	Lieutenant, Royal Engineers	52
— E. A.	Captain, 22nd Foot	2
— Francis.	Brevet-Colonel	1388
—	Brevet-Colonel G. J. Companion of the Bath	954
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	to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in command of a Brigade in the Australian Colonies	2331
— J. B.	Ensign, 3rd West India Regiment	93
— Le M. G.	Captain, 71st Foot	2214
Carington, Hon. C. R.	Cornet, Royal Horse Guards	691
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	Returned to Parliament for Chipping Wyeombe	1403
Carlisle, M. J.	Ensign, 5th Foot	934
Carlisle.	Order in Council assigning certain lands, &c., as an endowment for the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of	1224
	W. N. Hodgson and Edmund Potter returned to Parliament for the City of	1403
Carlow.	Henry Bruen and D. W. P. Beresford returned to Parliament for the County of	1445
	Osborne Stock returned to Parliament for the Borough of	1445
Carlyon, T. F.	Lieutenant, 14th Foot	742
Carmarthen.	William Morris returned to Parliament for	1396
Carmarthenshire.	David Jones and David Pugh returned to Parliament for	1447
	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. J. Hamilton, Sir J. W. Drummond, William Morris, Grismond Philipps, C. W. Nevill, J. H. Rees, J. B. Bowen, and L. L. Price, Deputy Lieutenants of	417
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Carnae, J. H. S. Rivett.	Ensign, 73rd Foot	1158
Carnarvon.	W. B. Hughes returned to Parliament for	1545
Carnarvonshire.	The Hon. E. G. D. Pennant returned to Parliament for	1544
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Carolina. H. P. Walker, British Consul in the States of	1604
Carpenter, George. Lieutenant, 60th Foot	260
----- William. Assistant-Surgeon, 26th Foot ..	1113
Carr, G. S. Ensign, 3rd Foot	1295
----- N. E. Lieutenant, 10th Foot	2060
----- W. T. Surgeon, Royal Navy	2221
Carriekfergus. Robert Torrens returned to Parliament for the Town of	1450
Carrow, C. A. Consul at James Town, St. Helena, for Columbia	1417
Carruthers, R. J. S. Captain, 92nd Foot	1707
Carte, Surgeon-Major J. E. Companion of the Bath	1327
Carter, James. Hon. Quartermaster, 2nd Administrative Battalion Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers ..	1365
----- J. B. Returned to Parliament for the City of Winechester	1400
----- R. W. Staff Assistant-Surgeon	2261
----- W. F. Brevet-Colonel.	2219
Carthew, C. A. Lieutenant, 33rd Foot	743
----- E. J. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	1162
Cartwright, Colonel Henry. Returned to Parliament for South Northamptonshire	1465
Cary, Annesley. Captain, 23rd Foot	2211
----- Hon. P. P. Vice-Admiral, Reserved List ..	1724
----- (correction)	1732
Casault, Lieutenant L. A. 100th Foot, antedated ..	4
Cashel. J. L. O'Beirne returned to Parliament for the City of	1533
Cashman, William. Retired Commander, Royal Navy	843
Cassels, Alexander. Deputy Lientenant for Edinburgh	2051
Cassidy, F. P. Lieutenant-Colonel in India	1711
----- Thomas. Brevet-Major, Honorary Rank ..	1081
Cassop eum Quarrington, Durham. Order in Conneil. Distriet Chapelry	673
Castlerosse, Visconnt. Returned to Parliament for the County of Kerry	1463
Catheart, H. W. M. Lieutenant, 32nd Foot.	692
Cator, Lientenant-General William. Knight Commander of the Bath	569
Cattaneo, Carlo. Consul at Liverpool for Italy ..	727

Cattle Plague. Order in Council directing his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to prepare a Form of Prayer for relief from the	1819
the same the use of	1820
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Prohibiting the removal of Sheep or Lambs from the Parish of Southease, Sussex	July 4 1321
Directing that Owners of any Cattle labouring under any contagious or infectious disorder within the City of London or the Metropolitan Police District shall give immediate notice of the same to the Clerk of the Council	July 24 1458
Describing the Symptoms of the Disease, granting Powers to Inspectors, and directing the Burial of such Cattle	August 11 1582
Extending the Provisions of previous Orders to England and Wales	August 11 1586
the Order of Council of 24th July to Scotland	August 18 1599
Prohibiting the removal of Cattle from any port or place in Great Britain to any port or place in Ireland	August 25 1635
Providing for the appointment of Inspectors, and defining their powers	August 26 1637
Prohibiting the removal of skins, &c., from Great Britain to Ireland	September 7 1675
Exempting hides and skins brought into Great Britain from India, South America, or Australia, from the provisions of the previous Order	September 13 1717
General Order consolidating previous Orders, providing for the appointment of Inspectors by Local Authorities, and defining the term Local Authority	September 22 1744
Prohibiting the removal of Cattle and Sheep from Great Britain to Ireland	September 29 1776
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animals for exhibition or sale	October 31 2022
Cattle into the North-West District of Scotland	November 3 2033
Consolidating and amending previous Orders	November 23 2223
Permitting the removal to Ireland of horns	

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brought to Great Britain from India, South America, or Australia	November 27	2239	
Amending the Consolidated Order of November 23rd, as regards the definition of Local Authorities in Great Britain	December 16	2395	
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Minister at Munich relative to the use of muriatic acid as a remedy for	2165	
Commissioners appointed to investigate the origin and nature of the	1807	
Hamburg. Order prohibiting the importation of Cattle, Hides, &c., from Great Britain	..	1753	
Caulfeild, Alexander. Lieutenant and Captain, Grenadier Guards	291	
Cavagnari, M. C. A. Ensign, 24th Foot	936	
Ensign, 94th Foot	1967	
Cavan. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Hugh Annesley and Edward Saunderson returned to Parliament for the County of	1464	
Cavaye, W. F. Ensign, 107th Foot	773	
Cave, B. W. C. Browne. Adjutant, 9th Lancers	..	1277	
Stephen. Returned to Parliament for Shoreham	..	1419	
Thomas. Returned to Parliament for Barnstaple	1402	
Cavendish, Lord Edward. Returned to Parliament for East Sussex	1449	
Lord F. C. Returned to Parliament for the Northern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire	1504	
The Hon. Lord G. H. Returned to Parliament for North Derbyshire	1468	
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	J. H. Thorold	1553
	Sheriff for 1865.. .. .	281
	Nomination of Sheriffs for 1866	2143
	Militia Appointments. See Militia.	
	Volunteer ditto. See Volunteers.	
Lind, J. B.	Captain, 46th Foot	2213
	— 31st Foot	2418
Lindesay, F. J. S.	Major, 4th Hussars	1605
Lindoe, F. E.	Ensign, 4th West India Regiment	2070
	— 1st West India Regiment	2419
	— P. J. D. Lieutenant, Royal Engineers	858
Lindsay, Hon. C. C. H.	Returned to Parliament for Abingdon	1443
	— C. W. Retired Commander, Royal Navy	734
	— Major-General The Hon. James. Returned to Parliament for Wigan	1412
	— Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Returned to Parliament for Berkshire.. .. .	1465
Lindsell, J. B.	Lieutenant, Temporary Rank	53
Lindsey, J. M.	Assistant Commissary-General	1609
Linlithgow, &c.	James Merry returned to Parliament for the Burghs of	1422
Linlithgowshire.	Peter McLagan returned to Parliament for	1421
	Volunteer Appointments. See Volunteers.	
Linton, Charles.	Ensign, 40th Foot	2212
	— J. H. Captain, 44th Foot	90
	— Dr. William. Knight Commander of the Bath	569
Lipscomb, F. W.	Instructor of Musketry, 18th Foot	935
Lisbon.	E. R. Lytton, Secretary to H. M.'s Legation at	870
Lisburn.	E. W. Verner returned to Parliament for.. .. .	1506
Liskeard.	Sir A. W. Buller returned to Parliament for	1176, 1413
Little, Francis.	Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets	2151
	— J. A. Lieutenant, 12th Foot	1494

Little, J. C.	Adjutant, 10th Foot	87
—— S. R.	Brevet-Major, Honorary Rank	1161
Little Basses Rock, Ceylon.	New Light Vessel at.	
Order in Council respecting Tolls		955
Littleton, Hon. E. G. P.	Lieutenant and Captain, Grenadier Guards	85
Liverpool.	T. B. Horsfall and S. R. Graves returned to Parliament for	1424
Order in Council.	Burials at	1290, 1700
Henry Calice, Consul for Austria at		290
Carlo Cattaneo, Consul for Italy at		727
Ignatio Fato, Consul for Mexico at		871
G. R. Gilmour, Consul for the Argentine Republic at		1758
Victor Shakery, Vice-Consul for Mexico at		871
Juan Pico y Villanueva, Consul for Spain at		1807
A. H. A. Zeden, Consul for Oldenburg at		39
Liversedge.	Order in Council. Burials at	1577, 1821
Livingstone, David.	British Consul in the interior of Africa	531
Lloyd, Albert.	Lieutenant, 101st Foot	1570
—— Cecil.	Ensign, 91st Foot	2215
—— C. W.	Lieutenant, 16th Foot.	2042
—— John.	Appointed a Non-elective Member of the Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands	570
——	Deputy Lieutenant of Brecknockshire	1498
—— M. G.	Cornet, 1st Dragoon Guards	83
—— M. P.	Major, 59th Foot	1430
—— N. Y.	Ensign, 100th Foot	293
——	Ensign, 82nd Foot	938
——	(correction)	1158
—— Sir T. D., Bart.	Returned to Parliament for Cardiganshire	1451
Local Government Act.	For Notices respecting, see Home Office.	
Lock, A. C. K.	Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	402
Locke, John.	Returned to Parliament for Southwark	1403
—— W. H. N.	Ensign, 15th Foot.	87
Lockhart, Sir N. M., Bart.	Deputy Lieutenant of Lanarkshire	2266
—— W. E.	Captain, 74th Foot.	1079
Lodcock, Herbert.	2nd Captain, Royal Engineers	85
—— Sidney.	Secretary to H.M.'s. Legation in Japan	1751
Lodder, W. W.	Brevet-Colonel	939

Lodder, W.W.	Brevet Major-General, Honorary Rank	1432
Lofthouse, T. R.	Lieutenant, 96th Foot	365
Logan, A. A. R.	Ensign, 76th Foot	293
———	Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Companion of the Bath	132
———	Dr. T. G. Companion of the Bath	1327
London.	Lord Mayor of, and others. Address to the Queen	1198
	Court of Lieutenancy of the City of. Address to the Queen	1200
	G. J. Gosehen, R. W. Crawford, William Lawrence, and Baron L. N. de Rothschild returned to Parliament for the City of ..	1448
	J. L. Hart, Vice-Consul for Mexico in ..	871
	F. H. Hemming, Consul for the Republic of Venezuela in	531
	C. P. Schaeffer, Consul-General for Mexico in	871
	Militia Appointments. See Militia.	
	Volunteer ditto. See Volunteers.	
Londonderry.	R. P. Dawson and Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart., returned to Parliament for the County of	1450
	The Lord C. J. Hamilton returned to Parliament for the City of ..	1450
Loney, J. F.	Commander, Royal Navy	105
Long, R. P.	Returned to Parliament for North Wilts	1532
Long Benton, Northumberland.	Order in Council constituting a separate district out of the Parish of	956
Longden, C. S.	Brevet-Colonel	1432
———	J. R. Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Dominica	1662
Longford.	Colonel F. S. Greville and Major M. W. O'Reilly returned to Parliament for the County of	1446
Longton, Staffordshire.	Notice of the adoption of the Local Government Act	2248
Lonsdale, Lieutenant F. E.	Antedated	409
Lonsley, Barzillai.	Lieutenant, Royal Engineers ..	54
Lopes, Sir Massey.	Returned to Parliament for Westbury	1398
Louth.	Tristram Kennedy returned to Parliament for the County of	75
	C. S. Fortescue and Tristram Kennedy returned to Parliament for the County of	1506
Love, General Sir J. F.	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath	564
———	Colonel, 43rd Foot ..	1730

Lovett, J. R.	Major, 48th Foot	..	..	..	400
Lord Chamberlain's Office.	Notice of the Baptism of a Prince	..	..	..	1368
Notices respecting the opening and closing of the State Apartments at Windsor Castle. See Windsor Castle.					
Lord Chancellor.	Lord Cranworth	..	..	..	1380
Low, E. L.	Assistant-Surgeon, Military Train	..	..	..	708
— G. H.	Ensign, Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment	..	..	..	694
— J. M.	Lieutenant, 46th Foot	..	..	..	1761
Lowe, A. C.	Licence to take and use the surname of Hill	..	..	..	1964
—	Right Hon. Robert. Returned to Parliament for Calne	..	..	..	1412
— T. A. H.	Ensign, 34th Foot	..	..	..	1495
Lewis, G. M.	Licence to take and use the surname of Merrikin	..	..	..	1734
Lowndes, C. W. S.	Lieutenant, 93rd Foot	..	..	..	321
Lowry, E. L. B.	Captain, 31st Foot	..	..	..	399
—	Captain, 81st Foot	..	..	..	2043
— H. M.	Captain, 12th Foot	..	..	..	934
Lowther, Henry.	Returned to Parliament for West Cumberland	..	..	..	1446
— James.	Returned to Parliament for the City of York	..	..	..	1413
Loyd, A. P.	Cornet, 21st Hussars	..	..	..	1294
Luard, R. G. A.	Major, 62nd Foot	..	..	..	860
Lubeck.	John Ward, Minister Resident to the Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg	..	..	..	2027
	Heinrich Schabbel, Consul at Port Elizabeth for	..	..	..	1075
Luby, M. B.	Ensign, 39th Foot	..	..	..	1828
Lucan, Earl of.	Colonel, 1st Life Guards	..	..	..	386
—	Brevet-General	..	..	..	1712
Lucas, C. A. de N.	Cornet, 2nd Dragoon Guards	..	..	..	511
— Dr. T. P.	Deputy Lieutenant of Brecknock- shire	..	..	..	1498
Luck, A. H.	Lieutenant, 84th Foot	..	..	..	744
Ludford.	Order in Council. Burials at	38,	1290,	1700	
Ludgater, F. J.	1st Lieutenant, Royal Marine Light Infantry	..	..	..	2400
Ludlow.	Lieutenant The Hon. G. H. W. W. Clive and J. E. Severne returned to Parliament for	..	..	..	1465
Lugard, Sir Edward.	Brevet Lieutenant-General	..	..	..	95
Lundy, E. L.	Staff Surgeon	..	..	..	1160
Luscombe, R. R.	Captain, 4th Dragoon Guards	..	..	..	1293

Lush, Robert.	Appointed a Serjeant-at-Law	..	2040
————	Appointed one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas	.. .. .	2040
————	Knighted	.. .. .	2233
Lushington, Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen.	Promoted to the Rank of Vice-Admiral on the Reserved List	..	1833
———— Sir Stephen.	Admiral, Reserved List	..	2317
Lusk, Andrew.	Returned to Parliament for Finsbury		1404
Luttrell, Frederick.	Quartermaster, 12th Foot	..	1052
Luxford, G. B.	Lieutenant, 23rd Foot	..	1077
Lyall, J. M.	Lieutenant, 83rd Foot	..	1079
Lye, J. T.	1st Lieutenant, Royal Marine Artillery.	..	1045
Lygon, The Hon. Frederick.	Returned to Parliament for Worcestershire	.. .. .	1426
Lyme Regis.	J. W. Treeby returned to Parliament for		1409
Lymington.	W. A. Mackinnon, jun., and Lord George Lennox returned to Parliament for	.. .. .	1399
Lynch, Anthony.	Lieutenant, 97th Foot	..	1054
————	F. F. Lieutenant, 3rd West India Regiment		1116
————	J. F. Lieutenant, 13th Foot.	..	1651
————	Lieut. Martin. Retired by Sale of Commission		366
————	W. Ensign, 1st West India Regiment	..	1762
Lyne, Michael.	Quartermaster, 12th Foot	..	682
————	——————— cancelled		776
Lynes, S. P.	2nd Captain, Royal Artillery	..	1126
Lynn.	W. H. Garland, Consul for Hanover at	..	59
Lyon, C. E. L.	Captain, 100th Foot	..	1115
————	——————— 77th Foot	..	1762
Lyons, Lord.	Privy Councillor	..	421
————	Right Hon. Lord. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte		1590
Lysons, L. G.	Captain, 23rd Foot	..	1077
Lyster, F. E.	Ensign, 39th Foot	..	2330
Lyte, E. M.	Lieutenant, 61st Foot	..	1386
Lyttelton, Hon. N. G.	Ensign, Rifle Brigade	..	66
————	——————— correction		294
Lytton, Right Hon. Sir E. G. E. L. Bulwer	returned to Parliament for Hertfordshire	.. .. .	1468
————	E. R. Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Lisbon		870

M.

McAdam, J. N.	Lieutenant, 78th Foot	..	2214
MacAlester, J. D.	Receiver-General for the British Settlements on the Gold Coast	.. .. .	290

McBarnet, A. C.	Lieutenant-Colonel, Half-pay	..	774
MacBean, Forbes.	Major, 92nd Foot.	..	430
Macbean, W. F.	Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Foot	..	1295
Macbeth, A. M.	Surgeon, 105th Foot	..	1158
———— H. M.	Assistant-Surgeon, Royal Artillery		1294
McBride, Dr. Alexander.	Surgeon, Royal Navy	..	354
McCallum, A. E.	Lieutenant, 91st Foot	..	1738
———— J. D. K.	Ensign, 79th Foot	..	1054
———— Robert.	Quartermaster, Royal Artillery		858
McCalmont, Hugh.	Cornet, 6th Dragoon Guards	..	1177
————	9th Lancers	..	1178
McCarthy, Rev. Arthur.	Chaplain of the 4th Class		939
MacCarthy, H. P. T.	2nd Captain	..	50
McCausland, D. D.	Ensign, 98th Foot	..	514
McCheane, W. H.	2nd Lieutenant, Royal Marine Light Infantry	..	1363
Macclesfield.	John Brocklehurst and E. C. Egerton returned to Parliament for	..	1412
McCleverty, Augustus.	A Non-elective Member of the Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands	..	1752
McClintock, W. G. W.	Ensign, 19th Foot	..	1549
McCord, R. A.	Ensign, 30th Foot	..	1569
McCoy, John.	Brevet Major-General	..	393
McCullagh, Samuel.	Lieutenant, 3rd West India Regiment	..	2070
McCully, James.	Assistant-Surgeon, 105th Foot	..	1431
Macdiarmid, H. C.	Lieutenant, Royal Engineers	..	53
McDonald, A. M.	Colonel	..	96
———— T. W.	Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, Retired List	..	1538
Macdonald, R. G.	Brevet-Captain in India, Local Rank	..	2072
———— William.	Brevet-Major	..	2071
———— W. B.	Ensign, 1st Foot	..	1385
Macdonell, J. I.	Major, 71st Foot	..	2214
MacDonnell, Sir R. G.	Appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong Kong		1964
M'Donough, Stephen.	Brevet-Major, Honorary Rank		1117
McDowell, J. H.	A Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica	..	318
MacEvoy, Edward.	Returned to Parliament for the County of Meath	..	1506
McEwen, J. H.	Instructor of Musketry, 4th Foot	..	1295
———— R. B.	Adjutant, 92nd Foot	..	683
Macfadin, F. H.	Assistant-Surgeon, Military Train		708
Macfarlane, John.	Ensign, 61st Foot	..	293

Macfarlane, John.	Ensign, 26th Foot	..	..	1078
McGregor, A. D.	Ensign, 92nd Foot..	..	..	683
McHardy, A. B.	Lieutenant, Royal Engineers	..	..	52
———— J. B. B.	Vice-Admiral, Reserved List	..	..	1724
————	(correction)	..	..	1732
———— W. B.	Lieutenant, Royal Navy	..	..	1163
Macintosh, A. F.	Brevet-General	..	..	67
Macintyre, Rev. John.	Presented to the Church of Croick	..	..	1393
Mackay, A. F.	Captain, 92nd Foot	..	..	430
———— Dr. A. E.	Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets	..	..	6
———— Edward.	Captain, 49th Foot	..	..	683
McKean, William.	Lieutenant, 4th West India Regiment	..	..	1708
McKechnie, W. B.	Ensign, 93rd Foot	..	..	321
McKenna, J. N.	Returned to Parliament for Youghal	..	..	1532
Maekenzie, Roderick.	Cornet, 8th Hussars	..	..	428
———— W. O.	Staff Surgeon-Major	..	..	1552
M'Kerlie, Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. J. G.	Retired	..	..	1056
Mackie, James.	Returned to Parliament for Kirkcudbright	..	..	1418
Mackinlay, John.	Adjutant, 94th Foot	..	..	1080
MacKinnon, G. H.	Brevet Lieutenant-General	..	..	394
———— L. B.	Returned to Parliament for Rye	..	..	1411
———— W. A., jun.	Returned to Parliament for Lymington..	..	..	1399
McKinstry, W. T.	Assistant Commissary-General	..	..	490
Mackintosh, Ronald.	Lieutenant, 9th Lancers	..	..	2296
———— W. H.	Staff Surgeon-Major	..	..	402
Maclachlan, Duncan.	Instructor of Musketry, 90th Foot	..	..	2043
McLagan, Charles.	Quartermaster, 19th Foot	..	..	935
———— Peter.	Returned to Parliament for Linlithgowshire	..	..	1421
McLaren, Duncan.	Returned to Parliament for Edinburgh City	..	..	1422
McLaughlin, —.	Captain, Honorary Rank	..	..	716
————	(correction)	..	..	1114
Maclean, Alexander.	Surgeon..	..	..	1155
————	Staff Surgeon	..	..	1162
———— H. E.	Lieutenant, Royal Navy	..	..	1731
———— J. M.	Assistant-Surgeon, 12th Foot	..	..	935
McLeod, Rev. Donald.	Presented to the New Church and Parish of Dumfries	..	..	2018

M'Mahon, E. J.	Deputy Commissary-General	..	1413
MacMahon, Lieut.-Col. P. W.	44th Foot (correction)		1295
McMath, W. H.	Ensign, 66th Foot	..	1608
McMullin, John.	Lieutenant, 102nd Foot	..	901
McMurdo, C. E.	Captain, 79th Foot.	..	2259
MacNaghten, F. E.	Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Hussars		362
Macnamara, Alexander.	Cornet, 5th Lancers	..	1277
McNamee, John.	Captain, 20th Foot	..	859
McNaughten, D. C.	Major, Honorary Rank..	..	1298
McNeile, Malcolm.	Lieutenant, Royal Navy	..	1724
McNeill, Donald.	Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery		532
————— John.	Adjutant, Royal Artillery	..	311
MacPhail, W. B. U.	A Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Nevis	..	1075
Macpherson, A. G.	Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Bengal	..	1064
————— A. K.	Ensign, 42nd Foot	..	2330
————— Duncan.	Major, 42nd Foot	..	1429
————— Lachlan.	Major, 30th Foot	..	1156
McQueen, James.	Major-General, Local Rank	..	1740
————— John.	Instructor of Musketry, Depot Battalion	..	1055
McTavish, A. C.	Assistant-Surgeon, Royal Artillery (appointment cancelled)	..	291
McVean, Rev. Duncan.	Presented to the Church of Strontian	..	1393
Madden, C. D. R.	Captain, 8th Foot	..	2417
————— Edward.	Captain, Royal Navy	..	1094
————— W. F. C.	Lieutenant, 13th Foot	..	1279
Madras. L. C. Innes,	Judge of the High Court of Judicature at	..	310
Magra, H. O.	Lieutenant, 22nd Foot	..	770
Magrath, F. A.	Captain, 31st Foot	..	2042
————— Captain, J. R.	Royal Artillery (correction)		741
Maguire, J. F.	Returned to Parliament for Cork	..	1407
Maher, Valentine.	Staff Assistant-Surgeon	..	431
Maidstone. William Lee and James Whatman	returned to Parliament for	..	1400
Mainguy, F. B.	2nd Captain, Royal Engineers	..	1703
Mainwaring, Capt. E. G.	One of H.M.'s Honorable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	..	415
————— Townshend.	Returned to Parliament for Denbigh	..	1395
Mair, W. C. S.	Captain, 12th Foot	..	1568
Maitland, G. T.	Lieutenant, 42nd Foot	..	1429
————— John.	Colonel, Royal Artillery	..	1051

Maitland, J. G.	Lieutenant, 38th Foot	..	..	1569
———— J. S.	Lieutenant, 15th Foot	..	..	1428
Majendie, H. C.	Captain, Royal Navy	..	..	1723
Majoribanks, D. C.	Returned to Parliament for Berwick-upon-Tweed	..	..	1405
Malcolm, Guillermo.	Vice-Consul at Glasgow for Mexico	..	..	871
———— J. W.	Returned to Parliament for Boston	..	..	1407
Maldon. G. M. W. Peacocke and R. A. Earle re-	turned to Parliament for	..	..	1410
Mallett, Hugh.	Secretary to the Mixed Commission Courts at the Cape of Good Hope	..	..	373
Mallow.	Edward Sullivan returned to Parliament for	..	..	1532
Malmesbury.	Viscount Andover returned to Parlia- ment for	..	..	1399
Maloney, William.	Quartermaster, 19th Foot	..	..	692
————	74th Foot	..	..	937
Malta. L. O. Mamo, Assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office, and Clerk to the Council of Govern- ment for the Island of	..	..	..	48
E. M. Eynaud, Consul for Mexico at	..	..	..	2017
Francisco de Uncilla, Consul for Spain at	..	..	..	59
Notices respecting Quarantine	1177, 1452, 1545, 1591, 1642,	..	..	1643
Malton. Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam and James Brown returned to Parliament for	..	..	..	1402
Mamo, L. O. Assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office, and Clerk to the Council of Government for the Island of Malta	..	..	..	48
Man, Captain J. E. de.	Companion of the Bath	..	..	373
Manchester. Thomas Bazley and Edward James re-	turned to Parliament for	..	..	1425
Order in Council. Burials at	..	..	..	1290
Manderson, Wardlow.	2nd Captain, Royal Artillery	..	..	531
————	antedated	..	..	1051
————	correction	..	..	1651
Mandeville, H. A.	Lieutenant, Royal Navy	..	..	25
Manley, W. G. N.	Staff Surgeon	..	..	1969
————	Surgeon, 12th Foot	..	..	2042
————, —.	Staff Surgeon, for distinguished services in New Zealand	..	..	2044
Manners, Lord George.	Returned to Parliament for Cambridgeshire	..	..	1449
———— Lord John.	Returned to Parliament for North Leicestershire	..	..	1532
———— R. H.	Retired Admiral, Royal Navy	..	..	1724

Mansel, Robert. Commander, Royal Navy	2332
Mansfield, Major C. E. British Consul-General at Warsaw	1194
----- To have the local rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in Poland, while holding the appointment of H.M.'s Consul-General at Warsaw	1610
----- J. C. H. Lieutenant, 69th Foot	859
----- Sir William. Brevet-General, Local Rank ..	296
----- Sir W. R. Brevet Lieutenant-General ..	67
----- General Sir W. R. Placed on fixed Staff of General Officers	402
Manwaring, J. N. Lieutenant.. .. .	2337
Maquay, W. H. P. Lieutenant, Royal Artillery ..	363
Marcair, H. L. Consul at Colombo for Turkey ..	290
March, Earl of. Ensign and Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards.. .. .	291
----- W. H. Brevet Major-General, Honorary Rank	2300
----- Cambridgeshire. Order in Council, directing that the Local Board should be the Burial Board of the Parish	422, 960
Mardon, J. H. Captain, 66th Foot	744
----- cancelled and re-appointed	1608
Marker, John. Lieutenant, 5th Foot	2041
Markham, Edwin. Captain, Royal Artillery.. ..	1826
Marlborough. The Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce and H. B. Baring returned to Parliament for ..	1396
Marley, W. B. Ensign, 8th Foot	2417
Marlow, B. W. Staff Surgeon-Major	261
Marriage Laws Commission appointed	452
Marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Helena to H.S.H. Prince Christian. Order in Council. Consent to Contract of	2270
Marriott, C. F. Lieutenant, 6th Dragoon Guards ..	1702
----- Hayes. Colonel Commandant, Royal Marine Light Infantry.. .. .	2244
Marsh, M. H. Returned to Parliament for New Sarum	1409
Marshall, C. B. Captain, 3rd West India Regiment..	93
----- G. J. Ensign, 4th West India Regiment..	401
----- (correction)	684
----- R. G. Lieutenant, 3rd West India Regi- ment	1080
----- William. Returned to Parliament for East Cumberland	1446

Marshall, H. S.	Ensign, 60th Foot	2258
Marshman, John.	Ensign, 97th Foot	684
	28th Foot	1078
Marten, T. W.	Colonel, 7th Foot	1156
Martin, C. G. B.	Ensign, 9th Foot	1113
———	C. W. Returned to Parliament for Newport	1398
———	G. B. Ensign, 65th Foot	1496
———	G. C. M. Captain, Royal Artillery	1051
———	G. W. T. Lieutenant, 10th Foot	86
———	Dr. James. Surgeon, Royal Navy	354
———	L. H. Ensign, 69th Foot	1431
———	P. W. Returned to Parliament for Rochester	1407
———	Thomas. Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Foot	691
———	T. H. M. Captain, Royal Navy	2332
———	W. F. Lieutenant, 22nd Foot	2
Marvin, Henry.	Lieutenant, 6th Foot	86
Marylebone. J. H. Lewis and Thomas Chambers	returned to Parliament for	1397
Massey, The Hon. E. C. H.	Brevet-Colonel.. ..	1552
———	Right Hon. W. N. An Ordinary Member of the Indian Council	380
———	Right Hon. W. N. Privy Councillor	284
Massy, C. F.	Ensign, 92nd Foot	1054
———	H. F. Captain, 86th Foot	2067
Matheson, Alexander.	Returned to Parliament for the Burghs of Fortrose, Inverness, &c.	1445
———	Sir James. Returned to Parliament for the Counties of Ross and Cromarty.. ..	1422
———	John. Lieutenant, Temporary Rank	53
Mathew, C. B.	Staff Assistant-Surgeon	366
———	G. B. Licence to take and use the name of Buckley before that of Mathew	921
———	Colonial Secretary for the Colony of British Honduras	1560
———	Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Colombia	2017
Mathews, W. C.	Lieutenant, 64th Foot	2065
———	W. D. Consul at Penzance and St. Ives for Liberia	257
Mathias, E. R.	Lieutenant, Royal Navy	1163
Matlock Bath and Scarthin Nick, Derbyshire.	Adop- tion of Local Government Act	1416
Matterdale.	Order in Council, assigning a District Chapelry to the Church at	959
Matterson, W. K.	Ensign, 22nd Foot	2211
	(correction)	2297

Matto Grasso. British Notification that the Ports in that province are closed to all Vessels	1104
Maturin, F. H. Ensign, 70th Foot	1737
Maude, John. Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars	1650
Maule, H. B. Adjutant, Royal Artillery	1549
Maunsell, E. E. Retired Captain, Royal Navy	1553
———— E. H. Lieutenant, 17th Lancers	1965
———— Frederiek. Colonel, 85th Foot	708
———— Thomas. Staff Assistant-Surgeon	1117
Mauritius. Order in Council respecting removals from and to the Seychelles Islands	2205
Maxwell, A. C. Lieutenant, 53rd Foot	260
———— 92nd Foot	694
———— Sir H. B., Bart. Deputy Lieutenant of Lanarkshire	2151
———— W. P. Captain, 3rd Hussars	1650
———— W. R. Colonel Commandant, Royal Marine Light Infantry	1162
May, W. W. Retired Commander, Royal Navy	45
Maycock, Frederiek. Captain, 29th Foot	65
Mayhew, Henry. Licence to take the surname of Courtney	2335
Mayne, J. T. B. Captain, 73rd Foot	2066
———— Mosley. Ensign, 49th Foot	1296
Mayo. J. T. Browne and Lord Bingham returned to Parliament for the County of	1505
Mead, H. R. 2nd Captain, Royal Engineers	512
———— James. Colonial Secretary, Clerk of the Crown, and Treasurer for the Island of Montserrat	1560
———— J. G. Commander, Royal Navy	2332
Meadows, R. W. Staff Surgeon	1610
Mease, Edward. Captain, Honorable Artillery Company of London	1538
Meath. M. E. Corbally and Edward MacEvoy returned to Parliament for the County of	1506
Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Orders for the Court to go into Mourning for Her late Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of	759
Oscar Steveni, Vice-Consul at Great Grimsby for	1
Medhurst, F. W. H. Lieutenant, Royal Artillery	535
Mee, James. Surgeon-Major, Royal Artillery	770
Meek, James. Deputy Lieutenant of Yorkshire	687
Mein, J. D. Brevet-Colonel	431
Melliss, Howard. Ensign, 34th Foot	1280

Melliss, Howard.	Ensign, 33rd Foot..	1495
———— H. W.	Lieutenant, 94th Foot ..	1551
Mellor, Walter.	Returned to Parliament for the Borough of Stafford ..	1462
Melville, Teignmouth.	Ensign, 24th Foot ..	1966
———— Viscount.	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath	568
Mence, Martin.	Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Life Guards..	387
Menke, Julius.	Consul at Hong Kong for Hanover	309
Menteth, W. A. C. Stuart.	Lieutenant, 106th Foot	773
Menzies, General Charles.	Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath ..	750
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———— J. S.	Major ..	695
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—————	Lieutenant, 19th Foot	2062
————— H. S.	Paymaster, 62nd Foot	683
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———— T. W. S.	Captain, 11th Hussars	1606
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——— O. B. Surgeon, 14th Hussars.. .. .	1113
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——— Thomas.	Riding Master, 14th Hussars	2041
———	Riding Master, 5th Dragoon Guards	2255
——— T. E.	Lieutenant, Royal Navy	1731
——— T. J.	Returned to Parliament for Colchester	1449
——— William.	Returned to Parliament for the Burghs of Leith, &c.	1395
Milles, Thomas.	Major, 75th Foot	1180
Mills, C. H.	Returned to Parliament for Northallerton	1423
——— J. R.	Returned to Parliament for Chipping Wycombe	1403
——— W. W.	Surgeon.	1155
Milman, E. S.	Captain, Royal Artillery	1294
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Milton, Viscount.	Returned to Parliament for the West Riding of Yorkshire	1505
Milward, Clement.	Queen's Counsel	360
Minich, P. S.	Consul at Queenstown and Cork for Chile	1327
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Mitchell, Alexander.	Returned to Parliament for Berwick-on-Tweed	1405
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——— J. F.	Surgeon, Royal Navy	2221
——— Robert.	Lieutenant, 65th Foot	2330
——— Thomas.	Quartermaster, 6th Dragoons	681
——— T. A.	Returned to Parliament for Bridport	1395
Mitford, Percy.	A 2nd Secretary in H. M.'s Diplomatic Service	2026
——— Robert.	Ensign, 12th Foot	1568
———	73rd Foot	1738
——— W. T.	Returned to Parliament for Midhurst	1408

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——— George.	Returned to Parliament for South-	
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ment for Edinburgh City	1422
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——— E. K.	Colonel, Royal Artillery	511
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——— Lord Robert.	Returned to Parliament for	
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———— Sir G. G. Returned to Parliament for Peeblesshire	1422
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———— William. Ensign, 74th Foot	430
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Morison, F. de L. Lieutenant, 1st Foot ..	1567
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———— G. L. Deputy Assistant Commissary-General ..	1508
———— Samuel. Returned to Parliament for Nottingham ..	1420
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———— William. Returned to Parliament for Carmarthen ..	1396
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Bovill, William (Guildford)	1402
Bowyer, Sir George, Bart. (Dundalk)	1506
Boyle, Hon. G. F. (Bute)	291
Brady, John (Co. Leitrim).. ..	1531
Brand, Hon. B. H. W. (Lewes)	1444
Brassey, Thomas, jun. (Devonport)	1176
Bridges, Sir B. W., Bart. (Kent, E.)	1466
Bright, Sir C. J. (Greenwich)	1398
—— John (Birmingham)	1402
Briscoe, J. I. (Surrey, W.).. ..	1462

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Brocklehurst, John (Macclesfield)	1412
Bromley, W. D. (Warwickshire, N.)	1504
Brooks, R. (Weymouth)	1400
Brown, James (Malton)	..	..	1402
Browne, Lord J. T. (Co. Mayo)	..	..	1505
Bruce, Lord Charles (Wiltshire)	..	..	532, 1533
—— C. L. C. (Elgin and Nairn)	..	..	1447
—— Right Hon. Lord Ernest (Marlborough)	..	..	1396
—— Right Hon. H. A. (Merthyr Tidvil)	..	..	1396
—— Sir H. H., Bart. (Coleraine)	..	..	1450
Bruen, Henry (Co. Carlow)	..	..	1445
Bryan, G. L. (Co. Kilkenny)	..	..	1508
Buckley, Edmund, jun. (Newcastle-under-Lyme)			1413
Bulkeley, Sir R. B. W. (Anglesea)	..	..	1448
Buller, Sir A. W. (Liskeard)	..	..	1176, 1413
—— Edward (Staffordshire, N.)	..	..	1462
Burghley, Lord (Northamptonshire, N.)	..	..	1465
Burrell, Sir Percy, Bart. (Shoreham)	..	..	1420
Butler, C. S. (Tower Hamlets)	..	..	1381
Butler-Johnstone, H. A. (Canterbury)	..	..	1401
Buxton, Charles (Surrey, E.)	..	..	1451
—— Sir T. F., Bt. (King's Lynn)	..	..	1421
Cairns, Sir H. McC. (Belfast)	..	..	1426
Calcraft, J. H. M. (Wareham)	..	..	1423
Calthorpe, Hon. F. W. G. (Worcestershire, E.)	..	..	1425
Campbell, A. H. (Launceston)	..	..	1396
Cardwell, Rt. Hon. Edward (Oxford)	..	..	1396
Carington, Hon. C. R. (Chipping Wycombe)	..	..	1403
Carnegie, the Hon. C. (Forfarshire)	..	..	1421
Carter, J. B. (Winchester)	..	..	1400
Cartwright, Henry (Northamptonshire, S.)	..	..	1465
Castlerosse, Visct. (Co. Kerry)	..	..	1463
Cave, Steven (Shoreham)	..	..	1419
—— Thomas (Barnstaple)	..	..	1402
Cavendish, Lord Edward (Sussex, E.)	..	..	1449
—— Lord G. (Derbyshire, N.)	..	..	1468
—— Lord F. C. (Yorkshire, West Riding)			1504
Cecil, Lord E. H. B. C. (Essex, S.)	..	..	1468
Chambers, Thomas (Marylebone)	..	..	1397
Cheetham, John (Salford)	..	..	318, 1412
Childers, H. C. E. (Pontefract)	1410
Cholmeley, Sir M. J., Bart. (Lincolnshire, N.)	1446
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Clay, James (Kingston-upon-Hull)	1408
Clement, W. J. (Shrewsbury)	1462

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Clifton, Sir R. J., Bart. (Nottingham)	1420
Clinton, A. P. (Newark-upon-Trent)	1394
——— Lord Edward (Notts, N.)	1448
Clive, George (Hereford)	..	..	1419
——— the Hon. G. H. W. W. (Ludlow)	..	..	1465
Cobbold, J. C. (Ipswich)	..	..	1413
Cochrane, A. D. B. W. B. (Honiton)	..	..	1419
Cogan, W. H. F. (Co. Kildare)	..	..	1463
Cole, Hon. H. A. (Co. Fermanagh)	..	..	1464
——— Hon. J. L. (Enniskillen)	..	..	1464
Colebrooke, Sir T. E., Bt. (Lanarkshire)	..	..	1424
Coleridge, J. D. (Exeter)	..	..	1398
Collier, Sir R. P. (Plymouth)	..	..	1399
Colthurst, Sir G. C., Bt. (Kinsale)	..	..	1532
Colvile, C. R. (Derbysh., S.)	..	..	1468
Connoly, Thomas (Co. Donegal)	..	..	1467
Cooper, E. H. (Co. Sligo)	..	..	1447
——— Rt. Hon. W. F. (Herts)	..	..	1397
Corbally, M. E. (Co. Meath)	..	..	1506
Corry, Rt. Hon. H. T. L. (Co. Tyrone)	..	..	1464
Courtenay, Lord (Exeter)	..	..	1398
Cowen, J. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)	..	..	1418
Cowper, Hon. H. F. (Herts)	..	..	1468
Cox, M. T. (Derby)	..	..	1406
Cranborne, Visct. (Stamford)	..	..	1405
Crawford, R. W. (London)	..	..	1448
Crawfurd, E. H. J., jun. (Ayr, &c.)	..	..	1446
Crosland, Lieut.-Col. T. P. (Huddersfield)	..	..	1419
Crossley, Sir Francis (Yorkshire, N. W. Riding)	..	..	1504
Cubitt, George (Surrey, W.)	..	..	1462
Curzon, Visct. (Leicestershire, S.)	..	..	1532
Cust, Hon. C. H. (Salop, N.)	..	..	1462
Dalglish, Robert (Glasgow)	..	..	1424
Dalkeith, Earl of (Edinburghshire)	..	..	1422
Davie, Sir H. R. F., Bart. (Haddington, &c.)	..	..	1418
Dawson, R. P. (Co. Londonderry)	..	..	1450
——— Capt. the Hon. Vcsey (Co. Monaghan)	..	..	1506
De Grey, Hon. T. (Norfolk, W.)	..	..	1507
Denison, Rt. Hon. J. E. (Notts, N.)	..	..	1448
Dent, John (Scarborough)	..	..	1404
Dering, Sir E. C. (Kent, E.)	..	..	1466
Devereux, R. J. (Wexford)	..	..	1464
Dick, W. W. F. (Co. Wicklow)	1467
Dickson, Major A. G. (Dover)	1607
Dilke, Sir C. W., Bt. (Wallingford)	1533

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Dillon, J. B. (Tipperary)	1533
Dillwyn, L. L. (Swansea)	1426
Disraeli, Rt. Hon. B. (Bucks)	1423
Dodson, J. G. (Sussex, E.)	1449
Doulton, Frederic (Lambeth)	1397
Dowdeswell, W. E. (Tewkesbury)	1403
Dowey, Richard (Cornwall)	1445
Du Cane, Charles (Essex, N.)	1468
Duff, M. E. G. (Elgin, &c.)	1418
—— R. W. (Banff)	1422
Duncombe, Hon. Arthur (York, E. Riding) ..	1505
———— Hon. W. E. (Yorkshire, N. Riding)	1505
Dundas, Rt. Hon. Sir David (Sutherland) ..	1450
———— Frederick (Orkney, &c.)	1465
———— Hon. J. C. (Richmond)	1397
Dunkellin, Lord (Co. Galway)	1466
Dunlop, A. M. (Greenock)	1447
Dunne, F. P. (Queen's Co.)	1505
Du Pre, C. G. (Bucks)	1423
Dutton, Hon. R. H. (Cirencester)	1402
Dyke, W. H. (Kent, W.)	1466
Dyott, Richard (Lichfield)	1448
Earle, R. A. (Maldon)	1410
Eaton, H. W. (Coventry)	1176, 1410
Edwards, Henry (Beverley)	1398
Egerton, Hon. A. F. (Lancash., S.)	1507
———— E. C. (Macclesfield)	1412
———— Sir P. M. G. (Cheshire, S.)	1444
———— Hon. Wilbraham (Cheshire, N.) ..	1444
Elcho, Lord (Haddingtonsh.)	1449
Ellice, Edward (Cupar, &c.)	1405
Ellis, Hon. L. A. (Co. Kilkenny)	1508
Enfield, Viscount (Middlesex)	1405
Erskine, Vice-Admiral J. E. (Stirlingshire) ..	1447
Esmonde, John (Co. Waterford)	1466
Evans, T. W. (Derbyshire, S.)	1468
Ewart, William (Dumfries, &c.)	1422
Ewing, H. E. C. (Paisley)	1447
Fane, H. H. (Hants, S.)	1508
———— J. W. (Oxfordshire)	1424
Farquhar, Sir W. M. T. (Hertford)	1397
Fawcett, Henry (Brighton)	1410
Feilden, Joseph (Blackburn)	1425
Fellowes, Edward (Huntingdon)	1420
Fenwick, E. M. (Lancaster)	1425

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Fenwick, Henry (Sunderland)	1411
Fergusson, Sir James, Bart. (Ayrshire)	1424
Ferrand, William (Devonport)	1399
Fildes, John (Great Grimsby)	..	..	1404
Finlay, A. S. (Argyleshire)..	..	..	1451
FitzGerald, Lord Otho (Co. Kildare)	..	..	1463
Fitzpatrick, Right Hon. J. W. (Queen's Co.)	..	..	1505
Fitzwilliam, Hon. C. W. W. (Malton)	..	..	1402
Fleming, John (Devonport)	..	..	1399
Floyer, John (Dorset)	..	..	1421
Foley, H. J. W. H. (Staffordshire, S.)	..	..	1462
Foljambe, F. J. S. (East Retford)	..	..	1406
Forde, W. B. (Co. Down)	..	..	1467
Forester, Right Hon. G. C. (Wenlock)	..	..	1394
Forster, Charles (Walsall)..	..	..	1401
———— W. E. (Bradford)..	..	..	1400
Forsyth, William (Cambridgeshire)	..	..	1403
Fort, Richard (Clitheroe)	..	..	1412
Fortescue, Right Hon. C. S. (Louth)	..	..	1506
———— Hon. D. F. (Andover)..	..	..	1420
Foster, W. O. (Staffordshire, S.)	..	..	1462
French, Col. F. (Co. Roscommon)	..	..	1426
Freshfield, C. K. (Dover)	..	..	1408
Gallwey, Sir W. P., Bart. (Thirsk)	..	..	1504
Galway, Visct. (East Retford)	1406
Gaselee, Stephen (Portsmouth)	1421
Gaskell, J. M. (Wenlock)	1394
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Gavin, George (Limerick)	1466
George, John (Co. Wexford)	1533
Getty, S. G. (Belfast)	1426
Gibson, Right Hon. T. M. (Ashton-under-Lyme)			1425
Gilpin, Charles (Northampton)	..	..	1465
———— R. T. (Bedfordshire)	..	..	1420
Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E. (Lancaster, S.)	..	..	1507
———— W. H. (Chester)	..	..	1403
Glyn, G. C. (Kendal)	..	..	1398
———— G. G. (Shaftesbury)..	..	..	1410
Goddard, A. L. (Cricklade)	..	..	1408
Goldney, Gabriel (Chippenham)	..	..	1404
Goldsmid, F. D. (Honiton)	..	..	1419
———— Sir F. H. (Reading)	..	..	1466
Gooch, Daniel (Cricklade)	1408
Goodson, James (Yarmouth)	1412
Gore, J. R. O. (Salop, N.)..	1462

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Gore-Langton, W. H. P. (Somersetshire, W.) ..	1444
Göschén, G. J. (London)	1448
Gower, Hon. E. F. L. (Bodmin)	1409
——— G. W. G. L. (Reigate)	1406
Graham, William (Glasgow)	1424
Grant, Albert (Kidderminster)	1401
——— Duff, M. E. (Elgin, &c.)	1418
Graves, S. R. (Liverpool)	1424
Gray, Sir John (Kilkenny)	1419
——— Lieutenant-Colonel William (Bolton) ..	1425
Greenall, Gilbert (Warrington)	1412
Greene, Edward (Bury St. Edmunds)	1418
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Gregory, W. H. (Galway)	1466
Grenfell, H. R. (Stoke-upon-Trent)	1408
Grenville, R. N. (Somerset, E.)	1444
Greville, A. W. F. (Westmeath)	1505
Greville, Colonel F. S. (Co. Longford)	1446
Grey, Right Hon. Sir George, Bart. (Morpeth) ..	1400
——— Hon. Thomas de (Norfolk, W.)	1507
Gridley, Captain H. G. (Weymouth)	1401
Griffith, C. D. (Devizes)	1410
Grosvenor, Earl (Chester)	1403
——— Lord Richard (Flintshire)	1443
——— R. W. (Westminster)	1398
Grove, T. F. (Wilts, S.)	1533
Guinness, B. L. (Dublin)	1426
Gurdon-Rebew, J. (Colchester)	1449
Gurney, Russell (Southampton)	1406
——— Samuel (Penryn)	1401
Hadfield, George (Sheffield)	1408
Hamilton, Viscount (Donegal)	1467
——— Lord Claud (Co. Tyrone)	1464
——— Lord Claud John (Londonderry)	1450
——— E. W. T. (Salisbury)	1409
——— J. T. (Co. Dublin)	1506
Hanbury, R. C. (Middlesex)	1405
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Hankey, Thomson (Peterborough)	1409
Hanmer, Sir John, Bart. (Flint)	1410
Hardcastle, J. A. (Bury Saint Edmunds)	1418
Hardy, Gathorne (Leominster)	1402
——— (Oxford University)	1444
——— John. (Dartmouth)	1395

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Harris, J. D. (Leicester)	1409
Hartington, Marquis of (Lancashire, N.) ..	1507
Hartley, James (Sunderland)	1411
Hartopp, E. B. (Leicestershire, N.)	1532
Harvey, R. B. (Bucks)	1423
——— R. J. H. (Thetford)	1404
Hay, Lord William (Taunton)	1402
Hayter, Captain A. D. (Wells)	1396
Headlam, Right Hon. T. E. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)	1451
Heathcote, Hon. G. H. (Rutland)	1418
——— Sir William (Oxford University)	1444
Henderson, John (Durham)	1402
Heneage, Edward (Lincoln)	1505
Henley, Lord (Northampton)	1465
Henley, Right Hon. J. W. (Oxfordshire) ..	1424
Henniker, Right Hon. John (Suffolk, E.) ..	1463
——— Major Lord (Suffolk, E.)	1463
Herbert, Right Hon. H. H. (Kerry)	1463
——— Hon. P. E. (Salop, S.)	760, 1462
Hervey, Lord Augustus (Suffolk, W.)	1463
Hesketh, Sir T. G., Bart. (Preston)	1411
Heygate, Sir F. W., Bart. (Londonderry) ..	1450
Hibbert, J. T. (Oldham)	1424
Hicks-Beach, Sir M. E., Bt. (Gloucestershire, E.)	1445
Hill-Trevor, Lord A. E. (Co. Down)	1467
Hoare, Sir H. A., Bart. (Windsor)	1403
Hodgkinson, Grosvenor (Newark)	1394
Hodgson, K. D. (Bridport)	1395
——— W. N. (Carlisle)	1403
Hogg, J. M. (Bath)	1397
Holden, Isaac (Knaresboro')	1418
Holford, R. S. (Gloucester, E.)	1445
Holland, Edward (Evesham)	1406
Holmesdale, Visct. (Kent, W.)	1466
Hood, Sir A. A., Bart. (Somerset, W.)	1444
Hope, A. J. B. B. (Stoke-upon-Trent)	1408
Hornby, W. H. (Blackburn)	1424
Horsfall, T. B. (Liverpool)	1424
Horsman, Right Hon. Edward (Stroud)	1404
Hotham, Lord (Yorkshire, East Riding) ..	1505
Howard, Right Hon. Lord E. G. Fitzalan (Arundel)	1396
——— Hon. C. W. G. (Cumberland, E.) ..	1446
Howes, Edward (Norfolk)	1507

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Hubbard, J. G. (Buckingham)	1494
Huddleston, J. W. (Canterbury)	1401
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Hughes, Thomas (Lambeth)	1397
——— W. B. (Carnarvon)	1545
Humphrey, W. H. (Andover)	1421
Hunt, G. W. (Northamptonshire, N.) ..	1465
Hurst, R. H. (Horsham)	1449
Hutt, the Right Hon. William (Gateshead)	1423
Ingham, Robert (South Shields)	1411
Innes, A. C. (Newry)	1467
Jackson, William (Derbyshire, N.)	1468
James, Edward (Manchester)	1425
Jardine, Robert (Ashburton)	1423
Jervis, Capt. H. J. W. (Harwich)	1419
Jervoise, Sir J. C., Bart. (Hants, S.) ..	1508
Johnstone, H. A. B. (Canterbury)	1401
——— Sir J. V. B. (Scarborough)	1404
Jolliffe, Capt. H. H. (Wells)	1396
——— Right. Hon. Sir W. G. H., Bart. (Peters- field)	1396
Jones, David (Carmarthenshire)	1447
Kearsley, Robert (Ripon)	1420
Kekewich, S. T. (Devon, S.)	1443
Kelk, John (Harwich)	1419
Kelly, Sir FitzRoy (Suffolk, E.)	1463
Kendall, Nicholas (Cornwall, E.)	1445
Kennard, R. W. (Newport)	1398
Kennedy, Tristram (Co. Louth)	752, 1506
Ker, D. S. (Downpatrick)	1467
Kerrison, Sir E. C., Bart. (Eye)	1397
King, J. G. (King's Co.)	1505
——— J. K. (Herefordshire)	1448
——— Hon. P. J. L. (Surrey, E.)	1461
Kinglake, A. W. (Bridgwater)	1400
——— J. A. (Rochester)	1407
Kingscote, R. N. F. (Gloucestershire, W.)	1445
Kinnaird, Hon. A. F. (Perth)	1423
Knatchbull-Hugessen, E. H. (Sandwich) ..	1408
Knight, F. W. (Worcestershire, W.)	1426
Knightley, Sir Rainald, Bart. (Northampton- shire, S.)	1465
Knox, Colonel B. W. (Great Marlow)	1397
——— Hon. W. S. (Dungannon)	1464
Labouchere, Henry (Windsor)	1403

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Lacon, Sir E. H. K., Bart. (Yarmouth) ..	1412
Laing, Samuel (Wick)	1447
Laird, John (Birkenhead)	1411
Lamont, James (Buteshire)	1451
Langton, W. H. P. G. (Somersetshire, W.) ..	1444
Lawrence, J. C. (Lambeth)	894
———— William (London)	1448
Lawson, Right Hon. J. A. (Portarlington) ..	1505
Layard, A. H. (Southwark)	1403
Leader, N. P. (Co. Cork)	1532
Leatham, W. H. (Wakefield)	1406
Lee, William (Maidstone)	1400
Leeman, George (York)	1413
Lefevre, G. J. S. (Reading)	1406
Lefroy, Anthony (Dublin University)	1463
Leigh, G. C. (Cheshire, N.)	1444
Lennox, Lord G. C. G. (Lymington)	1399
———— Lord H. G. (Chichester)	1395
Leslie, Colonel C. P. (Co. Monaghan)	1506
———— Hon. G. W. (Hastings)	1399
———— William (Aberdeenshire)	1417
Leveson-Gower, G. W. G. (Reigate)	1406
Lewis, J. H. (Marylebone)	1397
Liddell, Hon. H. G. (Northumberland, S.) ..	1451
Lindsay, Hon. C. H. (Abingdon)	1443
———— Major-Gen. the Hon. James (Wigan) ..	1412
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Lloyd, Sir T. D., Bart. (Co. Cardigan)	1451
Locke, John (Southwark)	1403
Long, R. P. (Wilts, N.)	1533
Lopes, Sir Massey, Bart. (Westbury)	1398
Lowe, Right Hon. Robert (Calne)	1412
Lowther, Henry (Cumberland)	1446
———— James (York)	1413
Loyd-Lindsay, Lieut.-Col. R. L. (Berks)	1465
Lusk, Andrew (Finsbury)	1404
Lygon, the Hon. Frederick (Worcestershire) ..	1426
Lytton, Right Hon. Sir E. B., Bart. (Hertfordshire)	1468
MacEvoy, Edward (Co. Meath)	1506
McKenna, J. N. (Youghal)	1532
Mackie, James (Kirkcudbright)	1418
Mackinnon, L. B. (Rye)	1411
———— W. A., jun. (Lymington)	1399
McLagan, Peter (Co. Linlithgow)	1421

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McLaren, Duncan (Edinburgh)	1422
Maguire, J. F. (Cork)	1407
Mainwaring, Townshend (Denbigh)	1395
Majoribanks, D. C. (Berwick-upon-Tweed)	..	..	1405
Malcolm, J. W. (Boston)	..	..	1407
Manners, Lord George (Cambridgeshire)	..	..	1449
———— Lord John (Leicestershire, N.)	..	..	1532
Marsh, M. H. (Salisbury)	..	..	1409
Marshall, William (Cumberland, E.)	..	..	1446
Martin, C. W. (Newport)	..	..	1398
———— P. W. (Rochester)	..	..	1407
Matheson, Alexander (Inverness)	..	..	1445
———— Sir James, Bart. (Ross and Cromarty)	..	..	1422
Mellor, Walter (Stafford)	..	..	1462
Merry, James (Falkirk)	..	..	1422
Milbank, F. A. (Yorkshire, N.)	..	..	1505
Mill, J. S. (Westminster)	..	..	1398
Miller, S. B. (Armagh)	..	..	1466
———— T. J. (Colchester)	..	..	1449
———— William (Leith, &c.)	..	..	1395
Mills, C. H. (Northallerton)	..	..	1423
———— J. R. (Wycombe)	..	..	1403
Milton, Viscount (Yorkshire, West Riding)	..	..	1505
Mitchell, Alexander (Berwick-upon-Tweed)	..	..	1405
———— T. A. (Bridport)	..	..	1395
Mitford, W. T. (Midhurst)	..	..	1408
Moffatt, George (Southampton)	..	..	1406
Moncreiff, the Right Hon. James (Edinburgh)	..	..	1422
Monk, C. J. (Gloucester)	..	..	1399
Monsell, Right Hon. William (Co. Limerick)	..	..	1464
Montagu, Lord Robert (Huntingdon)	..	..	1420
Montgomery, Sir G. G., Bart. (Peebles)	..	..	1422
Moore, Charles (Tipperary)	..	..	386, 1533
Mordaunt, Sir Charles, Bart. (Warwickshire, S.)	..	..	1504
More, R. J. (Salop, S.)	..	..	1462
Morgan, C. O. S. (Monmouthshire)	..	..	1451
———— Hon. G. C. (Brecon)	..	..	1450
Morley, Samuel (Nottingham)	..	..	1420
Morris, Michael (Galway)	..	..	1467
———— William (Carmarthen)	1396
Morrison, Walter (Plymouth)	1399
Mowbray, Right Hon. J. R. (Durham)	1402
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Naas, Lord (Cockermouth)	1395
Neate, Charles (Oxford)	1396

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Newdegate, C. N. (Warwickshire, N.)	1504
Nicol, J. D. (Kincardineshire)	1426
Noel, Hon. G. J. (Rutland)	1451
North, Lieut.-Col. J. S. (Oxfordshire)	..	..	1424
Northcote, Sir S. H., Bart. (Stamford)	..	..	1405
Norwood, C. M. (Kingston-upon-Hull)	..	..	1408
O'Beirne, J. L. (Cashel)	..	..	1533
O'Brien, Sir Patrick (King's Co.)	..	..	1505
O'Connor, Don, The (Roscommon)	..	..	1426
O'Donoghue, The (Tralee)	..	361,	1463
Ogilvy, Sir John, Bart. (Dundee)	..	..	1421
Oliphant, Lawrence (Stirling)	..	..	1411
O'Loghlen, Sir C. M., Bart. (Co. Clare)	..	..	1450
O'Neill, Edward (Antrim)	..	..	1506
Onslow, G. J. H. (Guildford)	..	..	1401
O'Reilly, Major M. W. (Longford)	..	..	1446
Otway, A. J. (Chatham)	..	..	1411
Owen, Sir H. O., Bart. (Pembroke)	..	..	1420
Packe, C. W. (Leicestershire, S.)	..	..	1532
—— G. H. (Lincolnshire, S.)	..	..	1446
Padmore, Richard (Worcester)	..	..	1425
Paget, Lord C. E. (Sandwich)	..	..	1408
—— R. H. (Somerset, E.)	..	..	1444
Pakington, Right Hon. Sir J. S., Bart. (Droitwich)	..	..	1400
Palk, Sir Lawrence, Bart. (Devon, S.)	..	..	1443
Palmer, Sir Roundell (Richmond)	..	..	1397
Palmerston, Viscount (Tiverton)	..	..	1445
Parker, Windsor (Suffolk, W.)	..	..	1463
Parry, Thomas (Boston)	..	..	1407
Patten, J. Wilson (Lancashire, N.)	..	..	1507
Paull, Henry (St. Ives)	..	..	1407
Peacocke, G. M. W. (Maldon)	..	..	1410
Pease, J. W. (Durham, S.)	..	..	1507
Peel, A. W. (Warwick)	..	..	1408
—— John (Tamworth)	..	..	1407
—— Right Hon. Jonathan (Huntingdon)	..	..	1409
—— Right Hon. Sir Robert, Bart. (Tamworth)	..	..	1407
Pelham, Lord (Lewes)	..	..	1444
Pender, John (Totnes)	..	..	1405
Pennant, Hon. E. G. D. (Carnarvonshire)	..	..	1544
Percy, Lord Henry (Northumberland, N.)	1451
Peto, Sir S. M., Bart. (Bristol)	1420
Phillips, R. N. (Bury)	1425
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Potter, Edmund (Carlisle)	1403
——— T. B. (Rochdale)	752, 1412
Powell, F. S. (Cambridge)	1403
Power, Sir James, Bart. (Co. Wexford)	1533
Price, R. G. (New Radnor)	1468
——— W. P. (Gloucester)	1399
Pritchard, John (Bridgnorth)	1410
Proby, Viscount (Wicklow)	1467
Pryse, E. L. (Cardigan)	1404
Pugh, David (Carmarthenshire)	1447
Rawlinson, Major-General Sir H. C. (Frome)	1449
Read, C. S. (Norfolk, E.)	1507
Rearden, D. J. (Athlone)	1505
Rebow, J. G. (Colchester)	1449
Repton, G. W. J. (Warwick)	1408
Ridley, Sir M. W. (Northumberland, N.)	1145
Robartes, T. J. A. (Cornwall, E.)	1445
Robertson, David (Berwickshire)	1443
——— P. F. (Hastings)	1399
Roebuck, J. A. (Sheffield)	1408
Rolt, John (Gloucestershire)	1445
Rothschild, Baron L. N. de (London)	1448
——— Baron M. A. de (Hythe)	1395
——— N. M. de (Aylesbury)	1423
Royston, Visct. (Cambridgeshire)	1449
Russell, A. J. E. (Tavistock)	1419
——— Sir Charles, Bart. (Berks)	1465
——— F. C. H. (Bedfordshire)	1420
——— F. W. (Limerick)	1466
——— Sir William, Bart. (Norwich)	1417
St. Aubyn, J. (Cornwall)	1445
Salomons, David (Greenwich)	1398
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Samuelson, Bernhard (Banbury)	1406
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Schreiber, Charles (Cheltenham)	1401
Scott, Lord Henry (Selkirkshire)	1465
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——— G. H. (Co. Antrim)	1506
——— H. D. (Poole)	1422
Shafto, R. D. (Durham, N.)	1507
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——— R. B. (Dorchester)	1401
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Simeon, Sir John, Bart. (Isle of Wight)	1465
Simonds, W. B. (Winchester)	1400
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——— J. B. (Stockport)	1405
——— S. G. (Aylesbury)	1423
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Somerset, Colonel P. G. H. (Monmouthshire)	1451
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——— J. B. (Lincolnshire, N.)	1446
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——— Hon. F. A. (Preston)	1411
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Stirling, James (Dumbartonshire)	1450
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——— W. T. M. (Finsbury)	1404
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Kingdom for	1417

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Vaccination.	Dr. E. L. Webb appointed Public Vaccinator, and authorized to issue Certificates of qualification to his Students	921
Vancouver.	Joseph Needham, Chief Justice of the Island of	1292
	Henry Wakeford appointed Auditor for the Island of	1825
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—————	D. R. Captain, 5th Lancers	1293
Van der Byl.	Consul-General in England for the Republic of the Orange Free State in South Africa	1751
Van de Weyer, A. S. B.	Ensign, Grenadier Guards	2210
Vanneck, G. C.	Lieutenant, 47th Foot	1429
Vanrenen, J. P. D.	Cornet, 7th Dragoon Guards	899
Van Straubenzie, Sir C. T.	Colonel, 47th Foot	1112
Vardon, F. G.	Lieutenant, 87th Foot..	1387
Vassall, R. J. P.	Brevet Major-General	1969
Vaughan, E. H.	Ensign, 11th Foot	1278
—————	Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Retired	5
—————	Richard. Lieutenant, Honorary Rank	1298
Vaughton, E. H.	Lieutenant, 11th Foot	389, 900
—————	89th Foot	2067
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Verdon, J. J.	Staff Assistant-Surgeon	2218
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Verner, E. W.	Returned to Parliament for Lisburn	1506
—————	T. E. Ensign, 37th Foot	89
—————	Sir William, Bart. Returned to Parliament for the County of Armagh	1466
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Verncy, Sir Harry.	Returned to Parliament for Buckingham...	1404
Vernon, H. F.	Returned to Parliament for Worcestershire...	1425
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Villanueva, Juan Pico y.	Consul at Liverpool for Spain ..	1807
Villicers, Right Hon. C. P.	Returned to Parliament for Wolverhampton ..	1413
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	G. H. A. Porter, appointed a Member of the Executive Council of the ..	2149

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	Isaac Farrington	2149
	John Lloyd	570
	McCleverty Augustus	1752
	R. G. Pedder	1752
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Vismes, H. J. H. de.	Lieutenant, 1st West India Regiment	2419
Vitre, William de.	Captain, Royal Artillery.. ..	1826
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Vivian, H. H.	Returned to Parliament for Glamor- ganshire	1423
— Hon. J. C. W.	Returned to Parliament for Truro	1395
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Aberdeenshire	355, 383, 404, 494, 669, 909, 970, 1058, 1119, 1183, 1307, 1500, 1541, 1656, 1725, 1757, 1953, 1971, 2172,	2421
Anglesey	70,	1989
Argyleshire	100, 300, 323, 699, 886, 942, 1140, 1541, 2052, 2152,	2333
Ayrshire	355, 404, 749, 1307, 1500, 2020, 2170,	2303
Banffshire	106, 1056, 1572,	1598
Bedfordshire	79,	274
Berkshire	108	
Berwickshire	1541	
Brecknockshire	845, 1415, 1655,	2285
Buckinghamshire	263, 370, 1188, 1457, 1655,	2073
Caithness	717	
Cambridgeshire	79, 370, 845, 970, 1058, 1142, 1197, 1186, 1365, 2235, 2302, 2334,	2421
Carnarvonshire	1988	
Cheshire	47, 97, 262, 274, 315, 518, 699, 777, 927, 1048, 1165, 1573, 2269, 2339,	2421
Cinque Ports	106, 316, 418, 928, 940, 1059, 1308, 1644,	1672
Cornwall	697,	928
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Edinburgh	57, 80, 324, 538, 653, 749, 777, 1098, 1118, 1129, 1414, 1612, 1952,	2074
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Essex	275, 316, 356, 376, 435, 538, 670, 718, 748, 846, 971, 1059, 2238, 2302,	2324
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Forfarshire	354, 670, 778, 887, 929, 945, 1085, 1129, 1197, 1592, 1613,	1946
Glamorganshire	397, 494, 653, 718, 737, 941, 1098, 1118, 1308, 1554, 1598, 1803, 1946, 2020, 2333,	2422
Gloucestershire	56, 101, 106, 273, 369, 493, 538, 909, 1059, 1119, 1165, 1183, 1198, 1436, 1541, 1646, 1714, 2030,	2303
Haddington.. 670	
Hampshire	7, 8, 27, 263, 298, 356, 377, 656, 739, 777, 847, 868, 1060, 1085, 1120, 1195, 1725, 1733, 1766, 2052, 2246, 2321,	2339
Herefordshire	.. 99, 1057, 1309, 1542, 1683,	2236
Hertfordshire	46, 670, 846, 1057, 1186, 1364, 1613, 2235, 2246, 2319,	2401
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Leicestershire	100, 265, 1287, 1436
Lincolnshire 105, 273, 316, 539, 701, 749, 883, 926, 1168, 2267	
Linlithgowshire	1987
London 26, 46, 97, 396, 493, 519, 541, 688, 1457, 1511, 1766, 1816, 1947, 1971, 2318, 2320	
Merionethshire	1734
Middlesex 46, 68, 98, 262, 270, 314, 371, 381, 405, 434, 519, 540, 671, 697, 735, 737, 754, 780, 844, 887, 910, 942, 1057, 1086, 1118, 1187, 1196, 1286, 1366, 1436, 1500, 1509, 1580, 1593, 1613, 1656, 1726, 1757, 1815, 1945, 1948, 1987, 2237, 2246, 2319, 2401	
Midlothian	397, 887, 1436
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Montgomeryshire	1168, 1726
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Nottinghamshire	69, 265, 298, 656, 1683, 1986
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Surrey	7, 57, 98, 262, 377, 407, 654, 700, 780,		
	907, 946, 1085, 1138, 1633, 1767, 1817, 1990,		2268
Sussex	79, 108, 298, 312, 654, 700, 847, 1058,		
	1096, 1121, 1511, 1727, 1805, 1991, 2052, 2269,		2340
Tower Hamlets	7, 27, 55, 265, 301, 317, 868, 930,		
	1074, 1086, 1121, 1129, 1141, 1168, 1190, 1309,		
	1594, 1833, 1948, 2172,		2286
Warwickshire	7, 47, 419, 540, 689, 848, 1096,		
	1141, 1198, 1366, 1613, 1658, 1715, 1993, 2021,		2221
Westmoreland	1972
Wiltshire	105, 357, 406, 867, 886, 1455, 1543,		
	1742, 1834,		2340
Worcestershire	25, 407, 434, 688, 1098, 1309,		
	1599, 1674, 1727,		2032
Yorkshire	47, 48, 98, 100, 265, 271, 299, 312,		
	357, 435, 541, 654, 701, 736, 755, 779, 888, 944,		
	1098, 1121, 1169, 1188, 1310, 1389, 1392, 1499,		
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Wahab, H. J.	Brevet-Major, Honorary Rank	1739
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Wakefield, Dr. William.	Staff Assistant-Surgeon	1711
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Wakeford, Henry.	Appointed Auditor for the Island of Vancouver	1825

Walcott, J. E.	Returned to Parliament for Christchurch	1418
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A. L.	Captain, 99th Foot .. .	1968
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C. R.	Ensign, 21st Foot .. .	1077
C. W.	Ensign, 24th Foot .. .	259
F. W. E. F.	Lieutenant and Captain, Scots Fusilier Guards .. .	1385
G. F.	Major, 22nd Foot .. .	1179
G. G.	Returned to Parliament for Dumfriesshire	1426
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H. P.	British Consul in the States of North and South Carolina	1604
J. G.	Brevet Major-General .. .	516
R. F.	Ensign, 30th Foot .. .	1966
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Wall, W. R.	Staff Assistant-Surgeon .. .	1739
Wallace, W. E.	Major, Half-Pay .. .	711
Waller, Sir E. A., Bart.	Ensign, 84th Foot .. .	745
Robert.	Lieutenant, 76th Foot .. .	1431
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Walmer.	Notice of the Adoption of Local Government Act by	380
Walmesley, W. G.	Lieutenant, 11th Hussars .. .	84
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Walpole, Henry.	Ensign, 81st Foot	2259
—————	H. J. T. Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade ..	1159
—————	R. E. Ensign, Rifle Brigade	862
—————	Rt. Hon. S. H. Returned to Parliament for Cambridge	1394
Wahond, J. W.	Returned to Parliament for Tiver- ton	1445
Walsall.	Charles Forster returned to Parliament for	1401
Walsh, Arthur.	Returned to Parliament for Loo- minster.. .. .	1402
—————	A. F. Captain, 10th Foot	258
—————	A. H. H. Captain, Royal Marine Light In- fantry	2168
—————	Rev. E. L. Chaplain of the 3rd Class ..	1709
—————	Sir John. Returned to Parliament for Rad- norshire	1462
—————	Thomas. Staff Assistant-Surgeon	938
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Reid, Lieutenant-General Thomas	569
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11th ———	84, 320, 511, 770, 858, 933, 1154, 1178, 1565, 1606, 1826, 2256, 2296, 2329
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13th ———	389, 682, 770, 900, 1156, 1279,	1295, 1428, 1494, 1651, 1678, 1760, 2042, 2210
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15th ———	87, 692, 1052, 1428, 1651, 1760,	1966, 2061, 2314
16th ———	87, 258, 399, 682, 770, 1113,	1568, 1704, 1828, 1966, 2042, 2061, 2210, 2314, 2417
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28th ———	88, 259, 1078, 1386, 1569,	2042, 2212

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30th ———	513, 1156, 1280, 1569, 1705, 1966, 2212, 2314, 2329
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32nd ——— 259, 390, 692, 901, 1078
33rd ———	429, 742, 1157, 1179, 1495, 1607, 1652, 1828
34th ——— 429, 1280, 1495
35th ——— 88, 259, 690, 1114, 1280
36th ———	.. 429, 859, 1053, 1078, 1280, 1607
37th ———	89, 936, 1179, 1429, 1607, 1736, 1761, 2042, 2063, 2298
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39th ———	3, 260, 390, 399, 743, 1495, 1828, 2329
40th ——— 65, 860, 901, 1157, 2212
41st ———	364, 390, 400, 429, 693, 743, 771, 1114, 1157
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43rd ———	3, 743, 1705, 1730, 2063, 2212, 2418
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47th ———	391, 693, 743, 901, 1112, 1157, 1179, 1429, 1550, 2167, 2298
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49th ———	260, 429, 683, 860, 936, 1114, 1296, 1430, 1495, 1829, 2063, 2315
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51st ———	.. 430, 683, 1281, 2064, 2213, 2298
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56th ———	293, 936, 1079, 1386, 1430, 1829, 2213, 2258, 2315
57th ——— 683, 1706, 1730
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59th ———	65, 680, 1180, 1281, 1430, 1761, 1829, 2064, 2258

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63rd —	90, 693, 860, 1114, 1180, 1737, 2316
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69th —	.. 861, 1180, 1430, 1550, 1608, 1706
70th —	401, 744, 937, 1116, 1652, 1737, 1967, 2213
71st —	91, 293, 1157, 1180, 1569, 1762, 2214
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73rd —	66, 387, 861, 1158, 1180, 1387, 1550, 1652, 1738, 1967, 2066
74th — 66, 430, 937, 1079
75th — 861, 1180, 1281, 1706
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79th —	3, 861, 1054, 1296, 1608, 2215, 2259
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82nd —	4, 693, 937, 1158, 1282, 2215, 2259
83rd —	391, 861, 1079, 1551, 1609, 1650, 1679, 1706, 1729, 1762, 2066
84th — 744, 772, 1282, 1706
85th —	321, 365, 391, 772, 1282, 1496, 1830, 2067, 2298
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96th ———	.. 365, 862, 1116, 1387, 2068
97th ——— 92, 684, 694, 1054, 1080
98th ——— 66, 514, 2068, 2215, 2259
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105th ———	694, 773, 1158, 1181, 1431, 2069, 2216
106th ——— 773, 1496
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——— David. 2nd Captain, Royal Engineers	311
——— John. Minister Resident in the Cities of Lu-	
beck, Bremen, and Hamburgh	2027
——— R. B. Ensign, 12th Foot	935
——— R. J. Adjutant, 90th Foot	1707
——— R. W. Staff Commander, Royal Navy	904
Wardell, J. C. 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Marine Light	
Infantry	1363

Warden, A. B.	Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay	2295
— G. A.	Lieutenant, 66th Foot	2065
Wardroper, F. B.	Cornet, 16th Lancers	1178
Wareham. J. H. M.	Calcraft returned to Parliament for	1423
Waring, Charles.	Returned to Parliament for Poole	1422
Warner, B. L.	Lieutenant, 21st Foot	1568
—	Lieutenant, Military Train	2059
— C. H.	Ensign, 2nd West India Regiment	294
— Edward.	Returned to Parliament for Norwich	1417
Warrand, W. E.	Captain, Royal Engineers	535
Warren, Major-General Charles.	Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath	750
— John.	Assistant-Surgeon, 1st Dragoons	1277
— R. L.	Vice-Admiral, Royal Navy	925
Warrington, Lancashire.	Notice of the Adoption of the Local Government Act by the parish of	1582
	Gilbert Greenall returned to Parliament for	1412
Warsaw.	Major C. E. Mansfield, British Consul-General at	1194
Warwick.	G. W. J. Repton and A. W. Peel returned to Parliament for	1408
Warwickshire, North.	C. N. Newdegate and W. D. Bromley returned to Parliament for	1504
	South. Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart., and H. C. Wise returned to Parliament for	1504
	Deputy Lieutenants of	
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	Lord Willoughby de Broke	1498
	Sir J. W. C. Hartopp	56
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Waterford.	John Esmonde and The Earl of Tyrone returned to Parliament for the County of	1466
	J. A. Blake and Sir H. W. Barrow returned to Parliament for the City of	1466
Wath-upon-Dearne.	Order in Council, Burials at 35,	1701
Waterhouse, Samuel.	Returned to Parliament for Pontefract	1410
Watkin, E. W.	Returned to Parliament for Stockport	1405
Watkins, F. W.	Lieutenant, Royal Engineers ..	52
———— J. L. V.	Returned to Parliament for Brecon	1398
———— T. V.	Retired Rear-Admiral, Royal Navy ..	864
Watson, H. C.	Paymaster, 32nd Foot	1078
———— J. K.	Captain, 60th Foot	1296
———— Robert.	Staff Surgeon	2260
———— R. J.	Captain, 29th Foot	2257
———— William.	Brevet-Captain, Honorary Rank ..	1680
Watt, William.	Cornet, 3rd Dragoon Guards ..	680
Wattley, J. K.	One of H.M.'s Council for the Island of Nevis	1721
Watts, Alfred.	Consul in South Australia for Sweden and Norway	1075
———— Henry.	A Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Trinidad	59
———— Dr. H. N.	Colonial Surgeon for the Falkland Islands.. .. .	977
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Wauchope, A. G.	Ensign, 42nd Foot	2212
———— W. J.	Captain, 16th Lancers	691
Way, John.	Staff Commander, Royal Navy ..	1944
Wayman, G. A.	Lieutenant, 99th Foot	1968
Weare, Colonel H. E.	Companion of the Bath	1327
Wearne, Vivian.	Staff Assistant-Surgeon	1709
Webb, Dr. E. L.	Appointed Public Vaccinator, and authorized to issue Certificates of Qualification to his Students	921
———— F. D.	Lieutenant, 41st Foot	771
———— H. M.	Staff Surgeon-Major	2071
———— Dr. S. M.	Staff-Surgeon	1610
———— W. M.	Assistant-Surgeon, antedated ..	1497
Webber, D. T.	Lieutenant	51
———— F. J.	Lieutenant, 21st Foot	1077
———— R. T.	Ensign, 23rd Foot	1077

Webster, Staff Surgeon-Major G. M. Retired with Honorary Rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals	67
———— Henry. Ensign, 8th Foot	1567
———— H. F. G. Captain, 20th Foot	292
———— R. B. 2nd Captain, Royal Artillery	310
———— Thomas. Queen's Counsel	360
Weguelin, T. M. Returned to Parliament for Wol- verhampton	1413
Weir, C. J. Assistant-Surgeon, 90th Foot	365
Welby, W. E. Returned to Parliament for Grantham	1410
Welch, S. C. Ensign, 9th Foot	1760
Weld, S. J. Cornet, 1st Dragoons	691
Weldon, James. Consul at Prescott, Canada, for the United States of America	59
Wellesley, Henry. Ensign and Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards	934
Wells. H. H. Jolliffe and Captain A. D. Hayter returned to Parliament for	1396
———— John. Captain, Half-Pay	939
Welman, A. N. Ensign, 66th Foot	1762
Wenlock. The Right Hon. G. C. W. Forester and J. M. Gaskell returned to Parliament for	1394
———— Barn. Order in Council authorizing the Sale of Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of	1226
Wentworth, Lord. Deputy Lieutenant of Surrey	516
———— D. B. Cornet, 8th Hussars	1383
Werge, H. R. Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Foot	428
Werneth, Cheshire. Notice relative to a former adoption of the Local Government Act	1574
West, George. British Consul at Suez	2026
———— P. A. Lieutenant, 49th Foot	1296
West Hove Improvement Commissioners. Adoption of Local Government Act	1130
Westbury. Sir Massey Lopes returned to Parliament for	1398
Westcar, H. E. Lieutenant, Royal Horse Guards	770
Westenra, Francis. Brevet Major-General	1740
Western, Sir T. B., Bart. Returned to Parliament for North Essex	1468
West Indian Encumbered Estates Act made Appli- cable to the Colony of Montserrat	2036
Westmeath. W. P. Urquhart and A. W. F. Greville returned to Parliament for the County of	1505

Westminster.	R. W. Grosvenor and J. S. Mill returned to Parliament for	1393
Westmorland.	The Earl of Beetive returned to Parliament for	1420
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Westropp, Henry.	Returned to Parliament for Bridgewater	1400
—————	J. P. Breyet Major-General	2072
—————	R. G. Captain, 66th Foot	1079
Wetherall, E. R.	Deputy Quartermaster-General at Head Quarters	843
—————	General Sir G. A. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath	568
Wexford.	John George and Sir James Power, Bart., returned to Parliament for the County of	1533
	R. J. Devereux returned to Parliament for the Borough of	1464
Weymouth.	Robert Brooks and Captain H. G. Gridley returned to Parliament for	1400
Whalley, G. H.	Returned to Parliament for Peterborough	1409
Whalley-Clithero.	Order in Council. Burials at	2312
Wharton, J. A. L.	Retired Captain	1388
Whatley, H. H.	Lieutenant	2337
Whatman, James.	Returned to Parliament for Maidstone	1400
Wheatley, F. H.	Lieutenant	51
—————	Lieutenant, Royal Artillery	1427
Wheeler, C. E.	Ensign, 95th Foot	2068
—————	Rev. H. W. Chaplain of the 3rd Class	1137
Whidborne, H. E.	Lieutenant, 14th Foot	1966
Whinyates, Sir E. C.	Brevet-General	54
Whipple, Dr. J. H. C.	Assistant-Surgeon, 21st Foot	935
Whitaker, F. C.	Ensign, 53rd Foot	693
—————	G. T. Lieutenant, 60th Foot	90
Whitbread, Samuel.	Returned to Parliament for Bedford	1400

Whitby. Charles Bagnall returned to Parliament for	1413
Whitchurch and Madeley Turnpike Road. Provisional Order reducing the Rate of Interest payable on the Mortgage Debt of the	888
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—— Finch. Captain, 85th Foot	1830
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—— G. H. P. Rear-Admiral, Royal Navy.. ..	753
—— H. A. Brevet-Colonel	863
—— James. Returned to Parliament for Brighton	1410
—— Robert. Brevet-Colonel	367
—— Dr. T. E. Surgeon-Major, 65th Foot	2065
—— William. Assistant-Surgeon, Military Train	708
—— W. O. Staff Assistant-Surgeon	1710
Whitehaven. G. C. Bentinck returned to Parliament for	1394
Whitehead, J. E. Lieutenant, 66th Foot	693
Whiteside, F. J. S. Captain, 11th Foot	389
—— The Right Hon. James. Returned to Parliament for the University of Dublin	1463
Whitfield Chapel, Tottenham Court Road. Order in Council. Burials at	973
Whitla, William. Captain, 10th Foot	1386
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Whitting, J. E. Captain, 37th Foot	1736
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Whittuck, W. S. Ensign, 16th Foot	258
Whitty, C. L. Lieutenant, 66th Foot	744
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Whitworth, Benjamin. Returned to Parliament for Drogheda	1446
—— J. F. Instructor of Musketry, 3rd Foot	1052
Whybrow, James. Lieutenant, 20th Foot	2
Wickham, H. L. Captain, Rifle Brigade	1551
—— H. W. Returned to Parliament for Bradford	1400

Williamson, Sir Hedworth, Bart. Returned to Parliament for North Durham	1507
———— J. M. Ensign, 12th Foot	2417
———— William. Lieutenant-Colonel, 85th Foot	1830
Willis, Browne. Lieutenant-General, Honorary Rank	1298
———— F. A. Colonel	1432
Willoughby de Broke. Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire	1498
Wilmot, Woollett. 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Marine Light Infantry	1363
———— W. A. E. Adjutant, 5th Foot	1651
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———— E. H. Ensign, 39th Foot	1495
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———— F. E. E. Captain, 84th Foot.. .. .	744
———— G. A. Lieutenant, 2nd Dragoon Guards	1293
———— H. B. Adjutant, 71st Foot	1570
———— H. G. Lieutenant, 83rd Foot	862
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———— John. Captain, 14th Foot	1704
———— J. C. Captain, Royal Navy	368
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Wilton. Edmund Antrobus, jun., returned to Parliament for	1398
Wiltshire, North. Lord Charles Bruce returned to Parliament for	532
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Wingfield, Richard. Captain, 36th Foot	1280
Winnington, Sir T. E. Returned to Parliament for Bewdley	1397
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Winslow, T. E. Appointed one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy	2149
Winstanley, A. R. Captain, 23rd Foot	900
Winter, John. A Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Newfoundland	1075
——— Matthew. Assistant Commissary-General ..	1951
Wise, Charles. Rear-Admiral, Royal Navy	753
——— H. C. Returned to Parliament for South Warwickshire	1504
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——— Edwin. Colonel, Royal Artillery	2209
——— J. H. British Consul at Para	495
——— K. R. B. Lieutenant, 62nd Foot	2315
Wollaston, Charles. Ensign, 6th Foot	741
Wolseley, G. J. Brevet-Colonel	1433
Wolverhampton. The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers and T. M. Waguein returned to Parliament for ..	1413
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Wood, The Right Hon. Sir Charles. Returned to Parliament for Ripon	1420
——— E. C. Ensign, 86th Foot	2067
——— F. J. A. Ensign, 60th Foot	2064
——— H. E. Captain, 17th Foot	2061
——— Richard. A Companion of the Bath	1943
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————— O. A.	Ensign, 18th Foot ..	682
Woodland, H. L.	Ensign, 14th Foot.. ..	2061
————— V. R.	Lieutenant, Royal Artillery ..	311
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————— Henry.	Returned to Parliament for Wigan	1412
————— James.	Brevet-Major.. ..	1713
Woodstock.	Henry Barnett, returned to Parliament for	1411
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————— A. C. Sherrieff and Richard Padmore	returned to Parliament for	1425
Worcestershire. East.	The Hon. F. W. G. Calthorpe and H. F. Vernon returned to Parliament for	1425
West.	The Hon. Frederick Lygon and F. W. Knight returned to Parliament for	1426
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——— Thomas. Surgeon, 80th Foot	1158
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